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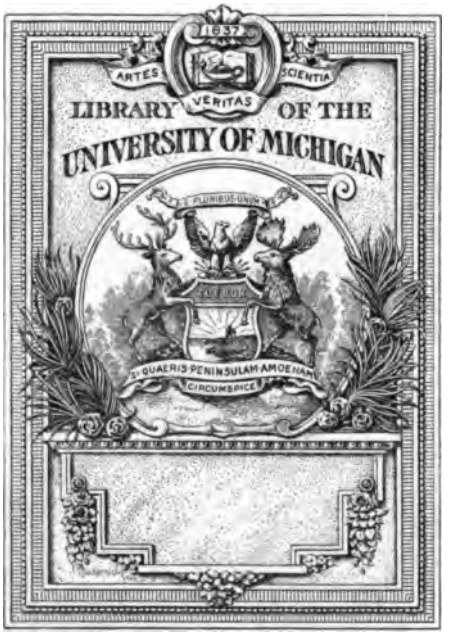

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REPORTS OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1907

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

IN 2 VOLUMES

VOLUME I

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAUS, EXCEPT OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTI NS
NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1907

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Administrative reports, in 2 volumes.
- Vol. I. Secretary of the Interior.
  - Bureaus, except Office of Indian Affairs.
  - Eleemosynary Institutions.
  - National parks and reservations.
- Vol. II. Indian Affairs.
  - Territories.

Report of the Commissioner of Education, in 2 volumes.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

19376—INT 1907—VOL 1——2

BUREAUS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Organized as a bureau of the Treasury Department under act of April 25, 1812 (2 Stat. L., 716).

First Commissioner, Edward Tiffin, of Ohio; appointed May 7, 1812.

Became a bureau of the Interior Department when that Department was organized under the act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 395).

INDIAN OFFICE.

Organized as a bureau of the War Department under act of July 9, 1832 (4 Stat. L., 564).

First Commissioner, Elbert Herring, of New York; appointed July 10, 1832.

Became a bureau of the Interior Department when that Department was organized.

BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

Organized as a bureau of the War Department under act of March 2, 1833 (4 Stat. L., 622).

First Commissioner, James L. Edwards, of Virginia; appointed March 3, 1833.

Became a bureau of the Interior Department when that Department was organized.

PATENT OFFICE.

Organized as a bureau of the State Department under act of March 4, 1836 (5 Stat. L., 117).

First Commissioner, Henry S. Ellsworth, of Connecticut; appointed July 4, 1836.

Became a bureau of the Interior Department when that Department was organized.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Organized under act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 434).

Became a bureau of the Interior July 1, 1869, under act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 106).

First Commissioner, Henry Barnard, of Connecticut; appointed March 14, 1867.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Organized as a bureau of the Interior Department under act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. L., 394).

First Director, Clarence King, of New York; appointed April 14, 1879.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Organized under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), under the Director of the Geological Survey, Charles D. Walcott.

First Director, F. H. Newell, of Pennsylvania; appointed March 9, 1907.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Department of the Interior. A portion of the time covered by this report was during the administration of my predecessor, Mr. Hitchcock, who terminated his long and faithful services in this Department on March 4, 1907.

The reports of the bureaus, offices, institutions, and Territories under the supervision of the Department are presented herewith. These reports, carefully prepared and edited in accordance with your general instructions, present clearly and accurately the condition, needs, and activities of the public service with which each has to do.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Changes in organization.—The great increase in work of the Department during recent years, due to the imposition of new duties, the protection and development of natural resources upon the public domain, the disposition and care of Indian lands, and the growth of the Territories, has necessitated a radical change in the organization of the Department. The purposes of the changes made were to free the Secretary's office from all detail work, which could better and more properly be done by the bureaus or offices, to clear away work in arrears, to introduce the most improved business methods, to throw upon the heads of the great bureaus and offices full responsibility and to hold them strictly accountable for results, and finally to so coordinate the work of the different offices and bureaus, by conference and cooperation between the Secretary and the heads of the offices and bureaus, as to avoid duplication of work and give to each officer the full benefit of the experience of other officers in the Department engaged upon allied or similar work.

Discontinuance of divisions in Secretary's Office.—To carry out these purposes four divisions of the Secretary's office, namely, Indian Territory, Indian Affairs, Patents and Miscellaneous, and Lands and Railroads, *were abolished* and the work of those divisions distributed

to the bureaus and offices dealing with the particular subjects. These divisions had outlived their usefulness, and had become stumbling blocks in the way of good administration, as they brought between the Secretary and the bureau chiefs an unnecessary examination of and action upon the work of the bureau or office. They furthermore had a tendency to lessen the responsibility and authority of the head of the bureau or office and interfere with the cordial and confidential relation that must exist between the Secretary and the head of an office if the best results are to be obtained. The change in those divisions made possible the consolidation of all the Departmental files and the introduction of a modern system of filing and indexing.

The immediate effect of this redistribution of work, relieving, as it did, the Secretary's office from a vast amount of unnecessary detail, made it possible to bring the work of the Secretary's office practically up to date.

Changes in work in bureaus.—Work within separate bureaus and offices has been changed wherever needed to correspond with the changes in the Department organization; within each bureau and office special efforts have been made to organize the work along lines that will produce the greatest efficiency, economy, and expedition. The meetings of the Secretary with the heads of the various bureaus and offices have been found very helpful. The discussions of difficulties of administration, the interchange of experience in dealing with kindred subjects, and the close cooperation resulting from a knowledge of what others in the Department are doing has tremendously increased the general efficiency of the bureaus and the Department.

Field service.—Particular attention has been given to the subject of field service. This service is of especial importance in the Interior Department, as so large an amount of its work is done throughout the public domain under the Land Office, the Indian Office, the Geological Survey and the Reclamation Service. One of the difficulties in administration of this service has been the lack of knowledge on the part of officers in Washington of conditions obtaining in the field. Under the present organization, it is proposed to provide for a constant interchange of men in the field with men in the offices at Washington. Much confusion has resulted from the decision or action of an officer in Washington who knew nothing of the conditions existing in the section to which his decision would apply or his action affect. As far as the law permits, final decisions affecting local conditions will be made by local officers, they being held strictly accountable under general rules of policy and procedure adopted by the Department.

Inspection.—The question of inspection is of prime importance in the orderly conduct of a Department whose work extends over the

entire country, as does that of the Interior. It is idle to suppose that the Secretary of this Department, or even the heads of the great bureaus or offices, can personally direct the details of administration. Each must rely upon subordinate officers; but by a system of inspection the head of the Department and the heads of the great offices can at all times know whether or not his subordinates are faithful, energetic, and honest. The force of inspectors immediately under the Secretary is being used for the purpose of carefully examining and investigating the offices and officers of the Department. This examination or investigation does not imply that the officers are suspected of maladministration, but is simply such an examination as will clearly give to the Secretary or to the head of the office or bureau accurate information as to the manner in which an official is conducting his business. The inspectors will suggest improvements in administrative methods, give officers the benefit of others' experience, and promote uniformity in similar services.

Work of Gunn, Richards & Co.—In order to obtain the best advice upon organization, business methods, and accounting, members of the firm and employees of Gunn, Richards & Co., expert accountants, have been employed. Their reports have been of very great value. The facts found and recommendations made have resulted in doing away with obsolete, useless, or wasteful methods and in placing the business of the Department upon a very much better basis. Many of the changes suggested have already been put into force; others will be as rapidly as conditions and appropriations permit.

Personnel.—Questions affecting the personnel of the Department are receiving most careful attention. The total number of persons employed is 15,536. Of these 3,836 are in Washington. Comparatively few of these employees are unfaithful, incompetent, or inefficient. Only one who is unfamiliar with the character and qualifications of the men and women employed in the public service could compare them unfavorably with those employed in similar pursuits in the business world. The merit system, properly enforced, as it is now being under the civil service law, is responsible for this condition. It is, of course, true that in so large a service there are many cases of individual hardship, and, I fear, many cases where individual merit has not received proper recognition, but such conditions are not found only in the public service. There is no difficulty, under present civil service rules, in getting rid of an unfaithful, incompetent, or inefficient employee, and as long as the appointing officer does not have the opportunity of filling the vacancy by personal choice, the danger of removing a faithful and competent employee is reduced to a minimum. If incompetent and inefficient employees are retained, the head of the Department and the head of the office where such person is employed are alone responsible. It should be understood that per-

manency in employment depends upon efficiency, and that it is as easy to go down and out as to go in and up. It is not agreeable for an officer to exercise the power of reduction or dismissal, and yet he injures both the service and the efficient employees if he fails to exercise that power when occasion requires.

The number of persons in the public service who are inefficient because of superannuation has been greatly overestimated, but unfortunately such employees are not distributed equally throughout the Departments, and it is in dealing with such cases that there is the greatest difficulty. An employee who has served the public faithfully for a long period is entitled to great consideration, but such consideration must not be allowed to clog public business, nor prevent the recognition of good service on the part of other persons. Employees who have served faithfully in either military or civil life should be given work and salary commensurate with their capacity and should not be dismissed except in cases of necessity.

Salaries.—The present need in the public service is a readjustment and reclassification of the salaries of its employees and some adequate provision for the retirement of those who are by long and meritorious services entitled to peculiar recognition.

Public documents.—The method of handling public documents has been materially changed. A great number of old documents had accumulated, 867,943 volumes having been stored in the vaults of the Patent Office building. These have all been transferred to the Superintendent of Documents, and the office of clerk in charge of documents transferred to the supply division of the Department. This change not only gives much needed additional space to the Patent Office, but will greatly facilitate the ready distribution of publications.

Custodian.—The custodian, who is charged with the miscellaneous purchasing for the Department, has been transferred to the supply division. Both this office and that of clerk in charge of documents have been dropped from the estimates for the next fiscal year, their duties to be assumed by the chief of the supply division.

Library.—The library of the Department, consisting of 9,287 volumes, which was used simply as a circulating library, has been abolished and the books distributed to the Library of Congress and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Plan for final reorganization.—The changes already made have resulted in increased efficiency. There has also been an actual saving in expenditure, and when the changes now contemplated are made a still larger decrease in expenditures for administrative purposes will result.

I have presented to Congress in the estimates for the next year a plan for the final reorganization of the Department, which I trust

will meet with favorable consideration. The plan in brief is to create the positions of two under secretaries in the classified service, and to abolish the position of chief clerk, an office which is no longer required. The two under secretaries, with the private secretary, would constitute an administrative committee to be charged with all merely administrative matters. These officers would relieve the Secretary and the two Assistant Secretaries from detail work which now occupies a large portion of their time, and make it possible for them to devote their energy and thought to the problems and policies with which the Department and its offices have to deal.

Buildings.—A thorough examination has been made of the buildings occupied by the bureaus and offices of the Department in Washington. The Geological Survey, the Bureau of Education, the Reclamation Service, and the models of the Patent Office are in rented quarters. The total rent roll is $67,200, and the Government is obtaining for this expenditure buildings not fireproof and ill adapted to the uses to which they are put. This is particularly true of the buildings occupied by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Education. In each of these buildings, not only are the employees obliged to work in overcrowded and insanitary rooms, but there is stored property of the Government of great value, much of which could not be reproduced. I most earnestly renew the recommendations heretofore made to Congress for the construction of a building adequate for the needs of this Department.

The Patent Office building is in great need of repair. I have had it examined by the superintendent of the Capitol, Mr. Woods, and on his report shall ask Congress for an appropriation which will put this building in condition to accommodate the Patent Office for some years to come. The building was found to be in exceedingly bad sanitary condition, endangering the health of the employees. It was possible to immediately remedy some of the conditions.

The old Post-Office building, now occupied by the Land and Indian offices is seriously overcrowded. If it be feasible, the Indian Office will be moved to the Pension building, where there is now available space. The decrease in the work of the Pension Office has made available in that building space which is more than sufficient for its needs. If the Indian Office be moved, the Reclamation Service, which requires about half as much room as the Indian Office, would be removed to the Land Office, and the Land Office be given much needed additional space. There would be a distinct advantage in having the Land Office and the Reclamation Service in the same building.

In accordance with the report of a committee recently appointed I shall adopt rules for putting and keeping the buildings in more sanitary conditions.

During the last summer I spent eleven weeks traveling through the public-land States and Territories west of the Mississippi River. This trip gave me the opportunity to examine many of the land offices, Indian agencies and reservations, about half of the principal reclamation projects, and to meet the officials of the Territories, the officials and employees of this Department and hundreds of the people who deal with the Department.

It is my desire to make those whose lives bring them under the jurisdiction of this Department or in touch with its work feel that the officials in Washington have a direct and personal knowledge of field conditions.

The Interior Department, through the General Land Office, the Indian Office, the Geological Survey, and the Reclamation Service, is to play a most important part in working out the great projects for the conservation and the preservation of natural resources. The work of these bureaus is closely connected with the work of the Department of Agriculture, and the future study of these problems and their solution demand the most hearty cooperation of these different governmental agencies. The Indian question will soon become an agricultural land question. Irrigation is distinctly an agricultural land question. One of the great features of the work of the Geological Survey is the study of water sources and water supply, upon the successful determination of which depend the uses to which water can best be put, whether they be domestic, irrigation, power, or navigation. Some of these are connected with the work of the Department of Agriculture—others with the work of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is evident that the ultimate development of all of this work will require its rearrangement and redistribution in order to accomplish the best results with the greatest efficiency and economy. The Department of Agriculture has to do with the problems of production, and eventually all the various agencies of the Federal Government which have to do with the production and conservation of natural resources should be brought together in that Department.

It would be a distinct advantage if the President were given authority to rearrange the work under the different Departments as the needs therefor arise.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The work in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General may be divided into three classes:

1. Routine adjudications: This work consists of the direct consideration and preparation of decisions on appeals from the General Land Office in matters concerning the public land, and from the Office of Indian Affairs in matters concerning contested Indian allotments

and leases. These questions call for a high order of work, not only because of the unusually large values sometimes involved, but because of the complexity of the laws and the danger that injustice and hardship may be worked upon multitudes of settlers and incompetent Indians.

2. Litigation: This office is required to keep in touch with and watch over litigation, both criminal and civil, in which the United States is attempting to protect the public land interests and the rights of Indians. The suits themselves outside of the District of Columbia are entirely in the hands of the Department of Justice and are carried on by the United States attorneys. Suits of this character which originate in the District of Columbia, however, are usually conducted entirely by the Assistant Attorney-General's office.

3. Opinions and legal advice: The force of this office must hold itself ready at all times to give advice to the Secretary and his executive chiefs concerning any legal matters involved in the business of the Department. Questions of this kind are numerous, diverse in character, and very important, especially those relating to abstracts of title and contracts.

The following table will give an idea of the quantity of routine work handled and disposed of in this office:

Appeals from General Land Office from June 30, 1906, to December 30, 1907.

1906.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Received	153	126	140	183	183	105
Decided	133	125	81	191	102	98
Pending last of month	863	864	923	915	996	1,003

1907.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Received	120	109	193	152	156	169	145	166	201	288	189	204
Decided	175	99	202	381	338	262	241	176	194	162	313	180
Pending last of month	948	958	949	720	538	445	349	339	346	472	348	372

General classification of business from June 30, 1906, to December 30, 1907.

	Appeals.	Reviews.	Opinions.	Miscellaneous.
Pending June 30, 1906	843	57	62	59
Received June 30, 1906, to Dec. 30, 1907	2,982	830	474	709
	3,825	887	536	768
Disposed of June 30, 1906, to Dec. 30, 1907	3,453	713	530	715
Pending Dec. 30, 1907	372	174	6	53

The kind of work done by the assistant attorneys in this office demands a class of men more expert and qualified than is usual in the law clerk positions of the Government. I am glad to report that the personnel of the office meets these requirements. The rate of compensation, however, which has remained stationary for years, is inadequate and constantly causes danger of the loss of trained and necessary men who receive better offers elsewhere. For these reasons I have recommended to Congress particularly a reasonable increase in the rates of salary paid to the assistant attorneys in this office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, there were disposed of 20,997,566.58 acres, an increase of 1,566,379.11 acres over the preceding year. There were embraced in entries completed during the year 7,114,250.38 acres which had been reported in original entries made in previous years, and are not included in the above statement. Entries of all classes made last year numbered 209,642, an increase of 13.25 per cent. over the preceding year.

Total cash receipts from the disposal of lands during the last fiscal year were $9,547,273.51. Receipts from other sources were $2,005,904.49, making a total of $11,553,178, or an increase of 52.3 per cent over the receipts of the preceding year. The total expense of the district land offices for salaries, commissions, incidental expenses, and cost of depositing moneys during last year was $810,856.96, an increase of $30,439.16. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service were $2,295,004.70, leaving a net balance of $9,258,173.30 in the Treasury.

Fifty-seven additional national forests were created during the year and one has been abolished. There are 159 national forests, embracing 150,832,665 acres.

Of the lands temporarily withdrawn under the forestry act, 10,535,913 acres have been restored to entry during the last year.

There were surveyed during the year 7,156,910 acres. These lands are located as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Alaska	1,719	New Mexico	167,977
Arizona	287,162	North Dakota	401,806
California	126,170	South Dakota	192,434
Colorado	504,158	Oregon	216,975
Florida	61	Utah	374,237
Idaho	349,469	Washington	683,321
Minnesota	233,588	Wyoming	243,738
Montana	2,818,586		
Nevada	555,509	Total	7,156,910

Recommendations as to the closing of the surveyors-general offices for Florida, Minnesota, and North Dakota, made in the last annual report, are renewed, and it is suggested that the offices in South Dakota and Louisiana be examined with a view to their discontinuance.

The general question of the system of surveys under the surveyors-general demands the most careful attention. The present system is not satisfactory. It is both expensive and subject to very great delays. I believe that a very great saving, both in efficiency and expedition, would be made if the Secretary were given authority to have the surveys made under the direct control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom authority would be given to have surveys made either by contract or by the force of the Geological Survey.

The following Indian lands have been opened during the last fiscal year: Under a sealed bid plan 380,790.69 acres belonging to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians in Oklahoma were disposed of to the highest bidders for $4,015,385.25, an average of $10.50 per acre. Five hundred and eighty-eight farm units, aggregating 32,287.93 acres within the Huntley irrigation project, which formed a part of the former Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana, were opened to entry on July 22, 1907, under a drawing system authorized by the act of April 27, 1904, and 79 of these tracts have been entered at the last reports.

Laws have been enacted for the disposal of the following Indian lands: Colville Reservation, Wash., 1,000,000 acres; Flathead Reservation, Mont., 1,000,000 acres; Yakima Reservation, Wash., 1,145,000 acres; Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., 500,000 acres; Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak., 55,000 acres; Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, 310,000 acres; Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., 835,000 acres; Lemhi Reservation, Idaho, 64,000 acres. Steps are now being taken preliminary to the opening of these lands next year.

There has been a complete reorganization in the General Land Office. This has been accomplished by the redistribution of business, the introduction of modern business methods, and a rearrangement of the field force. As a result of these changes, the work of the office has been made very nearly current. Unfortunately, this can not be said of the work in the field. Despite the efforts of the field officers, there are many land districts so overcrowded with work that with the present force contest cases will be seriously delayed. I most earnestly hope that the additional appropriations requested for the field force will be granted by Congress. The delays to honest entrymen will inevitably be very serious if appropriations be insufficient to employ the needed number of agents to examine the contest cases.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the difficulties that the officers of the land office encounter in the conduct of their business. The registers and *receivers* and special agents have been instructed

that it is their duty quite as much to aid the honest entryman as to detect and punish the dishonest entryman. Fortunately, most homestead entries are honestly made, but in many instances, through carelessness or ignorance, mistakes are made which may defeat an entry. It is thus necessary that the utmost care be exercised by the local land officers, and it is upon these officers that the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary must rely for obtaining the facts and seeing that justice is done. It is the duty of the special agents to aid the local officers in all of these cases, and unless the appropriation is large enough to employ the kind of men and the number of men needed, it is inevitable that there will be serious delays in the congested districts. The fact that delays exist does not warrant the local officers or the special agents in passing or rejecting any entry without proper examination. The purpose of the public land law is not to get rid of the public land, but to provide a method under which lands may be obtained by those who intend to use them legally and honestly. The highest use of lands is the making of homes. The utmost care should thus be taken to prevent the taking for other purposes of lands capable of being entered under the homestead act; on the other hand, we must not permit that law to be used as a device to obtain valuable mineral or timber lands.

The force of special agents now employed has been distributed as far as possible in accordance with the needs of the different land districts. These agents are not detectives and are not so used, although it may be at times necessary for them, in the examination of cases where fraud has been committed and a criminal statute violated, to use the means necessary to discover the fraud or the criminal. There probably have been cases where the agent has shown lack of judgment. In so large a service, with such a multitude of cases, this is inevitable. But the general charge, that the special agents of the land office have exercised their powers and performed their duties without regard to the rights of the citizens, is wholly unwarranted. It almost invariably happens that the man who is suspected, who is charged with having acquired or attempted to acquire public land dishonestly, accuses the special agent of using unfair means or of having exercised his power unjustly. I am pleased to say that in almost every instance the charges have not been substantiated. Should any such conduct be shown, the officer guilty would be dealt with instantly and severely.

Under the present plan of organization, there will be a constant interchange between men in the field and men in the offices at Washington. By this interchange a man at the desk will understand the conditions that exist in the field, and, on the other hand, the man in the field who has had the office experience at Washington will be *better able to accept the* responsibility thrown upon his shoulders.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

There has been no abatement in the efforts of the Department to prevent the illegal entry or misuse of public lands.

There have been collected for timber trespasses without suit $80,917.53 and there have been recovered through suits against trespassers $203,552.68. One hundred and thirty-six cases of unlawful inclosure, involving 842,720 acres, have been reported. In 94 of these cases, involving 256,918 acres, the inclosures have been removed. In the other cases the fences are being removed or action is pending in the courts to compel removal.

Whenever the facts warrant, I confer with persons who are accused of using or holding land illegally, and if possible and proper effect a settlement or obtain return of the lands to the Government without litigation.

It is gratifying to notice that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the land laws. Until quite recently, evasion of the public-land laws was not uncommon, and in many localities, due both to public sentiment and to the indifference on the part of the Federal officers, many thousands of acres were acquired contrary to law. As long as there was an overabundance of public land available for agriculture, timber, water, and fuel, few, if any, complaints were made regarding either the misappropriation or misuse of the public domain, but the rapidly increasing population in the public-land States has changed this condition.

The great majority of the citizens of the West now recognize that the resources of land, timber, water, fuel, and forage are not inexhaustible, and that the waste or misuse of those resources must be stopped. The growth of this belief has created the public opinion which now demands the enforcement of the land laws, the prevention of waste, and the recovery of lands which are now illegally held.

The difficulty the Department encounters in the enforcement of laws is that in some instances the laws themselves are not applicable to existing conditions. This difficulty arises especially in connection with the laws affecting coal lands, timber and stone lands, and use of the public range.

COAL LANDS.

It is estimated that approximately 70,000,000 acres in the Western States are underlain with coal. The coal varies in quality from the low form of lignite to the highest form of coking coal. Between July 26, 1906, and December 13, 1907, by Executive order, 66,938,800 acres of land were withdrawn from entry for the purpose of determining whether or not they were underlain with merchantable coal. The reasons for this action were that it was found that serious frauds were being perpetrated in the acquisition of coal lands.

Under the existing coal land law comparatively few entries were made, but the lands had been acquired illegally under other forms of entry. Unfortunately, a very large percentage of the land so acquired could not be recovered because of the statute of limitations; but wherever possible actions for recovery have been, and will be, brought.

In order to determine what lands were underlain with coal, I had the Geological Survey during the last summer examine about 14,500,000 acres. Under the law the coal lands were subject to entry at the minimum prices of $10 and $20 an acre, in accordance with their proximity to railways. It was unwise to longer continue the minimum as the only price, as many of these lands are of very much greater value than the minimum and should not be disposed of except for a price commensurate with their value. Upon the report of the Geological Survey I have had the lands classified and restored to entry at the prices fixed in accordance with this classification. The lands which are reported as not underlain with merchantable coal have been restored to the public domain. The restorations and classifications completed up to December 31 appear in the following table:

Status of classification and restoration of coal lands.[a]

State.	Area restored prior to July 1, 1907.[b]	Area classified after July 1, 1907.		Total classified or restored.	Area not examined or restored.	Total.
		Coal.	Noncoal.			
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Colorado	6,844,680	570,080	1,396,640	8,811,400	4,435,080	13,246,480
Montana	7,657,980	513,390	3,222,290	11,393,660	4,238,980	15,632,640
New Mexico	5,813,640	614,880	982,400	7,410,920	1,384,280	8,795,200
North Dakota	2,257,920	426,240	.....	2,684,160	.....	2,684,160
Oregon	552,960	.....	.....	552,960	714,240	1,267,200
Utah	4,291,680	137,480	772,720	5,201,880	489,000	5,690,880
Washington	668,160	.....	.....	668,160	1,912,320	2,580,480
Wyoming	9,603,940	2,901,482	4,084,630	16,590,052	647,548	17,237,600
Total	37,690,960	5,163,552	10,458,680	[c]53,313,192	[d]13,821,448	67,134,640

[a] Of the total area of 67,134,640 acres shown in this table, 66,938,800 acres were withdrawn by various departmental orders between July 26, 1906, and December 13, 1907, and 195,840 acres were, without withdrawal, classified as coal lands from information obtained in the field.

[b] These figures include 8,977,300 acres of land actually classified by geologic work and 28,713,660 acres of land which were found to contain no coal or the coal was of such low grade as to be worth only the minimum price fixed by law.

[c] This area is now subject to entry under the public coal land laws.

[d] This area will be examined, classified, and restored during the coming field season.

Under the existing law no one individual is permitted to purchase more than 160 acres, nor can an association or corporation purchase more than 320 acres. In some fields containing the highest grade of coal it would be possible to develop a mine profitably on this small acreage, but in the very great majority of instances a much larger acreage is necessary.

While many of the difficulties which have arisen regarding the enforcement of this law have been due to unwise restrictions imposed by the statute, yet, neither an executive officer nor a court is justified in refusing to enforce the law and impose the penalty because he does not agree with or believe in the wisdom of the statute. If men commit perjury or cause others to commit perjury for the purpose of evading the law, they can not properly plead as an excuse the fact that they could not operate a mine on an area to which the law restricted them. Because of these serious defects Congress has been asked, and will be asked again, to consider the amendment of this statute. I can not urge too strongly the need of a change in the policy hitherto adopted by the Government for the disposition of the coal land.

The coal remaining in the public domain should be so used as to induce its development in accordance with the needs of the country, but at the same time to prevent waste or monopolization in the hands of a few. In order to accomplish these purposes, the man or the corporation producing the coal must be given an area sufficiently large to warrant the expenditure of the money necessary to profitably develop and market the coal. The experience in other sections of our country and abroad leads me to believe that the best possible method of accomplishing these results is for the Government to retain the title to the coal, and to lease under proper regulations which will induce development when needed, prevent waste, and prevent monopoly. Such a method permits the separation of the surface from the coal and the unhampered use of the surface for purposes to which it may be adapted. A method of leasing is not an experiment. It is successfully employed in large portions of the East, where the coal property is owned by individuals; in a number of our Western States, where the States have acquired coal land, and in foreign countries.

The experience of Australia is of peculiar interest to us. The leasing system there is fully developed and has been of great advantage to both the public and the operators.

The surest way to avoid the evils of monopolistic control by private interests is to retain in the Government the right to control operation under lease regulations.

The use of the Alaska coal is of the utmost importance. The millions of tons there should not be given away simply because they are not now accessible. Within a few years systems of transportation will bring that coal to our furnaces, ships, and locomotives.

It is our duty to so guard those great deposits of national wealth as to prevent the consumer from paying an unduly high price when finally they are brought to market. We should not yield to the specious claim that these lands must be given away now in order to develop Alaska. Honest development will come as rapidly as the public need demands.

FENCING.

The law prohibiting the inclosure of the public domain or the placing of obstructions thereon likewise needs radical amendment. As the law now stands, the Secretary of the Interior has no discretion in its enforcement. Every fence which incloses a portion of the public domain or obstructs the free passage across must be removed. Here again we have a law that is not applicable to present-day conditions. Because of the agricultural development of the country the great public ranges have necessarily become restricted. The old free range is a thing of the past. Without proper restriction all the great ranges would soon be destroyed from overfeeding. With all fences removed that result is inevitable. Under the existing law, no fences can be permitted. It is therefore necessary that the law be so amended as to give to the Secretary of Agriculture, who could best administer such a law, the power to permit the use of the public range in such manner as is equitable to the stockmen in each locality. This can best be accomplished by a system of permit, based either upon an acreage or a per capita basis and regulated in accordance with the peculiar and special needs and customs of each locality. Such a permit system would mean the preservation and the improvement of what is left of the great ranges. It would not in any way prevent the ultimate agricultural development of any section. The settler at all times should be given the right of homestead entry and a preference to use such portion of the range as may be necessary to graze the stock which can be supported upon his homestead.

TIMBER AND STONE.

The timber and stone act should be repealed. Under this act many frauds have been perpetrated. This act has been one of the most harmful of the public land statutes. Under it millions of acres of timber land have been fraudulently acquired and the monopoly of the timber supplies of the public land States made possible. The purpose of the act may have been good, but its effects have been vicious.

DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The disposition or use of the remaining portions of the public domain demands the most earnest and careful consideration. The time has come when we can no longer safely permit the unrestricted acquisition by private individuals of the public domain for purposes other than homesteads. But, when one considers the future development of the country and the needs of an ever-increasing population, it becomes clear that we must not permit the natural resources remaining upon the public domain to be wasted or monopolized by private interests.

The snows and water in the great mountain ranges of the West contain power enough to turn millions of wheels, to irrigate millions of acres, to furnish water supply to hundreds of cities. If these waters are permitted to be acquired by private interests then generations to come will pay tribute for the use of water which should be preserved as a public utility, not a private privilege. The use and preservation of the fuel and timber supply are of equal importance. If we are to guard the future of our country the supply of timber and fuel must not be left wholly to private enterprise, which necessarily looks to its own gain rather than the public need or good.

It is to be hoped that Congress will undertake a careful revision of the land laws. The reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and of the Public Lands Commission afford the information necessary upon which to base much-needed legislation.

INDIAN OFFICE.

The work of the Indian Office has progressed in a most satisfactory manner. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs devotes a large part of each summer to personal examination of conditions in the field, visiting the agencies, particularly those far removed from the ordinary routes of travel. He has thus established a relation of mutual confidence with many of the Indian tribes.

The Bureau is in every possible way taking advantage of similar work in other branches of the Government service, with the purpose of giving to those in charge of the lands and property of the Indians the advantage of all expert and technical knowledge at the disposal of the Government. This is especially valuable in connection with the use and development of the Indian lands for agricultural purposes. The assistance by way of suggestion, advice, and cooperation between the Reclamation Service and the Geological Survey, in this Department, and the Forest Service, in the Department of Agriculture, has been exceedingly advantageous, and will be increasingly so as the Indian lands are allotted and opened for settlement.

It is idle to suppose that it is either possible or wise to prevent such disposition of the Indian lands in those areas where the lands are needed for agricultural development and men are ready and anxious to develop them. The duty of the Government is to see that the opening, when made, is conducted with fairness to the Indian owners. It is not surprising that in the great majority of cases the Indians object to the opening and to the allotment of individual tracts. It is impossible for the Indians to suddenly, or even in a few years, discard the training of generations and accept the idea of individual ownership of land, which the white race has developed after hundreds of years of civilization. By a slow and tedious process the great mass

of the Indians will accommodate themselves to these new conditions; and the Federal Government must patiently help them during the early years of their attempt to walk in the white man's path.

The history of our dealings with the Indians contains many chapters which we wish might not have been written, but the mistakes made have not been without benefit, and it is safe to say that at present the Government is dealing wisely and justly with the Indians.

The day of serious armed conflict is happily practically past. In but isolated cases are either the inclinations of the Indians or the conditions such as to make such conflict possible. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is constantly on the lookout to guard against the selection of other than capable, honest agents on the reservations, and is quick to punish or dismiss any official guilty of unfair or improper treatment of the Indians.

The educational work among the Indians demands most earnest consideration by Congress. The Commissioner has shown clearly his reasons for recommending the discontinuance of almost all the nonreservation schools. The experiment of placing Indian children in schools far removed from their natural surroundings has not been a success. The amount of money spent in such schools would be of very much greater permanent advantage if expended on the reservation for the purpose of teaching the boys and girls how to do those things which they naturally will have to do as men and women. The greatest emphasis should be laid upon industrial education, and the industries selected must be those which the student can use as soon as he begins life work. For example, those Indians whose lands are covered with forests should be taught how to best preserve, cut, and dispose of timber; those who have agricultural lands should be taught how to raise the crops to which they are best adapted, how to irrigate when necessary, and how to care for and improve cattle, sheep, and other stock in those regions best adapted for grazing.

Such education does not by any means preclude the possibility of any boy or girl who has the intellectual ability and taste from being given the opportunity for higher education and professional life. The whole purpose of their education should be to enable them to become self-supporting, self-respecting citizens. By the operation of law, as it existed for nineteen years prior to May 8, 1906, the moment an Indian had his land allotted to him he became a citizen of the United States. The effect of this provision was to give the highest civic status to thousands of men who could have only the vaguest notions of its privileges and no conception whatever of its obligations, hence we are doing every Indian citizen and the community in which he lives a gross wrong if we fail to give him the *opportunity to learn* how to perform the duties of citizenship.

Conditions on the Crow Reservation afford an opportunity for trying an experiment which will be beneficial both educationally and industrially to the Indian and advantageous to the Government. Twenty-three hundred and fifty-three persons were allotted on the reservation. The surplus land amounts to about 1,800,000 acres. It is proposed that a portion of this land—from 200,000 to 400,000 acres, which is especially valuable for grazing purposes—be devoted to raising horses; that a company be organized to carry on this project, the stockholders of which shall be the Indians; that the Government have ex officio representation upon the board of directors, and that the stock be held in trust by the Government for the Indian owners. The Crows are natural horsemen, and it is believed would be able to make this a profitable business enterprise. The interest of the Government would be in obtaining horses for the Army. There is at present very great difficulty in purchasing the needed number of horses of proper quality. The horses raised on the reservation would be of a quality required by the Army and would in measure supplement the supply from other sources. I trust that this proposition will receive favorable consideration.

One of the chief difficulties encountered in the administration of Indian affairs is that the Indian more readily adopts the white man's vices than his virtues. This is particularly true regarding the use of liquor; those who wholly blame the Indian speak without knowledge of the facts. The Indian's weakness for liquor makes him an easy prey to the greed of the white man who wishes only to obtain the Indian's money or his land. Special efforts have been made to reduce to a minimum the sale of liquor to Indians, but, unfortunately, too often it is found that the public sentiment of a community is not such as to aid our officers in the enforcement of the law. However, there has been a very great advance during the past year, and many courts have shown their desire to keep liquor from the Indian by the imposition of heavy penalties.

The progress of the irrigation works on the Indian reservations has been very satisfactory. There now exists close cooperation between the Indian Office and the Reclamation Service, and wherever feasible the Indian lands have been brought under the general reclamation projects. The courts have uniformly sustained the Department in its efforts to protect the existing water rights of the Indians, and by agreement with the settlers in locations where there has been a conflict as to water rights it has usually been possible to effect arrangements to give the Indian the opportunity to use his land in connection with that of his white neighbors, from whom he will learn how best to cultivate irrigated land.

The reclamation work has also given the opportunity for the employment of a large *number* of Indians in the construction of the

ditches and reservoirs. Special effort has been made by the Indian Office to find employment for the Indians not only on the Government but on outside work as well. It is gratifying to find that many of the members of the tribes that were most warlike a few years ago make the best laborers. If the Indian understands that he is to be treated as the white man when he shows himself able and willing, he ordinarily becomes a self-respecting and persistent worker.

Under the employment system it is possible to teach the Indian that the Government will no longer support him in idleness, but that if he wishes to eat he must work. In pursuance of this policy rations are no longer distributed, except to those who by reason of age or other infirmity or because of some other peculiar necessity are incapable of supporting themselves. A striking example of this fact was shown in connection with the band of Indians known as the "Absentee Utes." About 375 Utes, becoming dissatisfied upon their reservation in Utah about a year ago, left the reservation, marched across Wyoming, and were finally arrested in South Dakota. United States troops were used for the purpose of effecting this arrest and preventing a violent clash between the Indians and the local settlers. By an agreement with the Sioux the Utes were permitted to rent from the Sioux one of their vacant pastures, where they settled down and spent the last winter. During that period it was necessary to issue them rations, because they had had no opportunity to provide for themselves. This year they were given the opportunity of work. At first they declined, but when it was clearly explained to them that those who were able-bodied would not have any further rations issued, and that they could obtain food only as a result of work, all who were able to accepted the conditions and went to work. It is believed from present indications that next spring all of these Indians will return to their reservation and try to improve their allotments.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

On June 30, 1905, the greater part of the work coming within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes had been completed, thereby making the supervision of a board of commissioners no longer necessary, and in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, the work was placed under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and the chairman of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes was appointed Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to represent him in this work.

The act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), *made provision for the* enrollment of children born prior to March 4,

1906, and living on that date, in all nations except the Seminole, so that a large number of applications for enrollment were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year just ended, and the Commissioner continued to receive appplications for enrollment in accordance with the provisions of the above act until July 25, 1906.

The act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, further provided that the Secretary of the Interior should be without authority to approve the enrollment of any person after March 4, 1907, and on account of the necessity for the final disposition of all enrollment matters by the Commissioner and the Department the enrollment work for the past fiscal year was quite heavy, requiring the employment of additional employees and many hours of extra work.

There were enrolled up to and including March 4, 1907, a total of 101,228 citizens and freedmen in the Five Civilized Tribes, classified as follows:

Enrollment in Five Civilized Tribes, March 4, 1907.

[As revised December 31, 1907.]

	Full bloods.	Part bloods.	Intermarried.	Freedmen.	Total.
Choctaws	8,819	10,717	1,585	5,994	26,615
Chickasaws	1,538	4,146	635	4,670	10,989
Creeks	6,812	5,083	.....	6,807	18,702
Cherokees	6,601	[a]29,986	286	4,925	41,798
Seminoles	1,399	739	.....	986	3,124
Total	24,669	50,671	2,506	23,382	101,228

[a] Includes 197 registered Delawares.

Applications for allotments were received during the year at the respective land offices of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes located at Muskogee, Atoka, and Ardmore, Ind. T., and at the close of the year allotments had been made to the majority of the citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes. The allotment work consisted principally of the making of allotments to minor children enrolled under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, and to those citizens and freedmen previously enrolled but who had not selected the entire amount of land to which they were entitled.

There were allotted to citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes during the year 1,067,334.03 acres, classified as follows: Choctaw, 312,016.64 acres; Chickasaw, 361,708.16 acres; Cherokee, 229,507.26 acres; Creek, 164,101.97 acres; Seminole, none.

The allotment contest work has decreased to a marked extent, and, with the exception of the Cherokee Nation, the contests have been practically disposed of. In the Cherokee Nation the contest work is more unsettled because of the question of the right of minors to be enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, which is now pending,

and the controversies arising from the appraisal of the improvements belonging to former intermarried white claimants.

Copies of the final rolls of citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes are being made, which will soon be printed in book form and ready for sale.

The enrollment work, with the exception of those cases now pending in the courts, having been completed, the work remaining undisposed of concerns largely the making of allotments to those few persons for whom no selections have been made and those to whom it will be necessary to allot additional land for the purpose of completing their allotments to the full amount.

The closing of the rolls marks the beginning of the last period in the settlement of the relations between these tribes and the National Government. The work of the allotting commissions can now be completed, and there will be left only the final disposition of the surplus lands and the execution of such laws as Congress may enact relative to the disposition of the tribal funds and the removal of the property restrictions remaining upon certain classes of Indians. Requests have been presented, and doubtless efforts will be made to reopen some if not all of these rolls, but it is to be hoped that such action will not be taken. Without doubt there are persons on the rolls who are not entitled to be there, and there are persons not on the rolls whose names should be there, but after the years of painstaking inquiry and determinations made by the citizenship court, by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and finally by the Secretary of the Interior it is believed that the cases of injustice or mistake are too few to justify an action that would surely result in thousands of claims being presented for readjudication.

The reports of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, the Indian inspector for the Territory, and the superintendent of schools present in detail the work of the Department in allotting the lands, caring for the leasing of the coal and oil lands, protecting the rights of those Indians whose lands are still not subject to alienation, and providing the necessary schools for the education of the children. On July 1 the offices of inspector and Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes were united and the Commissioner placed in direct charge of all matters.

By the organization of the State of Oklahoma, Indian Territory becomes an integral part of the new Commonwealth. The Indians are citizens, and there will necessarily result a change in the relations between them and the Federal Government, although by the enabling act Congress wisely retains control of all Indian affairs. Many questions, both of policy and law, have already arisen, and the greatest care must be taken to as far as possible settle these questions

promptly and wisely. I have appointed Mr. Ryan, who during his many years' service as First Assistant Secretary of the Department has acquired an intimate knowledge of the affairs in the Indian Territory, as a special representative to consider these new relations.

The problems presented for immediate consideration are those affecting the Indian lands. There were approximately 19,000,000 acres in the Indian Territory, all of which were until within the last few years not subject to alienation, and hence not subject to taxation. From time to time certain of these lands have, by act of Congress or by the act of the Secretary of the Interior, been relieved from these restrictions, sold, and subjected to taxation. The land thus relieved approximately amounts to 3,000,000 acres. From these figures it is apparent that there is not enough land subject to taxation in the old Indian Territory portion of the State of Oklahoma to support the county governments, townships, and schools; but the question of removing restrictions from these lands must not be considered solely with a view of levying taxes. These lands are owned by Indians many of whom are incapable of properly caring for their property interests. It is the duty of the Government to see that the rights of the incompetent and incapable ones are fully protected. Under the enabling act the Government definitely retains all the power that it formerly held over these Indians and their lands, and the Federal Government must see to it that no improper burden is placed upon these people and no action taken that will permit their property to be taken from them and they left penniless to become public charges.

A most careful investigation has been made of all of these conditions. I have personally been to the Territory and conferred with the leading representatives of the Indian tribes and the white citizens, their neighbors. There are many Indians who insist that no restrictions shall be removed except as now provided by law. On the other hand, there are white men who wish to have all the restrictions removed and the Indians thrown immediately upon their own resources. Neither of these positions is tenable. Those Indians who are now as capable as the average white man of caring for their property and performing all the duties of citizens should be placed upon the same footing and given the same burdens as the white man. In no other way can these men become independent, self-supporting citizens. But for those who are not so qualified, the Government must continue to act as guardian as far as their land is concerned. The experience since the opening of this territory to white settlement shows most clearly that it is not safe to remove all restriction. The dealings of the white man in the Indian Territory, in the acquisition of the valuable agricultural and oil lands, have shown too many in-

stances of unconscionable greed and dishonesty. The agricultural lands in the Indian Territory are wonderfully fertile, having increased many-fold in value during the past ten years. But, in addition to this, the discovery of the deposits of oil and coal has made certain sections of that country very much more valuable and has tremendously increased the desire of white men to obtain control of those sections. Thus far these oil and coal lands have been handled under a system of leasing controlled by the Interior Department.

As between these two extreme views there is a middle ground which will protect the Indian and at the same time permit the development of the country by throwing open many millions of acres to sale and taxation. I therefore recommend the following general plan for the removal of restrictions:

1. By act of Congress remove the restrictions from both homesteads and surplus lands owned by citizens not of Indian blood and by citizens of mixed blood whose quantum of Indian blood is less than one-half; also remove the restrictions from the surplus lands owned by all other citizens of mixed blood.

2. Empower the Secretary of the Interior to remove restrictions in individual cases from homesteads owned by citizens of mixed blood whose quantum of Indian blood is one-half or more and from homesteads or surplus lands owned by full-blood citizens; provided, however, that no homestead shall be reduced to less than 80 acres.

The power of the Secretary to remove restrictions should carry with it the power, in cases where the facts warrant, to pass upon the adequacy of the consideration and to provide for the use or care of proceeds of sale for the purpose of providing for the maintenance of the Indian or the improvement of the homestead.

The quantum of Indian blood and age of persons should be determined by the entry upon the approved citizenship rolls.

Various other provisions are necessary to protect certain classes and define how and when the changes are to be made. I shall prepare a bill, covering all these details, for the consideration of Congress.

The Department is not in possession of information as to the exact number of acres allotted to Indians of less than half-blood, but in the following tables are shown the area from which the restrictions have been removed and which is subject to taxation, and the area that would be taxable if restrictions were removed from all lands alloted to members of the tribes not of Indian blood, and freedmen, and from the surplus of mixed bloods including minors:

Area from which restrictions have been removed and which is subject to taxation.

	Acres.
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations	998,158.58
Seminole Nation	1,379
Cherokee Nation	571,150
Creek Nation	1,457,509
Total	3,028,196.58

Area that would be taxable if restrictions were removed.

	Acres.
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations	2,817,182
Seminole Nation	168,717.75
Cherokee Nation (Office figures)	2,201,400
Creek Nation	1,729,789
Total	6,917,088.75
Town-site area	62,958.79
Grand total	6,980,046.54

Under the existing laws, the transfer of lands by the Indian whose restrictions have not been removed has been positively prohibited; yet there are men who have attempted to purchase lands or acquire rights thereto, maintaining that the act of Congress imposing restrictions was invalid.

That kind of transaction has caused great confusion and has cast a cloud upon many titles. Some pressing need of an Indian made it possible for a would-be purchaser to obtain a power of attorney or a deed for a very small fraction of the real value of the land. Congress, realizing the injury such action was to the Indian, passed in 1906 a law, to finally settle affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, which provided that the restrictions should not be removed for an additional period of twenty-five years. This was done because of the belief that, under the then existing laws, the time for the removal of restrictions was altogether too near, and unless this additional protection were granted all Indians who were incompetent to manage their own affairs would be quickly deprived of their property and left as paupers upon the community.

The Department has consistently held that any transfer, direct or indirect, was void and has advised the Indians that they should neither sign papers purporting to transfer their lands nor feel obliged to carry out the terms of any papers signed by them under the conditions above described. It is urged by the men who have obtained either powers of attorney or other papers from the Indians that we are teaching the Indian to violate his contracts if we do not compel him to carry out the terms of a written instrument which he has signed. This reasoning, however, is wrong. Many of these Indians have not acted as free agents. They have been imposed upon and their necessities taken advantage of. To compel them, under

these circumstances, to carry out such agreements is simply to become a party to the original fraudulent, unfair, or dishonest transaction.

If Congress acts favorably upon the recommendations regarding the removal of restrictions this kind of difficulty will cease, but the law providing for the removal of restrictions should specifically provide against the validating of any of the powers of attorney, deeds, or other forms of attempted transfer hitherto obtained from the Indians, and should furthermore provide for the cancellation of record of any such instructions to the end that the titles may be clear. Suits will be instituted to recover lands that have been illegally acquired, or to cancel deeds improperly obtained.

In the town of Muskogee there was a question regarding the sale of a large number of lots belonging to the Creek Nation. After a most careful investigation actions have been brought to set aside about 900 deeds. It is to be regretted that this action is necessary, casting, as it does, a cloud upon the title of so many parcels of town property. The community necessarily suffers, but on the other hand it was not proper to allow such actions to go unquestioned. The trouble has been with the community that tolerated that kind of dealing, and it will be necessary that public sentiment shall so change as to demand the enforcement of law and the recognition of the obligations which we owe to the Indians whose property we must administer for their benefit, not for ours.

OIL LEASES.

The production of oil in the Territory has increased much faster than it has been possible for the transportation companies to remove it.

The remarkable development of oil fields in the Territory continues. In July, 1906, the production of oil was about 980,000 barrels, while in June, 1907, it was about 3,150,000 barrels, and to-day it is 200,000 barrels per day. The royalty collected by the United States Indian agent on account of oil and gas for last year was approximately $775,000. Very careful consideration has been given to the oil and gas regulations and certain modifications made.

The production of oil has far outstripped the capacity of the pipe lines to carry it away, despite the fact that two new lines, one owned by the Gulf Company, the other by the Texas Oil Company, have been completed from the field to the Gulf of Mexico, and are now carrying about 20,000 barrels per day. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has a carrying capacity of 87,000 barrels per day.

At present the daily production exceeds the pipe line capacity by about 85,000 barrels. This excess is being stored, and there is now in tanks owned either by the pipe-line companies or the producers 43,000,000 barrels of oil. As long as this condition continues there *is no prob*ability of an increase in the price of crude oil.

The conditions in the field are being carefully watched by the agents of the Department for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the leases and the regulations imposed upon both the producers and the pipe-line companies. Whenever it can be shown to be necessary or advantageous the regulations will be modified. One of the large oil producers' associations has appointed a committee which has had conferences with me, and I trust that by conference with the producers and with the leaseholders it will be possible to avoid much of the difficulty and friction that have existed in the past.

The pipe-line companies are by law made common carriers, but so far there has not been devised a practical method for the producer to use the lines as common carriers. The transportation of oil by pipe is far different from the transportation of commodities by rail or by water. Unless the producer has tanks at both termini of the lines, it becomes difficult, if not impossible, for his oil to be handled, as the common carrier can hardly be expected to provide tankage sufficient to store all the oil carried. These questions are all being considered, and it is hoped some more satisfactory arrangement may be reached than at present exists.

The future action of the Department in dealing with the oil question will be in great measure affected by the character of legislation removing restrictions. Thus far the general purpose of the regulations has resulted beneficially to both the Indian owner and the oil producer. Had it not been for the regulations and the restriction of ownership to the lessee of 4,800 acres, this great field would have been monopolized by a few interests. And while the price of oil is not as great as either the landowner or the producer desires, yet it has never reached the low price which obtained in some of the other fields where there were not such restrictions. It is clear that the action of the Government has had a most healthful and steadying tendency on both the production of oil and the price.

COAL LAND.

There has been no change in the condition of the segregated coal lands belonging to the Choctaws and Chickasaws. About 106,760 acres are under lease and careful examination is being made of the remaining 338,352 acres, to determine the locality and character of the underlying coal. This examination will make it possible to more closely estimate the value of the coal and to determine how best to dispose of it. Immediate action should be taken relative to the disposal of the surface. The improvements on the surface have been appraised and should be sold. At present it is not possible to give title, and should the occupant leave, the improvements would soon be destroyed, the Government having no right whatever to lease or otherwise use them. *But quite* apart from the question of improve-

ments, legislation should be enacted which will make it possible to dispose of the surface separate from the underlying coal. By that separation the surface could be immediately disposed of for purposes to which it is best adapted and the proceeds turned over to the owners, reserving, of course, the necessary right to occupy so much of the surface as may be necessary for the opening and operation of mines.

The coal may be disposed of in different ways, either by sale to the State, as has been suggested, or it may be leased as a portion of it is already leased, and the proceeds paid to the owners. The leasing could be continued as it is now under the Government or a corporation could be organized and the citizens now owning the land would become stockholders in proportion to their land ownership, and the lease money paid to them in the form of dividends. It is clear that by such use it will be possible to prevent monopolization of this great field by a few interests, and its development in the interests of the people of the new commonwealth will be assured. Furthermore, by this separation of the surface from the coal, the surface would be immediately subject to disposition, an object much to be desired, as has been elsewhere indicated.

TIMBER LANDS.

A large area of timbered land, about 2,000,000 acres, in the southeastern part of the old Indian Territory, is heavily wooded and unfitted for agriculture. I urge upon Congress the desirability of authorizing the purchase of this timber tract for the creation of a national forest. This area could be purchased from the Indians and payment made to them either by direct appropriation or from the proceeds of the sale of timber. This is one of the few remaining timbered tracts in that section of the Middle West; it should be acquired and held as a reserve. If this area be allotted, the Indian owners will realize but a small portion of its real value.

Pending the decision of Congress upon this question, I have continued the policy of not allowing selections and allotments to be made within this area. Comparatively few selections have theretofore been made, and it would not be difficult to acquire them should a national forest be created. It is of course understood that the general laws relating to the national forests would apply to this area, and that wherever any portions of it are capable of cultivation the homesteader would have the opportunity and the right to make entry.

A very great and permanent injury will be done the people of that State if this area be treated as so many similar areas have been treated in the West, by allowing it to be acquired by private parties who will strip it and destroy the possibilities of perpetuating the *timber* for centuries to come, and preserving the watershed.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The schools under the care of the Superintendent will be continued this year with the hope that the new State will soon be able to provide for the children. It will be necessary for Congress to continue the appropriations for at least the next fiscal year. There are at present about 22,000 pupils enrolled. I have directed that such necessary repairs be made upon the school property as will insure it being kept in good physical condition, so that when the time comes for turning it over to the State it will be fit for use.

It is to be hoped that the historical records of the Five Civilized Tribes will be collected and carefully preserved. They are of great value in showing the wonderful progress that these people have made in a comparatively few years. It is not only gratifying but most remarkable that all the changes in political and property conditions have been made with so little friction. The fact speaks well for the high degree of civilization attained by a great majority of these people. Their leaders have for the most part shown rare qualities of judgment and patience in dealing with their own people, and of loyalty to their own people as well as to the National Government.

All that I have said regarding the removal of restrictions and the special legislation suggested applies only to the citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes. The other Indians upon the reservations must be treated as are Indians throughout the United States. As tribes they are not to be compared with the Five Civilized Tribes. It has been suggested that, within the State of Oklahoma, they should be treated the same as citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes, but I am confident that this would not be advisable. A large per cent of the individual Indians are not ready to bear the full burdens of citizenship, and they must, for some time to come, be cared for as wards of the nation. Individuals will be considered as are individual Indians elsewhere, and restrictions in individual cases removed in accordance with the general laws.

PENSIONS.

During the entire year ended June 30, 1907, the total number of pensioners on the roll was 1,017,005. At the close of the year there were on the roll 967,371 pensioners—679,937 soldiers and sailors, 286,892 widows and dependents, and 542 army nurses. This was the smallest number of pensioners since 1893. The "high-water" mark in the history of the Bureau was reached on January 31, 1905, at which date 1,004,196 pensioners were enrolled. The gains to the roll during the year were 29,904 new pensioners and 1,130 restorations and renewals, a total of 31,034; of this number 181 were pensioned by special acts of Congress. The losses to the roll during the same time were 45,768 by *death and 3,866* from other causes, a total of 49,634.

The net loss for the year was 18,600, the greatest net loss for any year in the history of the Bureau. The number of deaths of soldier and sailor pensioners of the civil war for the year was 31,201.

The pensioners on the roll June 30, 1907, are classified as follows:

Pensioners on roll, June 30, 1907.

Revolutionary war:	
Daughters	3
War of 1812:	
Widows	558
Indian wars:	
Survivors	2,007
Widows	3,201
War with Mexico:	
Survivors	3,485
Widows	7,214
Civil war:	
General law—	
Invalids	178,816
Widows	75,629
Minor children	599
Mothers	4,578
Fathers	873
Brothers and sisters	224
Helpless children	489
Act June 27, 1890—	
Invalids	349,283
Widows	180,539
Minor children	4,032
Helpless children	292
Act February 6, 1907	116,239
Army nurses	542
War with Spain:	
Invalids	19,031
Widows	1,100
Minor children	316
Mothers	3,090
Fathers	527
Brothers and sisters	11
Helpless children	2
Regular establishment:	
Invalids	11,076
Widows	2,526
Minor children	122
Mothers	321
Fathers	133
Brothers and sisters	5
Helpless children	8
Total	967,371

The cases referred to above under the head of "regular establishment" embrace those in which the disability originated in service *in the Army, Navy,* or Marine Corps between the close of the civil

war and the commencement of the war with Spain, and since the close of the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. The last surviving widow pensioner of the Revolutionary war died November 11, 1906. The last pensioned soldier of the war of 1812 died May 13, 1905, but the roll contains the names of 558 widows of that war.

A new class of civil war pensioners was created by the act of February 6, 1907, and on June 30, 1907, the names of 116,239 pensioners were on the roll under that act. This act is as follows:

That any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, or sixty days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years, twelve dollars per month; seventy years, fifteen dollars per month; seventy-five years or over, twenty dollars per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: *Provided*, that pensioners who are sixty-two years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: *Provided*, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: *Provided, further*, that no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

SEC. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

SEC. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions, or securing any pension, under this act.

As no provision was made for the recognition of agents or attorneys in the prosecution of claims under this law, the Pension Bureau promptly supplied half a million blanks for the use of claimants, and up to June 30, 1907, about 350,000 applications had been filed. The clerical force of the Bureau was immediately arranged and readjusted to meet the conditions imposed upon it by this large mass of new applications, and within a very few days after the passage of the act the Bureau was in a position to adjudicate the claims. The first certificate was issued February 14, 1907, and within four months 90,000 certificates had been issued. Up to June 30, 1907, 120,355 certificates had been issued under the act of February 6, 1907, and the Commissioner reports that by the close of the present fiscal year, perhaps sooner, all pending claims under this act will have been adjudicated.

Final action was taken during the year in 298,822 claims, of which 238,249 were approved for allowance and 60,573 for rejection.

The number of claims pending July 1, 1906, was 182,453, and there were filed during the year 440,517 new applications of all kinds. At the close of the year 356,181 claims were pending, of which 222,539 were filed under the act of February 6, 1907. These claims are being settled at the rate of about 30,000 per month.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year was $140,000,000; repayments to the appropriation made the amount available $140,003,322.58. The disbursements for army and navy pensions during the year, including the amount disbursed by Treasury settlements, were $138,155,412.46, leaving an unexpended balance to be covered into the Treasury of $1,847,910.12. The expenditure for navy pensions during the year was $4,248,711.80.

The amount expended during the year for salaries, fees of examining surgeons, and other expenses of the Pension Bureau was $3,309,110.44, or 2⅓ per cent of the appropriation for pensions.

The total disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, a period of seventy-five years, were $96,445,444.23. Since 1865 the disbursements for pensions have been $3,501,570,279.46, making the entire cost for pensions, since the foundation of the Government, $3,598,015,723.69, divided as follows:

Revolutionary war	$70,000,000.00
War of 1812	45,625,899.24
Indian wars	8,822,387.20
Mexican war	39,397,733.57
War with Spain and insurrection in Philippines	18,909,512.43
Regular establishment	9,864,344.67
Civil war	3,389,135,449.54
Unclassified	16,260,397.04

The annual value of the pension roll, the amount that would be required to pay for one entire year the pensioners on the roll, provided there were no changes by death or otherwise, was $140,850,880.60 at the close of the fiscal year, an increase of $4,613,131.60 over the annual value for 1906. The increase over 1906, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of pensioners, is due to the pensions granted at the higher rates under the act of February 6, 1907. The average annual value of each pension was $145.60, an increase of $7.42 over that of the former year. The average annual value of general law (civil war) pensions has increased from $191.43 to $204.20, while the average annual value of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, has decreased from $114.33 to $112.32, those of the Spanish war from $127.33 to $127.19, and those of the regular establishment from $173.35 to $173.12. The average annual value of pensions under the act of February 6, 1907, was $170.09.

A marked progress has been made with reference to the period within which claims were adjudicated during the year, and much less time now elapses between the dates of filing and dates of settlement of pension claims than in former years.

Since 1861 there have been granted by special acts of Congress 19,737 pensions and increases of pensions, of which 12,362 were on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year, with an annual value of $3,502,650, a little more than one-half of which amount is in excess of what could have been granted under general laws. The number of special acts granting pensions and increases of pensions passed during the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress was 2,523. The increase in the annual expenditure resulting from these special acts was $375,333.

Several acts of Congress granting land as bounty for military service have been enacted from time to time, which are all obsolete except three—the act of February 11, 1847; the act of September 28, 1850, and the act of March 3, 1855. The act of 1855 provides that officers and enlisted men and, under certain conditions, nonenlisted persons who served fourteen or more days, or were engaged in battle in any war between 1790 and March 3, 1855, are entitled to 160 acres of land, and when a warrant for less than 160 acres issued under any prior act, an additional warrant may issue for such quantity of land as will make in the whole 160 acres. During the last year 23 warrants were issued, granting 3,280 acres of land, as against 55 warrants, granting 8,080 acres, for the previous year.

During the year 159 indictments were found and 108 convictions secured on account of violations of the pension laws. There were 6 acquittals, 30 cases were dismissed, 4 civil suits were instituted, and $8,377 was recovered. Of the persons convicted, only 16 are believed to have had any military or naval service.

As a result of investigations made by the Bureau in certain military bounty land claims, a number of attorneys have been recommended by the Commissioner for disbarment from practice before the Department, one attorney has been disbarred, and one firm of attorneys has made restitution to twenty-two clients of the aggregate sum of $6,841.95, representing the difference between the amounts for which the attorneys sold the warrants of their clients shortly after the issue and the amounts which they paid over to their said clients.

A special report (H. Doc. No. 352, 60th Cong., 1st sess.) has been made to Congress on the advisability of discontinuing all the agencies except the one at Washington. In the present condition of the roll, this change would effect an immediate saving of approximately $200,000 a year and there would be no loss in efficiency of the service and in the promptness of payment to the pensioners.

APPEALS IN PENSION AND BOUNTY-LAND CLAIMS.

On July 1, 1906, there were pending 1,474 appeals and motions for reconsideration, and at the close of the year the number pending was 642, a reduction of 832. During the year there were filed 9,121 appeals and motions, an excess of 1,305 over the number filed during the preceding year. On December 31, 1907, the total number of pending appeals was but 305. The working force of the board has been reduced during the year by 11 members, as follows: One member by resignation, 1 by absence since May 31, 1907, on account of sickness, and 9 detailed elsewhere. A stenographer and typewriter has also been permanently transferred to the General Land Office. The board is now agreeably and conveniently located in new quarters in the Pension Office building.

PATENT OFFICE.

The work of the Patent Office has steadily increased. There were received during the year 58,762 applications, an increase of 2,190 over the preceding year. The number of patents granted, including reissues and designs, was 36,620, an increase of 4,655. There were registered 7,878 trade-marks, 667 labels, and 315 prints, a decrease of 3,073. The total receipts of the office from all sources were $1,910,618.14, the total expenditures $1,631,458.36, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $279,159.78, which was turned in to the Treasury. The increase in receipts over the preceding year was $119,696.76. Unfortunately the office has not been able to care for the increase of business with the present force. Despite the utmost endeavor of the Commissioner and those with him, the work of the office is in arrears. Not only is the force insufficient in number, but the salaries paid to examiners are not adequate to meet competition in the business world. The report of the Commissioner sets forth very clearly the needs of his office, and presents a plan for its reorganization which, if authorized by Congress, will make it possible to bring the work of the office up to date and keep it so.

The Patent Office is a constant source of revenue. Its receipts have, during the last ten years, exceeded its expenditures by $1,734,743.58. It is, therefore, eminently fair that the increased appropriations asked for should be granted. The inventors whose genius and work sustain the office should be afforded every facility for prompt action, and their applications should be passed upon by the ablest technical examiners.

Litigation over patents is expensive at best, and it is clearly the duty of the Government to provide the Patent Office with every means to reduce as far as possible the opportunity for litigation. Prompt and careful work in the Patent Office may save an inventor from

serious loss or vexatious litigation. Particular attention should be given the suggestions and recommendations regarding the appellate jurisdiction of the United States courts in patent causes. Owing to diversity of decisions in the different circuits and the difficulty of appealing to the Supreme Court, it is claimed that exceptional hardship is imposed upon litigants. The American Bar Association has given this question most careful consideration and urges the creation of a special court of patent appeals. While I am not at all clear that this is the best method for remedying the difficulty, it is apparent that the most careful consideration should be given the question with a view of providing a speedy method for the determination of the class of cases referred to, if it be found that the present court procedure can not be so modified as to afford relief.

The plan proposed for the repair and enlargement of the Patent Office building should be adopted. Many portions of the building as now arranged are unavailable for use as offices because of lack of air and light, and many of the storage rooms are so damp as to render them useless. The construction of a fireproof storage building in the interior court will afford space for filing the copies of patents and will make possible their arrangement in a much more satisfactory manner. The millions of copies must be kept accessible for daily use.

The old patent models are still stored in the Union Building. The rental for this purpose is $19,500 a year and the cost of care $4,180. I find it will be possible to use the space in the court of the Pension building for the storage of these models, thus saving the entire cost of rental. Many of them of historic value will be placed ultimately in the National Museum. The transfer to the Pension Office may be made if Congress grants the necessary appropriation for moving. The ultimate disposition of the thousands of models which are not of historic value is still open for consideration. It is evident, however, that there is no good excuse for the expenditure of $19,500 a year for their storage.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Bureau of Education has continued its regular work of collecting and distributing educational statistics and publishing reports on special subjects. But this is not all that should be done. The scope of the work is being extended and brought into close relationship with the educational work of the States and Territories. This Bureau should be the clearing house for educational information, and the Federal Government should show its deep interest in the educational needs of the country by appropriations commensurate with the importance of the work.

The statistical information obtained should be compiled and analyzed by technically trained men who can present results in such form

as to make them of permanent value to the educational world. Each of our States and Territories, through the State universities, the agricultural and mechanical colleges, and the public schools, is endeavoring to work out a system of education best adapted to the needs of its citizens. The National Bureau of Education should be in a position to do the work which the State organizations can not do, and publish the results of the work of the ablest educators of our own and foreign countries.

The library of the Bureau contains over 80,000 bound volumes and about 100,000 pamphlets. In certain portions of its field it is the leading collection in this country. An experienced and highly trained librarian has recently been placed in charge, who will establish a closer connection with the Library of Congress and other governmental libraries, and make the Bureau library more useful to the general educational movements of the country.

In the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1281), Congress provided for a progressive enlargement of the appropriation made to the several States for the benefit of their colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, so that from the year 1911 each State will receive a total of $50,000 for the support of these institutions, instead of $25,000 as at present. It is an encouraging fact that an increasing proportion of the funds of these institutions is provided by State appropriations; these have increased during the ten years ending in 1906 from $2,218,100 to $7,531,502, or about 240 per cent. In the same period there has been an increase from 12.6 to 17.6 per cent in the proportion of funds provided by the National Government that is devoted to instruction in agriculture, and a similar increase from 25 to 30.5 per cent in the case of instruction in the mechanic arts. The number of students in agricultural and engineering courses has likewise noticeably increased.

Provision has been made by Congress for devoting a portion of the new funds for the land-grant colleges to courses for the special training of teachers in the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order that these subjects may be properly taught in the secondary schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts that are coming into existence throughout the United States. This work will be conducted in cooperation with allied work under the Department of Agriculture with a view of giving to those who live on farms greater educational and social advantages.

For the support of the United States public schools for natives in Alaska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, Congress appropriated the sum of $200,000, $100,000 of this amount to be used for the establishing of additional day schools for the natives of Alaska. Under this provision for day schools there are now ten new school buildings going up in different parts of the Territory.

A number of additional buildings are to be erected later in the year, when the needs of the different sections shall have been more fully determined.

During the year ended June 30, 1907, the Bureau of Education maintained 52 United States public schools for natives of Alaska. In 48 of these schools the total enrollment was 2,483 and the average attendance 1,076.

Modifications in the methods employed in the schools will be made as experience shows the need with a view to render the natives of Alaska better able to care for themselves. Beginnings have been made in industrial training in some of the schools, as well as in connection with the reindeer herds. Emphasis will be placed upon the kind of school and industrial work best adapted to the peculiar needs and conditions in Alaska.

The experiment of raising reindeer has proved a success. The herd now numbers about 15,000. The animals are distributed among the natives as rapidly as they learn how to care for and use the animals. It is now possible for the natives to acquire the deer by purchase as well as by service as apprentices at the reindeer stations.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

On April 30, 1907, Mr. G. O. Smith became Director of the Geological Survey, in place of Mr. Chas. D. Walcott, who resigned to become Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Walcott has been a member of the Survey since its organization, and the thirteen years of his service as the administrative head of the Bureau are the period of its greatest growth.

The appropriations for the last fiscal year amounted to more than four times the total of those made thirteen years ago. The development of the relations between the Geological Survey and the public within the same period is measured by a more than fourfold increase in the amount of official correspondence, a nearly fourfold increase in the number of printed pages in the various reports issued during the year, and a more than fivefold increase in the number of copies of maps printed, while the total annual distribution of publications, books and maps, grew from less than 200,000 to more than 1,000,000 copies, the sales increasing from $2,100 to upwards of $18,000. The extent to which the results of the work of this organization are now utilized by both the industrial world and the educational and scientific institutions furnishes the best index of the degree of success attained in the period mentioned.

The organization of the Survey was modified within the year by the creation of a technologic branch, by changes in the divisions constituting the topographic branch, and by the substitution of the name "water-resources branch" for "hydrographic branch."

Water-resources branch.—The change from hydrographic to water resources in the name of that branch was made because the former did not correctly define the character of the work performed. The investigations are authorized by appropriations in successive sundry civil bills "for gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States and for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources."

The ultimate purposes of the work relating to the water resources are Federal in character, the data so far collected being in the nature of a census of water-supply resources; and although there are various private uses to which they must necessarily have been put, the benefits to the Federal Government have been worth many times the amount invested in the work. For example, the United States is now expending more than $40,000,000 for the construction of irrigation projects, the integrity of which rests upon the amount of water available for distribution from these streams. More recently, under an Executive order, a commission has been appointed, known as the inland waterways commission, the purpose of which is to investigate and determine upon the broad policies to be followed by the Government with reference to the interstate rivers which make up the water highways under the control of the Federal Government. Almost immediately upon commencing its work this commission found its necessary to make use of the results of water-supply investigations that had previously been made by the Survey, and the work of the commission has been facilitated thereby.

The study of the drainage problem will likewise be immensely facilitated by the work on water resources carried on under the Survey. The success and value of this work depend upon its continuance over a long period of years. Covering as it does large areas of country and the great watersheds, the conclusions drawn from investigations carried on during a few years might lead to disastrous consequences. The water supply of many cities and the permanent irrigation or drainage of agricultural areas are dependent upon the most thorough and continued examination of the sources of supply. It is examinations of this kind that the Survey has been making and hopes to continue.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year it was necessary to rearrange and reduce the work of this branch, because of the reduction of 25 per cent in the appropriation. It was decided that, instead of making a uniform reduction along all lines of work, it would be better to reduce or discontinue in each region that work which seemed to be least important. It was clear, for example, that in the arid west the work of greatest importance is the measurement of stream flow for the determination of the amount of water available for irrigation; in the

Mississippi Valley, broadly speaking, the work of greatest importance is the study of stream flow for purposes of navigation, and the study of underground water and the determination of its quality; while in the eastern part of the United States the measurement of stream flow again assumes greatest importance. Stream-flow measurements were made at 686 gauging stations; underground-water investigations were conducted in 18 States, and investigations as to quality of water were carried on in various parts of the country.

Topographic work.—Many of the States have continued the policy of cooperation with the National Survey. The success and value of the plan of cooperation are assured, and it is to be hoped that the appropriations available for this purpose will be steadily increased to meet the increased demands from the cooperating States. Before many years we shall have as a result of this work the much-needed complete topographic map of the United States. The total area mapped topographically amounted to 32,448 square miles, with 1,833 square miles of revision or resurvey. This makes the total area surveyed in the United States to date 1,025,065 square miles, or about 33 per cent. This work will be long drawn out unless larger annual appropriations are provided.

In connection with these surveys there were run 5,797 linear miles of primary spirit levels and 1,595 miles of precise levels, making 203,763 miles of primary and precise spirit leveling done since the authorization of this work by Congress. Triangulation stations to the number of 281 were occupied or located and marked, and 3,156 miles of primary traverse were run. In the course of this work 40,000 square miles were covered by primary control.

Alaskan work.—The progress of areal surveys in Alaska is such that practically every mining camp has been visited and investigated. The importance of the rapid extension of these surveys can not be too strongly emphasized, for they furnish not only a guide to the prospector, but are essential to all engineering enterprises. It is worthy of note that while nearly $500,000 has been spent on Alaskan surveys and investigations, this is only about one-half of 1 per cent of the value of the gold output during that time. There remain nearly 500,000 square miles in Alaska which have not been covered even by reconnaisance geologic surveys. Until this work is much more nearly completed, all generalizations on the distribution of the mineral wealth must remain largely hypothetical.

Mining and mineral resources.—In the division of mining and mineral resources the report for 1905 was completed, published, and distributed, and the report for 1906 was prepared in part, manuscripts for many of the chapters being in hand and ready for publication as advance chapters of the volume. The year 1906 was by far the most prosperous ever known in the mining industry of the

United States. The total value of all minerals reached the unprecedented amount of $1,902,517,565, an increase of 17.15 per cent over the value of the output in 1905.

The plan of utilizing the services of geologists in the permanent employ of the Geological Survey for the work of this division proved successful in the preparation of the report for 1905, and was continued last year, so that the report for 1906 will be prepared almost wholly by regular members of the Survey staff.

Technologic branch.—The technologic branch organized its administrative office in Washington, D. C., on April 2, 1907, the official headquarters of both fuel and structural-materials divisions having before that time been at St. Louis. The work of the fuel division includes all investigations of the mineral fuels of the United States.

The laboratory work includes the testing of coals used by the Government, determination of the chemistry and physics of the combustion of fuels, the heating value of various fuels, the examination of by-products obtained in the coking of coals from public lands, and kindred problems.

Investigations were conducted to determine the most efficient method of burning coal in the heating and power plants of the Government; the utilization of the low-grade fuels of the West for gas; the efficiency of engines using such gas as compared with those using kerosene and similar fuels; the use and value of briquetting certain grades of coal; the study of the value of the coal remaining in the public lands, and the uses to which those coals are best suited. These investigations have been made thoroughly practical.

The importance of these investigations can not be overestimated. We are rapidly reaching the limit of our coal supply, unless there be a radical change in the method of its use. The present method is one of tremendous waste, only a small fraction of the heating power of the coal being used.

In addition to the foregoing work, investigations have been made of structural materials belonging to and intended for the use of the United States. More than 25,000 laboratory tests have been made of cement, gravel, and other material.

The work of the Geological Survey in connection with mining and mineral resources demands special attention, for it has, during almost its entire history, devoted a large amount of its appropriation to the collection, compilation, and publication of mining and mineral statistics. The geological work carried on in the mining areas has been of very great practical value. The total value of all minerals produced last year is nearly $2,000,000,000, an increase of 17.15 per cent over the value of the output in 1905. From those engaged in this business, there is a strong and proper demand that still greater emphasis be placed upon this work.

The question of how this work shall be carried on demands the careful attention of Congress. Whether a special bureau be authorized or the work carried on under the present organization, is for legislative determination. The work can be well done in either manner. I shall ask for an increase in the appropriations to be devoted to this work. One of the chief purposes of this additional appropriation will be for the investigation of the methods of minimizing the accidents and dangers in mines and for the investigation of mining accidents and recommendations for their prevention. The terrible mining accidents which have occurred within the last few months show the immediate need for this kind of investigation. It should not be left alone for State authority or to private investigation. The problem is too large a one to leave to any one of these agencies. The health and lives of thousands of men engaged in our mines may be secured if the causes of these accidents be discovered and means devised for their prevention.

The reports of the inspectors of coal mines in the Territories are handled through the technologic branch. The mines in the Territories are being carefully watched and the endeavor made to keep them as free as possible from conditions endangering the lives of the miners.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

During the past year the Reclamation Service has been separated from the Geological Survey and organized as an independent service responsible directly to the Secretary. Director of the Geological Survey Charles D. Walcott had acted also as Director of the Reclamation Service from June 17, 1902, to March 9, 1907. On the latter date I advanced F. H. Newell, chief engineer, to the position of Director, and designated the assistant chief engineer, Arthur P. Davis, as chief engineer of the Service.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of the works authorized by my predecessor. The accumulated fund has practically been expended, and during future years the outlay will probably be less, being governed by the returns to the fund and the income from the annual sales of public lands. The problems of construction have to a large extent, been solved and large areas of land already placed under irrigation. There is thus brought forward at the present time the difficult question of operation and maintenance, involving the dealing with thousands of settlers, many of whom are unaccustomed to the conditions of life in the arid regions, and unused to the practice of irrigation.

The conditions of labor on the works and of transportation have been such as to result in great difficulty and delay. The cost of labor has advanced notably, in some cases the increase being as high as 40 per cent or more as compared with conditions in 1905, when many of

the larger contracts were let. The difficulty of securing the prompt transportation of materials for construction has also added materially to the cost of the work. Shipments of iron, cement, lumber, and machinery have often been en route to the works for many months, resulting in great embarrassment to the contractors, and in some cases in serious losses. These conditions are not peculiar to the work of the Reclamation Service, but have been so widespread throughout the West that all construction has suffered directly or indirectly.

The following table shows receipts and expenditures, by fiscal years:

Receipts and expenditures of Reclamation Service, by fiscal years.

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Net expenditures.
1903	$7,780,342.44	$286,440.21
1904	8,713,996.60	1,461,305.01
1905	6,826,253.59	3,714,674.29
1906	4,805,515.39	7,315,853.09
1907	5,227,871.50	12,230,605.69
Total	33,303,979.52	25,008,878.29

Balance, July 1, 1907, $8,295,101.23.

The following is a list of the approved projects on which construction has been commenced. The table shows in the second column the irrigable area of the projects, or the extent to which it is expected to develop the projects during the four years 1908 to 1911; next, the estimated cost to complete the work to these points; the estimated expenditures to the end of the calendar year 1907; and the percentage of completion December 31, 1907, based upon the ratios of the expenses to that date to the estimated cost as shown in the second column.

Areas, cost, expenditures, etc., on entire projects or such units as it is expected to complete by 1911.

Projects.	Area.	Estimated cost.	Estimated expenditure to Dec. 31, 1907.	Per cent of completion.
	Acres.			
Salt River	210,000	$6,300,000	$4,362,100	69.2
Orland	30,000	1,200,000	16,900	1.4
Yuma	100,000	4,500,000	1,876,700	41.7
Uncompahgre	140,000	5,600,000	2,900,000	51.8
Grand Valley	50,000	2,250,000	9,750	.4
Minidoka	160,000	4,000,000	1,839,700	46.0
Payette-Boise	100,000	3,000,000	1,381,500	46.5
Garden City	8,000	350,000	282,000	80.5

Areas, cost, expenditures, etc., on entire projects or such units as it is expected to complete by 1911—Continued.

Projects.	Area.	Estimated cost.	Estimated expenditure to Dec. 31, 1907.	Per cent of completion.
	Acres.			
Huntley	30,000	$900,000	$796,400	88.4
Milk River (including St. Mary)	30,000	1,200,000	314,800	26.2
Sun River	16,000	500,000	344,100	69.0
North Platte	110,000	3,850,000	2,797,300	73.0
Truckee-Carson	160,000	4,800,000	3,804,600	79.2
Carlsbad	20,000	640,000	579,400	81.5
Hondo	10,000	370,000	358,600	97.0
Leasburg	10,000	200,000	167,900	83.9
Rio Grande	160,000	8,000,000	58,200	.6
North Dakota pumping: Buford-Trenton, Williston	40,000	1,240,000	519,600	41.9
Lower Yellowstone	66,000	2,700,000	751,850	64.9
Umatilla	18,000	1,100,000	765,500	69.6
Klamath	120,000	3,600,000	1,305,080	36.2
Belle Fourche	100,000	3,500,000	1,281,900	36.6
Strawberry Valley	30,000	1,500,000	418,700	27.9
Okanogan	8,000	500,000	372,180	74.4
Sunnyside	40,000	1,600,000	481,180	30.7
Tieton	24,000	1,500,000	565,420	37.6
Wapato	20,000	600,000	5,220	8.7
Shoshone	100,000	4,500,000	2,313,990	51.5
Total	1,910,000	70,000,000	30,665,570	.....

An average of $36.65 per acre.

Construction work has advanced rapidly, and during 1907 the activity of the Reclamation Service in this regard has probably reached its maximum, as the expenditures are very nearly twice the amount which will be available for use during 1908. Under a policy previously determined upon of pushing forward construction as rapidly as possible, all of the funds available up to December 31, 1907, have been invested, and during succeeding years the operations will be limited to the income derived from the disposal of public lands and the revenue derived from the refund of the cost of bringing water to the lands irrigated.

The construction work is done by contract wherever this course of procedure is deemed practicable. In many cases the contractors have failed, owing to the rapid and unprecedented increase in cost of labor and materials. It has been necessary under these conditions for the Reclamation Service to finish the work under what is known as "force account;" that is to say, by using the equipment on hand and by employing the needed laborers. In some instances, also, after advertising for competitive bids the offers have been so high that it has not been found wise to award contracts. In such cases the Reclamation Service has been authorized to carry on the work directly with its own equipment and by employing labor, either by the day or by making small *contracts in detail.*

In general, the results have shown that it is more economical and effective to execute this work by force account than by contract. This is due to the fact that the Reclamation Service, as the result of five years' experience, has acquired a large constructing equipment and a notably effective organization with practical experience in this class of work; in fact, it has probably a better organized force of experienced superintendents and an equipment superior to that possessed by many of the large contracting firms of the country. Its work, also, is of a somewhat peculiar kind, involving construction of tunnels or of earthwork where it is impossible to predict in advance the character of all of the materials to be encountered. For this reason a contractor, in making a safe bid on this class of work, must always add a large percentage to cover possible contingencies. In case he fails the loss to the Government is large, because of resulting delays and the complications arising from dealing with a defaulting contractor. All of these risks are avoided by the direct execution of the work by the Reclamation Service. In either event it is necessary for the Service to maintain a large force of competent inspectors and supervisors, particularly in the case of a contractor who is executing a losing contract, where the greatest care and vigilance must be exercised in order to prevent poor work. In hydraulic construction it is of the highest importance to secure absolute safety of the structure.

During the year a number of irrigation projects have been brought to a point of completion where it has been possible to deliver water to the irrigated lands. The results attained have been very gratifying and point to the success which will be had as the works are brought to a still higher degree of completion. The effort has been made in the case of each project to complete some one integral part or unit and put this upon a revenue-producing basis at the earliest possible date. There have been, of course, cases of failure or of disappointment on the part of the irrigators, due largely to inexperience or to the fact that much of the land has not been subdued and brought under a condition of tilth such as will result from careful work in the future.

Where the settlers have taken the precaution to thoroughly cultivate the land in advance of the time the water was put upon it and have leveled or graded it up to a good surface the results have been highly gratifying. In a few cases the crop return of the first year has practically paid for the entire cost of water. It is to be observed in this connection that the men who have been successful and who have made good earnings have said very little about the matter, while the relatively few who have not succeeded have made their complaints known widely.

The principal points where water has been successfully applied *are as follows:*

In Arizona, under the Salt River canal, acquired by the Government and operated successfully in spite of the incomplete condition of the permanent dam at the head of the canal; in Idaho, under the Minidoka project, where the greater part of the settlers have raised fair and even very good crops, the number of failures being relatively small and most of these being due to lack of actual residence by the settler upon his farm; in Montana, under the Huntley project, where settlement has just begun, the lands are being brought into condition for cultivation; in Nevada, under the Truckee-Carson project, the success has been notable, especially on the new lands, where experienced irrigators from other States have taken up small tracts; in Nebraska-Wyoming, under the North Platte project, considerable areas have been successfully watered; in New Mexico, on the Carlsbad project, the system, although not complete, has sufficed to save further losses of orchards and to encourage the people toward extensive planting in 1908; in Washington, in the Yakima district, under the Sunnyside canal, the success has been very great, and it is estimated that of the 50,000 acres irrigated from the Sunnyside canal there has been a crop yield of $40 an acre.

In the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for several years past attention has been called to the large number of approved rights of way for railroad, irrigation, and other purposes which, under the terms of the statutes under which they were granted, are subject to cancellation because of the expiration of the statutory period for construction.

These unused rights constitute a serious interference with private development, and have also been a source of delay, annoyance, and expense in the operations of the Government in carrying out the provisions of the reclamation act.

I desire to call the attention of Congress to the urgency of this matter, and to recommend that appropriate legislation be enacted forfeiting all such grants which are now subject to forfeiture, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior in all cases in which the statutory period of construction may expire after the date of such legislation to declare the forfeiture of such grants theretofore or thereafter made, after due notice to the grantee and without further proceedings on the part of the United States.

The questions of the drainage of swamp lands and the irrigation of arid lands are closely connected. There are about 78,000,000 acres of swamp lands in the central and southeastern States. It is feasible to drain much of this land and provide homes for thousands of families. I believe it possible to adopt a plan, well within the powers of Congress, which will permit the Federal Government to undertake this work, and I most earnestly urge the early consideration of all phases *of the problem.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

During the last fiscal year publications of the Government were received and distributed by the several bureaus and offices of the Department as follows:

Documents received and distributed by the bureaus of the Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Received.	Distributed.
Office of the Secretary	66,474	68,177
Patent Office	491,700	482,057
General Land Office	824,800	812,447
Pension Office	2,500	6,265
Office of Indian Affairs	25,807	24,098
Bureau of Education	86,131	88,880
Geological Survey	1,241,906	1,053,580
Reclamation Service	68,459	18,279
Total	2,807,777	2,553,728

In compliance with the provisions of sections 681 and 683 of the Revised Statutes and acts of February 12, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 661), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 630), 4,924 volumes of United States Reports and 6 sets of Russell and Winslow's Digest of the same published by the Banks Law Publishing Company, together with 15 volumes of United States Reports and 3 sets of Digest published by the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, were received by the Department and distributed to executive and judicial officers of the Government.

As provided in section 5 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 630), requiring the Secretary of the Interior to distribute to each Senator and Representative who may apply in writing for the same one copy of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the Supplements thereto, 33 sets were delivered during the year. The aggregate number of sets delivered to Congress to date is 401.

In compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1387), 576 copies of Index Digest of Opinions Delivered and Cases Decided by the Supreme Court, reported in volumes 187 to 202, United States Reports, were purchased from the reporter of the Supreme Court and distributed to executive and judicial officers of the Government.

As the distribution of United States reports and the Revised Statutes is in no way connected with the work of this Department, it is recommended that Congress transfer this work to the superintendent of documents, who is better equipped to do it. Considerable bookkeeping will be obviated if the distribution of the Revised Statutes is made by the superintendent of documents, because under

the present practice this Department pays the superintendent of documents for the copies of the Revised Statutes distributed to Senators and Representatives, and then presents a voucher to the Treasury for the amount required.

During the last fiscal year 2,525 maps of the United States, edition of 1905, were delivered to the House of Representatives. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year 7,200 maps of the edition of 1906 have been delivered to the Senate and 14,400 to the House of Representatives. Pursuant to authority contained in the act making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, approved June 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 430), wherein among other things an appropriation of $19,160 was made for furnishing and delivering connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, after due advertisement a contract was entered into, under date of June 14, 1907, with the Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing and Printing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and doing business in New York City, the lowest bidder, for furnishing and delivering 25,000 copies, more or less, of the map of the United States at the rate of 73⅓ cents for each complete and correct copy of the map delivered and accepted.

The engraving upon the copperplate base map of the United States of the necessary additions and corrections has been made up to June 30, 1907. Transfers from such copperplate base have been made and delivered to the contractor to be placed on lithographic stones from which the map is to be printed. The work is being expeditiously prosecuted, and in all likelihood deliveries of the map of 1907 will be made prior to the adjournment of Congress in 1908.

The sum of $41,002.35 was received by the Department from the sale of documents during the fiscal year, divided as follows: $4,328.67 by the office of the Secretary, $18,633.81 by the Geological Survey, and $18,039.87 by the Patent Office.

Since July 1, 1907, Government publications have been transferred to the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, as follows: From the office of the Secretary, 92,942 volumes, and from the Patent Office, 765,000 volumes. As a result of this transfer four rooms have been vacated. There have also been transferred to the Library of Congress and the superintendent of documents 28,939 books, pamphlets, etc., from the Bureau of Education.

The work of the document office of the Department, which includes the distribution of annual reports of the Secretary and of the subordinate officers of the Department, Land and Pension Decisions, Statutes of the United States, and United States maps published

for its use, together with the distribution of United States Reports and Digests to executive and judicial officers and Revised Statutes and Supplements to Members of Congress, is practically up to date.

TERRITORIES.

On May 11, 1907, the President issued the following order:

It is hereby ordered that on and after June 1, 1907, all official communications or reports from and to executive officers of the Territories and territorial possessions of the United States—viz, Arizona, Hawaii, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Porto Rico, Alaska, Indian Territory, Samoa, and Guam—and all official communications or reports relating to Territorial matters from and to all executive officers of the United States stationed in such Territories and territorial possessions, shall be transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The necessary steps have been taken to put this order in effect.

Under existing laws the Territories have been left practically without a home at Washington. The governors and other officers are required by law to report to the President or to the heads of different Departments, and there has been no single executive office charged either with the compilation of information about the Territories or with the duty of attending to the requests made by their officers. As a result of this haphazard method it was extremely difficult to obtain information regarding the Territories, and many of their proper needs were neglected. By bringing Territorial matters together in this Department, it will be possible to remedy these difficulties.

All the available information regarding the Territories has been collected. The reports from the Territorial officers receive immediate attention and are promptly acted upon either directly by this Department or through such other Department as is required by law. Harmony and uniformity in the decisions of matters affecting the Territories are now possible, and very generally the work affecting the Territories has been handled with greater expedition and efficiency. I recommend that Congress consider the amendment of existing laws to the end that all the Territorial possessions, other than the Philippine Islands, be placed specifically under the Interior Department, and that those sections of the laws which require reports from Territorial officers to be made to the President and heads of other departments be repealed.

OKLAHOMA.

The last year of the political existence of the Territory of Oklahoma was one of continuing prosperity. On July 1, 1907, the population was 772,441, an increase of 81 per cent since the last general census in 1900. Ninety-six per cent of the people of the Territory were American born.

On July 10 the constitutional convention, organized under the enabling act, completed its work, and on July 22 filed with the secretary of the territory a complete copy of the constitution and the election ordinance. On July 24 a proclamation was issued calling for an election on September 17, presenting to the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory the question of the adoption of the constitution and the adoption of the prohibition clause as a separate provision, and for the election of State officers. The vote, as finally canvassed and certified to the President of the United States to October 8, was as follows:

Constitution:	
For	180,333
Against	73,059
Prohibition:	
For	130,361
Against	112,258
Governor:	
Democratic	134,162
Republican	106,507
Socialist	9,740

The necessary certificates and abstracts were delivered to the President on October 28, and on November 16, in accordance with the proclamation of the President approving the constitution, the State of Oklahoma was admitted into the Union. The population of the State on July 1 was 1,414,177 (Oklahoma 733,062, Indian Territory 681,115).

The relations between the new State and the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have been elsewhere discussed. There are within the limits of the State twelve Indian agencies and schools, where members of the tribes other than the citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes live, the population being approximately as follows:

Seneca School:	
Eastern Shawnee	107
Miami	130
Modoc	51
Ottawa	211
Peoria	207
Quapaw	290
Seneca	390
Wyandot	379
Cantonment School:	
Arapaho	248
Cheyenne	529
Cheyenne and Arapaho School:	
Arapaho	502
Cheyenne	774

Seger Colony School:	
Arapaho	136
Cheyenne	598
Kaw School—Kansa (Kaw)	196
Kiowa, etc., Agency:	
Apache	159
Caddo	555
Comanche	1,440
Kiowa	1,235
Wichita	441
Osage Agency—Osage	2,156
Oto School—Oto and Missouri	390
Pawnee School—Pawnee	644
Ponca School:	
Ponca	573
Tonkawa	49
Sac and Fox School:	
Iowa	86
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	522
Shawnee School:	
Absentee Shawnee	590
Citizen Potawatomi	1,720
Mexican Kickapoo	290
Total	15,603

ARIZONA.

Conditions in the Territory are steadily improving. There has been a gradual increase in population, which is now estimated at 185,000. The financial condition is better than ever before. Taxable property has increased in the last three years from $45,000,000 to $77,000,000, and the rate of taxation has decreased. There is no difficulty in more than caring for the current expenses of the Territory and the retirement of its bonded indebtedness.

The organization and use of the rangers have been most satisfactory in the enforcement of law and order.

The annual school census, taken in May, gave 33,167 as the number of children of school age (6 to 21 years) in the Territory. The total number of children enrolled in the schools was 25,370. This apparently would indicate that nearly 8,000 children fail to attend school; but it is explained that most pupils finish school at about the age of 18, although they are enumerated in the school census until they are 21. Practically all of the children who attend no school are of Mexican parentage. To remedy the evil of nonattendance at school, the late legislature enacted a law which makes attendence compulsory, under severe penalties for parents and guardians. There were 293 school districts, employing 626 teachers; 108 men and 518 women. The average monthly salary paid men teachers was $93.30; for women it was $71.08.

Not only is the mining wealth of the Territory developing very rapidly, but the agricultural possibilities have been enormously increased by the development of irrigation projects and the experiments in dry farming.

NEW MEXICO.

There has been an almost unprecedented increase in population during the past year. More than 16,000 homestead filings on over two and one-half million acres were made. It is significant that this increase in the agricultural population is not to any great extent in the river valleys, but is along the mesas, which until recently had been given up entirely to grazing. This fact is due to the success of the dry farming method. If this proves an ultimate success, it is estimated that nearly 50,000,000 acres of land in New Mexico will be available for it.

The population of the Territory is now estimated at almost 400,000, a gain of nearly 100 per cent since 1900.

The principal new mineral development has been coal. The explored areas cover a million and a half acres. The stock industry next to agriculture is still the main support of the people of the Territory. The Reclamation Service has completed two projects in the lower Pecos Valley. In this coming season the settlers will receive the full benefit of this improvement.

The financial condition of the Territory is excellent.

In education, progress is steady. More than 1,000 teachers are employed and the total enrollment of scholars is 50,000 out of a school population of 80,000 children of school age. The Territorial institutions of higher learning are better attended than ever before.

There has been some serious difficulty in the disposition by the Territory of certain lands granted to it by the Federal Government for educational purposes. It has been necessary to institute proceedings to test the validity of transfers involving about 71,000 acres. These suits are now pending in the lower courts.

It is most gratifying to know that both Arizona and New Mexico are now almost entirely free from the lawlessness that obtained a few years ago.

HAWAII.

The conditions in the Territory for the most part have been very satisfactory.

The trade with the mainland was the largest, with one exception, in the period of five years.

The financial condition is excellent, the income of the Territory having exceeded the disbursements by about $50,000, and the bonded

debt has been reduced to an amount equaling only 2.84 per cent of the taxable property.

While the Territory is an integral part of the United States, yet the geographical location, the population, and the industries are radically different from those on the mainland. For the development of the agricultural lands there is need of European immigration. Until the recent change in the immigration law the Territory aided the immigration of about 4,000 Europeans. The reasons presented by the governor for modifying the existing law to the end that for a period of six years the Territory may bring in European labor are most cogent. The difference in conditions is clearly such as to justify Congress in excepting the islands from the operation of the general law.

The further improvement of the agricultural lands and the introduction of intensive methods of agriculture are receiving the most careful attention of the people.

There is need for the conservation of both the water and timber resources, and the Federal Government should aid the Territory as it aids the Territories on the mainland in the study of these conditions.

The improvement of the harbors of the islands is a pressing need.

There must be a close relationship between the Federal Government and Hawaii. The Pacific is now a center of commercial and political activity. These islands, being the middle ground between the Philippines and our mainland, must be developed and protected to the highest degree. They are on the line of one of the great trade routes of the world. Their people are loyal, self-respecting, independent citizens of the United States, and should be made to appreciate that that citizenship is something more than a mere name.

ALASKA.

The population of Alaska has not materially increased during the year. It is estimated that there are 31,000 permanent white residents, besides about 7,000 who are employed in the mines, canneries, and railroad camps during the summer and leave at the close of the season.

There has been a considerable increase of the commerce between Alaska and the United States. The increase in the output of gold was more than 50 per cent; the output of copper increased 54 per cent; and the amount of salmon canned was 30 per cent more than the product of 1906.

Gold, which is still the leading product, is being successfully mined throughout the whole Territory. The development of the recent discoveries on Chicagof Island has been very encouraging. *During the year there* were serious strikes and labor troubles, begin-

ning at Treadwell and extending throughout the Fairbanks and Nome mining districts. The most serious trouble was at Fairbanks. This camp is so new that it had few reserve supplies to draw upon, and living expenses are so high that a cessation of work caused some suffering. The strikes grew out of a demand for the recognition of a miners' union and for changes in wages and hours; and at Treadwell and Fairbanks there was quite an exodus of working people, so that the supply of labor at these places is much below normal. There were also labor troubles at the Ellamar mine, in Prince William Sound. The strikes were all settled during the summer.

Prospecting during the early part of 1907 in the Fairbanks district extended the area of workable gravel in that district materially, and preparations for work on a large scale were made; but the miners' strike, extending from April to July, covered the only period during the year when there is sufficient water for sluicing purposes. If labor can be had and there is sufficient water, next year should show a great increase in the gold produced in the Fairbanks district.

New discoveries of rich deposits on old beach lines near Nome are stimulating the mining industry in that district. The large ditches in and about Nome have been completed. These, with the dredges now being built, insure a prolonged life for this camp.

Placer mining on the branches of Copper River, Slate Creek, Miller Gulch, and Nizina River still continues, and increased activity at these places can be expected upon the completion of one of the railroads now building to the Copper River Valley. Mining continues near Circle City, on the headwaters of the Koyukuk, at Rampart, and the older placer camps of the Yukon Valley; but the gold-bearing gravel of these camps is now largely held for the installation of dredges and labor-saving appliances. New discoveries of gold-bearing placer ground have been reported at Chandlar, Innoko, and on the Big Chena, in the Yukon, but it will require another year of prospecting to determine the extent and value of these discoveries. There are also encouraging reports of prospects on the Yentna and at the headwaters of Kuskokwin River.

Construction work upon various railroads has continued during the year. The Solomon River Railway, on the Seward Peninsula, has been completed. The Nome and Arctic Railway has extended its line to Shelton, a distance of 85 miles, and has also built branch lines along the third beach line near Nome. The Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company has begun the construction of a standard-gauge road, both east and west from Katalla. The eastern branch is intended to open up the Bering Sea coal fields, and the western and northern branch extends to Copper River, thence up its valley to the copper deposits in the Coast Range. This railroad has also been making preparations to construct a breakwater at Katalla.

The Alaska Central Railway had a large force of men laying track, and expected to complete about 75 miles of road during the season. The Alaska Pacific Railway has a force of men at work on a line beginning at Martin Island, near Katalla, and extending to the Bering River coal fields. Surveys have been extended to the Copper River Valley. The Alaska Home Railway in August began the construction of a narrow-gauge electric road; this road is to run from Valdez to the Copper River Valley. The Tanana Mines Railway extended its lines about 15 miles to Dome and Vault creeks and to Chatanika River. It now has in operation about 50 miles of railroad.

The total pack of salmon canneries for the year will be about 2,140,000 cases of 4 dozen 1-pound cans each. The price of salmon has been such as to insure a good profit during the year. A new industry, that of mild curing king salmon, has been established in southeastern Alaska during the past year and has proved profitable. This fish can be caught throughout the year.

The service rendered to the people of Alaska by the military cable and telegraph continues to be excellent. The land lines are being strengthened and the service is growing better from year to year.

The copper shipped during the year was valued at $1,267,621. Shipments of copper ore from the Ketchikan district have increased, and new mines have been developed. Great activity and prospecting and development of claims on Latouche Island, Boulder, Landlock, and Galena bays, as well as in other parts of the Prince William Sound country, have been shown during the year. The mines north and east of Prince William Sound, in the Copper River range of mountains, have begun work; and as the ores of this section are of very high grade, it is expected that the development of this country will be very rapid.

The great value of the coal fields of Matanuska and Bering rivers having been determined and the transportation assured, the development of these fields will rapidly follow.

The existing coal-land laws require radical modification. These changes should be made in accordance with whatever general method Congress may prescribe for the disposition of the coal lands in the United States proper, with such additional provisions as may be necessary to meet the special conditions in Alaska.

In Alaska it is possible to prevent much of the waste that has occurred in the Western States. This applies not only to the coal lands but to the other natural resources of timber, stone, and water.

The education of white children, which is placed under the jurisdiction of the governor by the act of January 27, 1905, has been progressing favorably; and the education of the natives, under the Bureau of Education, is also accomplishing good results. It is recommended, however, that a compulsory education law be passed. This

seems particularly important in the cases of children of native or mixed blood, whose parents are frequently indifferent to the cause of education.

The general administration of affairs in the Territory has not been by any means free from difficulty. Many of the settlements are still mining camps where the authorities have to face the usual conditions attendant upon the life in such communities. There has, however, been a better enforcement of law and the gradual eradication of the gross evils arising as a result of the misuse of liquor and from gambling.

PORTO RICO.

The report of the governor of Porto Rico, which is required by law to be transmitted to the President, through the Secretary of State, has been forwarded by the President to Congress. The reports of other Territorial officers have been presented with the governor's report.

GUAM AND SAMOA.

The naval officers who act as governors of Guam and Samoa have submitted their reports to the Secretary of the Navy.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The national parks under the jurisdiction of the Department are as follows:

	Acres.
Yellowstone, in Wyoming	2,142,720.00
Yosemite, in California	719,622.40
Sequoia, in California	160,000.00
General Grant, in California	2,560.00
Mount Rainier, in Washington	207,360.00
Crater Lake, in Oregon	159,360.00
Wind Cave, in South Dakota	10,560.00
Sullys Hill, in North Dakota	960.00
Platt, in Oklahoma	848.22
Casa Grande Ruins, in Arizona	480.00
Mesa Verde, in Colorado	41,920.00
(5-mile strip for protection of ruins)	175,360.00
Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas	911.63

The constantly increasing number of persons visiting these parks fully justifies their preservation and development. The parks are very much more than mere playgrounds. They contain not only magnificent scenery and natural curiosities, but they become great game preserves and afford the opportunity for the preservation of species of animals and birds which would otherwise soon become extinct.

Many of these parks are connected with or surrounded by national forests. The problems *for the* maintenance and development of the

parks are practically the same as those connected with the administration of the national forests. The construction of roads and trails, the protection against fire, the preservation of game, are all problems that are being studied in a broader and better way in the Forest Service than by any possibility can be studied or applied in each park. These considerations lead me to recommend that the Congress be requested to enact such legislation as will make possible the transfer to the Forest Service of all parks except Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas.

The only park created during the last year was the Mesa Verde, situated in Montezuma County, Colo., adjacent to the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. It contains 41,920 acres, and was created for the purpose of preserving the prehistoric ruins and relics. Under the act creating the park, the prehistoric Indian ruins, situated within 5 miles of its boundaries on Indian and public lands not alienated by patent, are placed under the care of the Secretary, to be administered by the custodian of the park. This 5-mile strip contains 175,360 acres. Within this reservation are contained some of the most remarkable of the Indian ruins, among them the Spruce Tree House, near Navajo Canyon, the Cliff Palace, and the Balcony House.

The appropriation of last year made possible the organization of the custodian service and the beginning of the work of constructing roads and trials. The work of examination and excavation of the ruins is being conducted under the supervision of one of the trained officials of the Smithsonian Institution.

At the time of the creation of the park there were a number of private and State holdings within the boundaries. These should eventually be eliminated by purchase.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The act of Congress approved April 20, 1832 (4 Stat. L., 505), reserved 4 sections of land including the hot springs in Arkansas, "for the future disposal of the United States." The act of June 11, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 149), authorized the bringing of suits by persons claiming title, legal or equitable, to any of said lands, in order to quiet title thereto; and by the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 377), a commission to be known as the Hot Springs Commission was authorized to survey, plat, and lay out the city of Hot Springs into convenient squares, blocks, lots, avenues, and streets, in order that the same might be sold as therein provided. This act finally reserved the Hot Springs Mountain and the lands containing the springs, aggregating 911.63 acres; placed the reservation under charge of a superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; and authorized said Secretary to grant hot water and other privileges upon

the reservation. Of the lots platted by the Commission, about 116 still remain unsold. An appraisement of these lots in 1904 gave a value of $88,125. A sale of the lots was advertised for March 21, 1905; but in view of the fire of February 25, 1905, which destroyed a considerable portion of the city, the Department, upon the petition of numerous citizens, postponed the sale indefinitely.

Upon the reservation are 49 hot springs, the waters of which are radio-active to a high degree, and have an aggregate flow of 1,000,000 gallons per day. It has been demonstrated that these waters are possessed of wonderful curative properties, and effect cures or produce marked benefit in a very large number of diseases.

There are 25 bath houses receiving hot water under franchise from the Department, of which 11 are on the reservation and 14 on private property in the city of Hot Springs. These bath houses having been constructed by their respective owners according to their varying circumstances and ideas, there is no uniformity, either of architectural design or of quality of equipment. The Department has accordingly prescribed a varying schedule of rates to be charged for baths by the different houses, varying from 20 to 50 cents per single bath, the rate in each case being based upon the quality of equipments, accommodations and service furnished by the bath house.

On March 31, 1907, the resignation of Mr. Martin A. Eisele as superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation was accepted, and Mr. W. Scott Smith was appointed superintendent of the reservation, and entered on his duties on April 1, 1907.

The Government Free Bath House has been operated without friction, and the benefits of the healing waters of the springs extended to thousands of individuals. The demands on this bath house are constantly increasing; and steps are now being taken looking to its rearrangement in order to accommodate the increasing demands.

Work on the filling up of the lakes in the Whittington Lake Reserve Park has been continued, and many minor repairs and improvements have been made on the reservation generally.

Under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 842), the right is reserved to the Secretary of the Interior to increase the rates to the bath houses under lease every period of five years; and the authority thus vested in the Secretary has been exercised by increasing the rate to $60 per tub per annum for the bath houses; and the rent for the Arlington Hotel has been increased from $2,500 to $5,000 per annum. The natural growth of the patronage of the reservation creates a demand for repairs and improvements; and as the fixed charges for operating the reservation have consumed almost the entire revenues from water rents and other privileges, this readjustment of rates became necessary in the interest of the Government and the proper administration of the affairs of the reservation.

THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The act approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 225), among other things authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government, to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected; provided that when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept such relinquishment in behalf of the United States.

Upon recommendations by the Department the President, pursuant to the provisions of the act, issued proclamations setting aside historic and prehistoric landmarks and structures, as follows:

National monuments.

Name.	State.	Date of proclamation.	Area.
			Acres.
Devils Tower	Wyoming	Sept. 24, 1906	1,152.91
Petrified Forest	Arizona	Dec. 8, 1906	6,776.02
Montezuma Castle	do	do	160.00
El Morro	New Mexico.	do	160.00
Chaco Canyon	do	Mar. 11, 1907	20,629.40
Lassen Peak[a]	California	May 6, 1907	1,280.00
Cinder Cone[a]	do	do	5,120.00
Gila Cliff Dwellings[a]	New Mexico.	Nov. 16, 1907	160.00
Tonto	Arizona	Dec. 19, 1907	640.00

[a] Under jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

Uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of so much of the act as relates to American antiquities were jointly promulgated December 28, 1906, by the officers mentioned in the act. Protests, however, were received from the Archæological Institute of America and other concerned in making archæological researches as to the alleged restrictive character thereof, and the question of the revision of these rules is now under consideration.

Sixteen applications have been received for permission to make examinations, to excavate and gather antiquities, as provided for by the terms of the act; permits were issued in eight cases and eight applications were denied.

No appropriation having been made by Congress for the care and protection of the landmarks and reservations set aside under the act, representatives of this or one of the other Executive Departments employed in the immediate vicinity of the various national monuments have been designated as temporary custodians until Congress makes suitable provision for their care and protection.

An estimate in the sum of $5,000 for the administration of the reservations set aside under this act has been submitted to Congress.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

There were in the hospital on June 30, 1907, 2,596 patients, an increase of 44 over the preceding year; the daily average for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 2,569, an increase of 27 over 1906. During the year there were admitted 619 patients, an increase of 18 over the previous year, making a total of 3,167 patients under treatment during the year. Of the total number admitted, 409 were from civil life and 210 from the Army, the Navy, and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

The general health throughout the hospital has in the main been very good. There have been no cases of typhoid fever.

Many of the patients are profoundly depressed and have suicidal tendencies, yet not a single case of suicide occurred. This is attributable largely, in the opinion of the superintendent, to the fact that there is comparative freedom from overcrowding.

The plan of having a large consulting staff of well recognized specialists in Washington connected with the institution is clearly advantageous. These men are always quick to respond to a call from the hospital, and willingly devote their time in consultation with the members of the resident staff and in performing necessary operations.

The hospital training school graduated 16 nurses, 4 men and 12 women. The value of the training school is annually becoming more apparent in equipping attendants with the technical knowledge to enable them to intelligently carry out their duties. Continuous efforts are being made to increase its efficiency by more elaborated instruction, and also by raising the standard of admission, so as to secure a higher grade of nurse.

There has been instituted during the year a psychological department, the establishment of which is believed to be an expression of the most advanced trends in modern psychiatry, which recognizes that the greatest advantages in our knowledge of mental diseases in the immediate future will undoubtedly be gained by a careful analysis of the symptoms as presented by the living patient. The advantages of this laboratory are twofold. In the first instance it is

intended to work out practical methods of examination into the mental state of patients, which can be used at the bedside by members of the staff. In the second place it is desired so far as possible to interest the medical men on the staff in the problems of insanity from a scientific standpoint and to provide them with a place and the means of conducting such research work as they may desire to undertake. It is hoped, further, that graduate students from the universities who are candidates for advanced degrees may be attracted to the laboratory for research work in the special field of psychopathology.

There has been loaned and installed in the laboratory the collection of psychological apparatus made by the Bureau of Education. This collection of apparatus has put the laboratory in a position so that most, if not all, kinds of experimental work may be performed, and the collection of apparatus is surpassed by only a few of the laboratories in the larger universities. The equipment is larger than is to be found in the hospitals for the insane of this country or abroad, and is much more varied in character.

There is urgent need of reform in the lunacy legislation of the District. The time appears to be ripe for enlightened laws, as decisions of the supreme court of the District have cleared the way for action.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three patients were treated in the Freedmen's Hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907; 1,959 were residents of the District of Columbia and 764 nonresidents; 4,631 were treated in the out-patient department, making a total of 7,354 receiving the benefits of this institution, an increase of 363 over the preceding year.

An appropriation sufficient to construct a nurses' home, stable, and morgue and fence around the grounds is urgently needed to complete the new hospital, and it is hoped that this can be secured at an early date. It is also desirable that some provision be made for pay patients when the new hospital is completed, in order to accommodate a large number of applicants who are able and desirous of paying for treatment.

The training school is in excellent condition. Twelve nurses were graduated last year. The good done by these nurses through the South can not be overestimated. They not only care for the sick, but teach women how better to care for the health of their children.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Howard University was established by the act of March 2, 1867, "for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences." It is *managed* by a board of trustees, on which Congress is represented

by a Senator, and is supported in part by contributions from benevolent societies and individuals and in part from appropriations by Congress.

Rev. Wilbur Patterson Thirkield, D. D., LL. D., entered upon his duties as president of the University September 1, 1906, having been elected to that office by unanimous action of the board of trustees at its meeting on May 1, 1906.

The different departments of the university—the schools of medicine, law, theology, college of arts and sciences, teachers' college, department of manual arts, commercial college, and academy (preparatory department)—have maintained a high standard. The 1,011 students represent thirty-two States and Territories, and Porto Rico, Africa, British Guiana, British West Indies, Canada, Republic of Panama, Santo Domingo, South America, and Haiti, West Indies.

The educational work Howard University is doing for the colored people is of inestimable value. This is particularly true in the medical course. Now that the new Freedmen's Hospital has been completed there is opportunity for still greater cooperation between the university and the hospital. The medical graduates from the university, with the experience gained from the hospital clinics, will enter their profession well equipped for its arduous and self-sacrificing duties.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In May, 1907, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb completed a half century of its life. During that whole period Doctor Gallaudet, who has devoted his life to the great work of deaf-mute education, has been the president of the institution.

The good this institution has done is measured not merely by the benefits given the thousand and more students who have been within its walls; its president and those cooperating with him have been the leaders in the cause of deaf-mute education throughout our country. They have given aid and helpful suggestion in the establishment and promotion of many other institutions. It is well that the Federal Government is thus directly interested in the education of some of its citizens who enter upon life's work laboring under a serious handicap.

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 294), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to place for instruction in an institution for the blind, in the State of Maryland or some other State, the indigent blind children of teachable age who are children of persons actually engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, and section 4869 of the Revised Statutes

makes the same provision for the indigent blind children of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

There were 16 United States beneficiaries under instruction in the Maryland School for the Blind at the close of the fiscal year 1906. Since that time 6 have been discharged and 7 admitted, leaving 17 beneficiaries on June 30, 1907. All are reported to have made satisfactory progress and many are above the average. The study of music has been pursued by several pupils, and one female student has been given the advantage of a higher course at the Peabody Conservatory of Music.

The school is furnished with all that is necessary for the proper training of blind children—books, apparatus, musical instruments, typewriters, sewing machines, comfortable buildings, ample grounds, and experienced and competent teachers. The course of training is designed to develop deftness and give the pupils a practical English education.

The total amount expended during the year ended June 30, 1906, for the care and maintenance of indigent blind children of the District of Columbia, was $5,850. The total amount expended for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was $5,475, half of which amount is paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1101).

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

The act of April 22, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 92), placed this institution under the care of a corporation, to carry into effect that provision in the last will and testament of Joshua Pierce, devising to certain trustees fourteen parcels of land in the city of Washington, D. C., to be held as a site for a hospital for the reception and care of destitute and friendless children. The institution is managed by a board of directors, who are required to report annually to the Secretary of the Interior, and is maintained in part by contributions from benevolent persons and societies and in part by Federal appropriations.

The report of the board of directors shows that 67 children were provided for during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, of which number 34 had been in the institution during the previous year. There were 18 adoptions during the year, 5 children were returned to relatives or friends, and 6 were transferred to other institutions. Six deaths were recorded; all children under 5 months of age. Thirty-two remained in the institution at the end of the fiscal year 1907.

The daily average of children during the year was 26. Since the hospital was opened, in 1887, two hundred and seventy-four children have been adopted in homes, where they will be trained to become useful men and women. This is considered the best and most satisfactory work of the institution.

Including a balance of $105.31 from last year, the total receipts from all sources were $8,023.96, of which amount $7,725.96 was expended in the operation of the institution, leaving a cash balance on June 30, 1907, of $298.

In the act of June 27, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 512), the board of charities of the District of Columbia is authorized to provide for the care and maintenance of children under contract with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings. As this Department has nothing whatever to do with the administration of this institution, and as the maintenance of the inmates is provided for by contract made between this institution and the board of charities of the District of Columbia, it is recommended that existing law be so changed as to require the annual report of the institution to be made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia instead of to the Secretary of the Interior.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds in his annual report of the operations of his office sets forth in detail the various improvements and repairs made upon the Capitol, court-house, and other buildings under his supervision. Upon my request he has examined the buildings of the Interior Department, and upon his report I have based recommendations for the repair and reconstruction of the Patent Office building.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was made a corporation of the District of Columbia by the act of Congress approved January 12, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 768), its object being the promotion of education within the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed. The last clause of section 6 of the act provides:

> That the corporation shall annually file with the Secretary of the Interior of the United States a report in writing, stating in detail the property, real or personal, held by the corporation, and the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same, or the income thereof, during the preceding year.

The office of the board is located at No. 2 Rector street, New York City. The officers of the corporation are: Frederick T. Gates, chairman; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; and Wallace Buttrick, secretary. The trustees are Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, jr., Albert Shaw, Starr J. Murphy, Hugh H. Hanna, E. Benjamin Andrews, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, and Harry Pratt Judson. The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, shows that the property of the corporation is divided into several funds or "accounts," according to their *source or the purpose for* which they are to be used. The income

account is also kept separate from the capital account. The general capital account on July 1, 1907, amounted to $42,499,960.98. Of this amount, $10,250,092.36 was the balance from the preceding year; $32,003,702 was received as a gift from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller; $114,459.87 represented profit on securities sold, and $131,706.75 was reserve accumulated from income. Of these assets, $20,438,787.92 was invested in railroad bonds, $8,598,432.08 in industrial bonds, $9,939,598.78 in railroad stocks, $2,377,750 in industrial stocks, $552,432.74 in Japanese Government bonds, and $350,000 in loans on call; and the balance, 242,958.67, was held in bank. A detailed list of the various securities held is given in the report.

Appropriations for educational institutions have been made only from the income account. The net balance of this account at the close of the preceding fiscal year was $345,668.14, the net income from investments was $685,484.70, and the income from gifts was $110,000, making a total of $1,141,252.84 to be accounted for. Miscellaneous expenses amounted to $26,744.80, and gifts to educational institutions reached $134,368.73, making the total disbursements $161,113.53. The balance at the close of the year was $980,139.31.

Pledges amounting to $1,959,712.11 have been made to various institutions of higher education throughout the United States. These are payable from the income of the corporation, in installments covering from two to five years, upon the performance of certain conditions by the recipients.

There is a special fund known as the "Anna T. Jeanes fund for negro rural schools," amounting to $200,000. Disbursements amounting to $8,480.43 were made from the income of this fund during the year, leaving a balance of income of $6,254.54.

IMPROPER OCCUPANCY OF STREETS, ETC., IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

In the last annual report of the operations of this Department, reference was made to the fact that under section 1818 of the Revised Statutes, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to prevent the improper appropriation or occupation of the public streets, avenues, squares, and reservations in the city of Washington belonging to the United States, suits were instituted looking to the prevention of the further unlawful occupancy of the tract of land on Florida avenue at Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets northwest, heretofore known as "Fox's Discovery."

In a recent report from the Attorney-General on the subject, he states that—

> the suits for ejectment in the supreme court of the District, filed against the several parties occupying the lands known as Fox's Discovery, now stand at *issue between* the parties.

LOTS IN LOW GROUNDS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

No deeds have been issued since last annual report.

The four applications pending are as follows:

Dora F. Robinson, pts. lots 12 and 13, reservation 11. No action taken during year.

Hugh T. Taggart, lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, square C. No action during the year.

Joseph A. Goldstein, pt. lot 39, reservation 10. No action.

Stephen Gatti, original lot 11, reservation B. The Department made a number of efforts to close up this case during the year. The difficulty in this case is that the claimant can not prove that the lot was improved, as required by resolution of the low grounds commission, on or before November 1, 1827. The records of the surveyor's office, District of Columbia, were carefully examined; the proceedings of the low grounds commission (on file with District Commissioners) were examined to ascertain whether the resolution was rescinded, etc. Finally, it was necessary to write Edward P. Schwartz, attorney for Mr. Gatti, on March 16, 1907, stating that unless he could prove by satisfactory evidence that improvements were made on the lot on or before November 1, 1827, no deed could be issued. It is true the parties seemed equitably entitled to the deed, they having paid the purchase price, occupied the same for many years, paid taxes, etc.; but under the conditions prescribed by the act it was not practicable for the Department to issue the deed.

The first three applications mentioned are practically dead, no action having been taken therein for a number of years. The conditions in all are the same: that is, the parties can not establish improvements made, as required by conditions of organic act and resolutions of the commission.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CORPORATIONS.

The act approved May 17, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 389), entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company," provides, among other things, that said company shall lay upon the line of its road rails of the most approved pattern, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act regulating gas works" (18 Stat. L., 277), after providing the rate to be paid for gas furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company, authorizes an increase or reduction in such rate according to whether the price of gas coals falls below $8.50 per ton; and in order that this question may be determined the company is required to furnish the Secretary of the Interior an annual statement of all their coal contracts or purchases for the ensuing year.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company of the District of Columbia," approved May 24, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 136), provides, among other things, for the annual election of directors, and the submission by them of yearly reports to the stockholders and to Congress or the Secretary of the Interior.

Inasmuch as the corporations above mentioned have no connection whatever with the Interior Department other than as stated above, it is recommended that so much of the several acts as imposes duties upon the Secretary of the Interior be repealed or modified so as to devolve upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the duties required by the acts, and to provide that the reports required be made direct to Congress.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

Section 6 of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1889, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua" (25 Stat. L., 675), provides:

> Said company shall make a report on the first Monday of December in each year to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be duly verified on oath by the president and secretary thereof, giving such detailed statement of its affairs, and of its assets and liabilities, as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior, and any willfully false statement so made shall be deemed perjury, and punishable as such. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to require such annual statement and to prescribe the form thereof and the particulars to be given thereby.

The report of this corporation was duly submitted to Congress on December 3, 1907.

I have not attempted to do more than outline the problems before the various branches of this Department. As to the details, I refer to the annual reports of the chiefs of the various bureaus and offices.

Very respectfully,

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

My predecessor, the Hon. W. A. Richards, resigned his position March 4 of this year, so that the transactions embraced in this report cover only three months of my service as Commissioner.

The administrative policy concerning the public lands, under your direction, has been to exercise strict vigilance to prevent the disposition thereof through fraudulent or wrongful methods, and in so doing it has likewise been my earnest purpose to advance with equal vigilance and dispatch the rights and claims of the honest entryman. Especial effort has been made to free the unappropriated lands from blanket suspensions which have resulted from general charges of fraud without showing substantial evidence of unlawful practices. It is believed that such suspensions can not be justified either in law or sound policy and are especially harassing to the honest entryman. The bona fide claimant is often powerless to remove these vague suspicions because of their very indefiniteness, and it is likewise embarrassing to the officers relieving such suspensions, since there should be as good reason for ordering restorations as presumably there were for ordering the suspensions. Furthermore, the act of March 4, 1907, provided—

> That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the examination of the lands in any entry upon which final proof has been made unless the Department has information furnishing good grounds to suspect fraud or noncompliance with law as to that specific entry.

The following table shows the area of restorations from blanket suspensions since March 4, 1907:

Approximate area of public lands restored to entry since March 4, 1907, previously held under blanket orders of suspension.

State.	Date of suspension.	Date of release.	Acreage released.	Total acreage released.
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1906	May 13, 1907	25,000	25,000
	May 12, 1906			
California	Feb. 21, 1900		69,000	762,000
	Feb. 28, 1900	May 25, 1907	60,000	
	do	June 3, 1907	540,000	
	Oct. 11, 1902		85,000	
	Aug. 28, 1905	May 23, 1907	5,000	
	May 27, 1905	May 20, 1907	3,000	
Idaho	Feb. 25, 1905	June 1, 1907	25,000	145,000
	May 27, 1905	June 4, 1907	20,000	
	Mar. 21, 1905	July 15, 1907	100,000	
Kansas	Dec. 9, 1905	Apr. 2, 1907	45,000	70,000
	Dec. 20, 1905	do	25,000	
Montana	July 15, 1903	May 31, 1907	350,000	425,000
	Mar. 3, 1906	May 24, 1907	75,000	
New Mexico	Dec. 14, 1905	June 14, 1907	40,000	203,000
	Feb. 6, 1906	May 24, 1907	3,000	
	May 21, 1906	May 25, 1907	160,000	
Nebraska	Oct. 6, 1906	June 1, 1907	6,500	6,500
Nevada	Apr. 12, 1906	May 17, 1907	3,000	3,000
Oregon	Nov. 14, 1903	June 8, 1907	150,000	295,000
	Apr. 14, 1903	July 29, 1907	30,000	
	Aug. 24, 1903	Aug. 26, 1907	15,000	
	Jan. 5, 1906	Sept. 1, 1907	100,000	
Washington	Aug. 24, 1905	Mar. 30, 1907	40,000	95,000
	Oct. 5, 1905	June 4, 1907	25,000	
	June 23, 1906	May 31, 1907	5,000	
	do	do	25,000	
Total				2,029,500

The area released from forestry withdrawal from March 4, 1907, to June 30, 1907, was 9,948,089 acres.

The most rigorous effort is being made with the force at my command to restrain unlawful and fraudulent practices in the public land States and to secure evidence to prosecute those guilty of violation of the law. The field force is totally inadequate in numbers to reach all such offenses; hence the gross offenders are more particularly sought for. The record of prosecutions and convictions will be found in the report of Division P (field service).

I wish to call especial attention to the fact that this Office has received during the fiscal year from accepted propositions of settlement for timber trespass $80,917.53, and the amount collected for timber trespass on suits instituted upon reports furnished by agents of the field service of this Bureau was $203,552.68, making a total of $284,470.03.

Respecting unlawful inclosures, 136 cases, involving an area of 842,720 acres, have been reported. In 94 of these cases, involving an area of 259,918 acres, the inclosures have been entirely removed. The remainder, involving an area of 608,242 acres, are either being removed or action is pending to compel their removal.

While good faith must be imputed to the great majority of settlers upon the public lands, the same is not equally true regarding entrymen under other forms of law. It is too often a case of seeking title

for speculative purposes and to further the schemes of timber or coal combinations, or to control important water rights or large areas of grazing lands, and as is hereafter observed, certain radical changes in the laws are considered necessary in order to restrain these efforts to unlawfully absorb the public domain.

The reorganization of the field service has been largely effected, although the force still contains some material unsuited to energetic field work, largely on account of advanced years. It is well recognized that in public service age disqualification is the most difficult to act upon.

Respecting the reorganization of the field force it has been my purpose and that of my immediate assistants to make the agents so far as possible, with the limited number, the instruments by which the public lands shall be saved for the landless settler and the honest entryman, on the principle that lands kept from fraudulent disposition may become the property of those who in contemplation of law should receive them.

The numerical insufficiency of this force appears more in detail in the report hereof of the field service division. Beyond question the appropriation for this service is wholly inadequate to secure the results necessary both in protecting the Government and the bona fide entryman.

PERSONNEL OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Numerically the force employed in the General Land Office is adequate to transact its business, but it is deficient in energy and trained technical ability to accurately and promptly dispatch the business of the Bureau. The reasons for this deficiency in the force are apparent and may be generally stated as follows: (1) Inadequacy of compensation in certain of the classifications; (2) deficiencies in personnel resulting from age and lack of professional qualifications; (3) inadequacy of office space to transact the business in an orderly and systematic manner, and lack of proper and modern equipment. It is with the utmost difficulty that the business of the several divisions can be made current and kept so, and yet there are many men and women in this Bureau who are proficient and capable beyond the salaries paid them.

The Land Commission appointed under act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, in its report to Congress made, among others, the following observations respecting this Office, which are pertinent to existing conditions:

> The machinery of the land system lies at the threshold of the successful administration of the law. If defective and incomplete in its organization, it will not be operative from *inherent* weakness; and the law will, in the ratio

of such weakness, remain a dead letter upon the statute books. If cumbersome and complicated, it will, by cumulative delays and excessive cost, impair and retard the operation of the law it was intended to execute. * * * It is important that the officers of that organization should be of sufficient integrity and trained capacity to qualify them for the lawful adjustment of the intricate and delicate questions of fact and of law constantly arising in the administrative construction of the various statutes which constitute the land system. Duties of such responsibility require men of experience and ability, and for their employment and retention an adequate compensation should be provided. * * * The conflicts arising between the Government and grantees and between settlers and grantees require the best ability for their adjustment. Questions which thus arise are at all times pending before the Office. Cases involving greater amounts come before the General Land Office than before any other branch of the executive department of the Government. The difference between what the beneficiaries of a land grant may claim and what may be awarded often amounts to millions of dollars in value. The adjudication of many cases involving millions of dollars' worth of property is not infrequent.

I also quote, with approval as related to existing conditions, from the annual report of Commissioner Williamson, in which he says:

Laws have multiplied. No session of Congress closes without new and varied legislation involving public lands. Lands are of greater value than formerly, and as the country is settled and filled up their increase in value will continue, and with it contests by conflicting claimants will be more numerous and more vigorously prosecuted. The existing cases, which have been in controversy and pending for years, are complicated and difficult, requiring for their correct disposition the *best legal talent*. The mineral lands are inviting the capital and enterprise of the country for their development, and in these cases, not infrequently involving millions of dollars in value and in which the best legal talent of the country is employed as counsel, manifestly should be examined and decided by able lawyers; and the controversies growing out of conflicting claims of every character all render it simply beyond reasonable question by any sensible person that a high standard of ability in those who decide these cases, involving the homes and fortunes of individuals no less than the public interest dependent upon peace of title and the sound administration of law, is imperatively demanded. * * * The *necessity* of this Office is able men of legal education and mature judgment, and without them the administration of its affairs must be measurably defective and discreditable.

It is impossible to secure or retain at present salaries and under existing conditions a sufficient corps of trained lawyers and expert clerks to place the work of the Office under a thoroughly effective and businesslike organization. The recommendations for a change in classification and salaries heretofore transmitted, if adopted, will mitigate these difficulties. Numerous changes have been made in the personnel of the force by discharges, promotions, and demotions, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the various divisions, and in all such cases they have been made on the ground of capacity or lack of capacity to advance the public service.

ADMINISTRATION.

In view of the fact that intelligent administration of the land laws demands, upon the part of the officers of this Bureau, a more or less intimate knowledge of the conditions in the public-land States, it has been my aim to secure, as far as possible, for official service men of western experience and acquaintance with the actual working of the laws in the field. This policy has, in the short period of my incumbency, proved of great administrative value. Further, following this purpose, on March 14 last I addressed the following circular letter to registers and receivers of the several land districts:

> You are requested to submit for my consideration suggestions and recommendations, based upon your experience in the public-land service, having in view improvements in the administration of existing public-land laws, and also suggestions and recommendations for amendatory or new public-land legislation, if, in your judgment and experience, additional legislation is desirable.
>
> Any recommendations made should be submitted on or before June 30, 1907, with such discussion of each as will enable me to obtain a clear idea of your views, and the reasons.

This letter elicited replies from registers and receivers, giving valuable information respecting the advantages and disadvantages in practice of rules, regulations, and laws operating upon the disposition of the public lands. Some of these observations and recommendations have resulted in the abrogation or modification of useless and improper rules and regulations, and others will be used as a basis for recommendations for needed affirmative and remedial legislation. The results of a closer advisory relation between the field officers and the General Land Office are reflected in a hearty cooperation by the entire force to advance the public service through an effort to secure a more perfect administrative system. A diligent effort has been made to remove all impediments to an accurate and rapid dispatch of public business. To this end correspondence has been made direct and concise; decisions and rulings plain, explicit, and uniform; the general practice simplified and brought into harmony with existing laws.

The distribution of work in the several divisions of the General Land Office has been so allotted as to secure the highest working efficiency from each branch of the service, and modern business methods have been and are being adopted as fast as conditions will permit of their installation. There is, I have learned from visiting numerous district land offices, a want of uniformity in the methods of doing public business. In some offices reports show extreme congestion of work, resulting from unusual conditions in the matter of applications for public lands or from resignation or removal of officers, etc. The limited appropriations at the disposal of this Office have prevented in such cases the assignment of a sufficient number

of trained clerks to give proper and speedy relief to entrymen, who must in all such cases suffer for the inconvenience and delay. So far as possible, by assignment of clerks from offices whose work is current or from the General Land Office, the offices laboring under these unusual embarrassments have been given assistance. There should be a sufficient force of emergency clerks trained in district office work to enable the Commissioner to see that the work of all offices is made current and kept so. This Office has under consideration the recasting of forms and methods of accounting and conduct of business of the local land offices, which will greatly simplify and reduce the labors of these officers.

Likewise in the offices of surveyors-general I have discovered a lack of uniformity in the methods of doing business, and, after investigation, I find that the contract system under which the public land surveys are made is antiquated, cumbersone, and expensive. An effort will be made by this Office to overcome these difficulties so far as possible under existing laws. In view of the fact that the public land surveys are required, under the present laws, to be made under what is known as the contract system, it is necessary to employ examiners of surveys to check and partly retrace the work of the contractor in order to determine that the work has been correctly performed. The present system greatly increases the cost of surveying per acre over what it would be were the surveys made in the first instance by surveyors and transitmen employed by this Office without the necessity of examinations. The suggested change would also obviate the delays in the approval of the surveys which necessarily follow under the present system. In order to change the present method, it will be necessary to amend the statutes providing for surveys and resurveys and give authority to this Office to employ salaried surveyors to execute the public land surveys.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

Numerous changes in the regulations affecting the administration of the public lands have been made, which are believed to be in consonance with both the spirit and letter of the laws, and will result beneficially in the disposition of the lands. The following are some of the more important modifications:

STATE SELECTIONS.

Selections under special grants are limited to 6,400 acres to any one list. Selections in any one list of indemnity school lands must not exceed 640 acres. In indemnity lists selected tracts must correspond in area with the base tracts and separate bases must be *assigned to each legal subdivision* selected. The cause of the loss must

be specifically stated in all indemnity selections. Notice of selection of all land is required to be given by publication and by posting in the local land office for five consecutive weeks. No application for lands covered by existing selections or entries is allowed or any right recognized by the tender of the application, and no amendment of any indemnity school selection by the substitution of new base, in whole or in part, is allowed.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN FOREST RESERVES.

No one has a preferred right of entry except a qualified settler who, prior to January 1, 1906, occupied the lands and the person upon whose application the lands were examined and listed. Subsequent applicants for listing acquire no right by virtue of their applications.

During the sixty-day preference period no one is allowed to enter except the settler. The party upon whose application the lands are listed may apply to enter, but his application is suspended until the end of the sixty days. If neither the settler nor the party upon whose application the lands were examined and listed apply to enter within the sixty days the lands are then subject to entry by any qualified entryman.

Regulations were prepared governing the survey of homesteads in forest reserves embracing unsurveyed lands and irregular fractional parts of surveyed sections, providing that these claims must be surveyed by a competent surveyor under the direction of the surveyor-general. Such surveys will be numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 37 in each surveying district.

HEARINGS RELATIVE TO LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

A Government officer in charge of a national forest may initiate a contest or adverse proceeding by filing in the local land office his complaint setting forth the facts. On filing of a sufficient complaint, in cases where final certificate has not yet issued, the local officers will issue a notice to defendant, allowing him thirty days to answer, and in the event of his failure to answer or deny the charges they are taken as confessed and the entry canceled. Where the complaint relates to a claim on which the final certificate has issued or where a denial or answer is filed all papers are transmitted to the General Land Office for action.

ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Additional entries under the act of April 28, 1904, are not allowed to those who commuted their original entries. A new form of affidavit *and application has been* prepared which contains all the show-

ing required from applicants at time of filing. The use of five separate forms heretofore required in this class of entries is thus avoided.

Additional homestead entries under act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 527), are allowed only when applicants show that they own and reside upon the lands embraced in their original entries.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Second entries can be made only when the applicants show they fall within the purview of the act of April 28, 1904, section 2 of the act of June 5, 1900, the act of May 22, 1902, or some special act.

COMMUTATION PROOFS FOR HOMESTEADS.

Actual residence for fourteen months will be required in all homestead entries made after November 1, 1907, and commuted to cash. The previous rule that six months constructive residence would be allowed in such cases is thus done away with.

Continued residence after application to submit proof is not required in certain districts of claimants who desire to submit final proof if the condition of the business of the offices will not permit of the proof being taken within a reasonable time, provided affidavits as to residence, cultivation, and improvements are filed in the local office with application to make proof.

COAL LANDS.

Assignments of coal entries are not recognized. Coal claimants applying for patent are required to give notice thereof by publication and posting for thirty days. Applications, declaratory statements, and affidavits must be verified before the register or receiver of the land district. Coal claimants are not allowed to file declaratory statements after the expiration of the sixty days accorded by statute or to exercise a preference right of purchase after expiration of one year from date of filing declaratory statement.

Coal lands are now being classified and valued, and when so classified and valued are to be disposed of at the prices fixed. Valuation is determined by field examination. Lignites and other low-grade coals distant from transportation lines are disposed of at the minimum price fixed by statute. In the case of coal lands withdrawn for classification and valuation, persons who had prior to withdrawal initiated valid possessory claims are permitted to perfect same, notwithstanding the withdrawal.

The coal-land laws applicable to Alaska, acts of June 6, 1900, and April 28, 1904, recognize the right of locators to assign their claims, but proof and payment must be made by the assignee in the same *manner and within* the same time as though there had been no

assignment. Duly qualified claimants after swearing to their notices of location or applications for patent may be represented by an agent in the further proceedings before the local land office.

DESERT LANDS.

Desert-land entrymen in Wyoming and Idaho are not required to furnish the certificate of the State engineer as to water right, but may show in some other way that they have complied with the State laws and have the right to use sufficient water to irrigate their lands, and that they have actually used the water for the irrigation of the land.

ISOLATED TRACTS.

Lands are only ordered into market upon application of those who desire to purchase for their own use and occupation and not for speculative purposes. Not more than 160 acres will be ordered sold upon one application. One purchase exhausts the right to present application for a sale of this kind. No land is sold at less than the price fixed by statute. Formerly all such tracts were sold at not less than $1.25 per acre, without regard to whether they were double-minimum or Indian lands.

Forms of application and instructions have been issued to local officers in such a way as to insure, as nearly as possible, that none of the lands will be disposed of to speculators or acquired in large blocks, the object being to dispose of the lands in small tracts to those who own adjoining lands or those who desire to actually use the lands purchased.

APPLICATIONS TO CUT TIMBER.

Applications to cut timber by agent from the nonmineral public lands under the act of March 3, 1891, etc., are now filed directly with the chief of the field division in which the land is located, instead of with the local officers, as heretofore, and are made special for field examination, and chiefs of field division are authorized to permit cutting subject to departmental approval.[a]

DEPOSIT OF UNEARNED FEES AND UNOFFICIAL MONEYS.

It was the practice before the issuance of the circular of May 16, 1906, for receivers of public moneys to carry on their unearned fees and unofficial moneys lists all sums that could not be at once applied, and as thousands of timber and stone and other entries were suspended for long periods pending investigation into the validity of the proofs, the sums deposited to the credit of the receivers and subject to their checks, grew to proportions far in excess of their bonds.

[a] The regulations affecting additional homestead entries, and homestead entries commuted to cash, were promulgated after June 30, 1907.

The amount so deposited reached $317,000 in the Roseburg, Oreg., office alone, and there were several other offices in which the accumulation reached $100,000 and over. The highest bond of any receiver is $50,000, and as the receiver has duties equally as important as those of the register, and his compensation is considerably reduced by the cost of his bond, it was not practicable to further reduce his compensation by demanding greater security.

The Secretary of the Interior decided in the case of James T. Ball (33 L. D., 566) that money placed in the hands of the receiver at the time of the submission of proof is, in contemplation of law, public money, and being public money the conclusion was inevitable that it ought not to be carried upon the unearned fees and unofficial moneys list, but should be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. It was accordingly directed in the circular of May 16, 1907, that moneys on deposit, as before mentioned (excepting those paid in with commuted homestead proofs), should be deposited in the Treasury on or before June 10, 1907, thus safeguarding approximately $800,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING LEGISLATION.

Much agitation has existed throughout the West respecting the public land laws, and a great divergence of opinion prevails as to what laws should be altered or amended, what repealed, and what new legislation should be enacted. In certain particulars changed conditions have rendered some laws and parts of laws obsolete and absurd in their application and almost impossible of rational enforcement. A correct interpretation and administration will prevent the necessity of amending laws which are adapted to the conditions for which enacted, and while the necessity for amendments in some measure may be dispensed with by administrative regulations there still remain laws incapable of rational enforcement in a wise disposition of the remaining public lands.

Of first consideration is the coal-land act of March 3, 1873. The futility of this law is shown in the fact that since its enactment less than 500,000 acres of coal lands have been patented under it, while millions of acres of coal lands have been taken under other forms of entry, some of it unwittingly, but large areas in order to avoid the terms of the coal-land act, coal lands being the highest-priced lands offered by the Government.

This act limits the area to an unreasonably small acreage, prohibiting the prudent investment of capital in coal-mining operations; hence all kinds of subterfuge have been undertaken to avoid the provisions of the law. In the securing of these lands the unscrupulous *have not hesitated to* resort to perjury and fraud, carrying their

schemes of fraud and corruption to such an extent as to amount to national scandal. Title having passed, the Government possesses no guaranty that as a public utility the coal can be made available to supply the market; on the contrary, these lands have almost uniformly passed into the hands of speculators or large combinations controlling the output or the transportation, so that the consumer is at the mercy of both in the greater portion of the West. The inducements for much of the crime and fraud committed under the present system can be prevented by *separating the right to mine from the title in the soil.*

As regards the timbered areas outside the national forests, the public-land laws are manifestly unsuited to present conditions. The two acts of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88 and 89), and section 2 of act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stat., 348), should be repealed. The "mineral land act" (20 Stat., 88), giving free use of timber without restriction within the State, was intended to supply the timber wants of the mining camps at a time when much of the timber lands in the mining States was unsurveyed, there being no method by which miners or prospectors could secure timber, fuel, or lumber. This condition no longer prevails, hence the present beneficiaries under this act are chiefly large corporations controlling established mines and smelters abundantly able to purchase the timber necessary for their use.

The other act known as the "Timber and stone act" (20 Stat., 89), as amended by section 2, act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stat., 348), has been the convenient vehicle by means of which the great bulk of the more valuable timber lands not now in national forests has during past years gone into the hands of the large timber companies.

It is the history of the settled heavily timbered portions of the public land States that relatively few timbered tracts were ever cultivated or permanently improved by the first settler or entrymen. The real settler and farmer usually came after the timber was gone, and while under the wise policy of our public land system, the landless settler is of first consideration, it is nevertheless true of the remaining unreserved timbered areas that they are not generally susceptible of successful cultivation.

Much of the remaining public lands are semiarid or desert in character and can not be artificially irrigated. For these lands we have no law regulating their use or disposition. This condition has delivered the public range over to those who are powerful enough to appropriate and hold it against the weaker claimants, but mere physical force in holding the range is the least of the abuses. Monopolization of the pools, springs, and streams to which the grazing herds and flocks must resort for water, and the acquisition of strips of patented lands to which title was acquired obviously to prevent

access by others to the adjacent public range, is the greater public wrong. These abuses are so universal and so far removed from decent respect for common rights that I most earnestly recommend the enactment of a comprehensive range law that will bring these vacant grazing areas under departmental supervision and regulation. Until such laws are provided the bulk of the public domain must continue in Government ownership, but held for the use of whomsoever by force or cunning is able to exclude his less powerful or less artful neighbor.

Having given in some detail the obnoxious conditions prevailing as to these classes of the public lands, I earnestly recommend the following changes in the public-land laws, to the end that the remainder of the public lands shall be devoted to their greatest beneficial use for the States as well as for the Government at large.

I respectfully recommend that all lands be brought under a general classification, defined substantially as follows

(1) *Agricultural lands.*—That all lands suitable for agricultural purposes, or capable of being brought under cultivation, or capable of producing crops of wild hay, or suitable for agricultural purposes only when artificially irrigated be classed as agricultural lands; provided, however, that they do not contain valuable deposits of mineral or timber valuable for lumbering purposes as defined below.

(2) *Pasture lands.*—That all lands which are wholly unfit for cultivation, or which can not, under any reasonable conditions, be brought under cultivation, be classed as pasture lands; provided, however, they do not contain valuable deposits of mineral or timber suitable for lumbering purposes as defined below.

(3) *Timber lands.*—That all lands outside national forests containing timber suitable for lumbering purposes (that is, lands containing milling timber to the average extent of 8,000 feet per acre west of the Cascades and Sierra Coast range of mountains and 5,000 feet per acre east of said mountain ranges, to each 160 acres) be classed as timber lands. When the timber shall have been removed such land shall be classed as agricultural, pasture, or mineral land, as the case may be.

(4) *Coal lands.*—That all lands containing deposits of coal which can be mined at a profit be classed as coal land, provided they shall not be more valuable for deposits of gold, silver, copper, or other metals; and provided further that such land shall be excluded from each of the foregoing classes and shall be disposed of only under covenants limiting the use with ample supervisory powers retained.

This classification should be made effectual by a general act of Congress defining it, substantially as aforesaid, without disturbing the present mining laws relating to lode and placer mines and declaring the manner of disposition of the several classes of public lands

either under existing laws or appropriate provisions to be set forth in the act. As to each of the foregoing classifications there should be reposed in the Secretary of the Interior the continuing power of reclassification to meet changing conditions, which may necessitate the transfer of lands from the one class to the other.

In view of the foregoing I recommend that lands classed as pasture lands be leased to citizens of the United States who are owners of the adjacent lands or bona fide residents of the States where the lands lie, that the money derived therefrom, after deducting expenses of administration, be paid to the States wherein the leased lands are situated, for use in the support of common schools, or that the lands be segregated into such grazing blocks as shall be naturally appurtenant to adjacent cultivated lands and sold at a fixed price with preference to purchase in the owner of contiguous cultivated lands.

The timber-land acts above referred to should be repealed and the timber upon the remaining public lands disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior at public sale, upon application therefor, after scaling and appraisal, or upon a stumpage basis similar to the method now exercised by the Department in the Chippewa Indian lands. Under such a measure, merchantable timber standing upon public lands not in a national forest may be ordered into market and sold, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder, on condition that the timber shall be removed from the land within a fixed period of years. The method of estimating stumpage and terms of sale and tracts of timber offered, together with other necessary regulations, should be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

I would advise that any such measure should provide that a bona fide applicant to homestead a tract of timber land should have a preference right to purchase at the top price bid, upon payment of a reasonable percentage of the bid, and under such purchase the timber should not be removed until the entryman has complied with the law as to residence and cultivation and made full payment for the timber, as bid, or has made full payment for the timber.

The present coal-land law should be supplanted by an act fully meeting existing as well as future conditions. The object to be attained in any such legislation is to conserve the coal deposits as a public utility and to prevent monopoly and extortion in their distribution. This may be accomplished either through a leasing system, by which the title would remain in the Government, under proper regulation and supervision by the Secretary of the Interior, or through the sale of the deposits with restrictions on their mining and use which would control the minimum output and conserve the deposits as a public utility, under similar regulations. As regards the future disposition of coal lands, I am impressed with the belief that the most advantageous method will be found in a measure authorizing

the sale of the *coal deposits in the lands*, subject to forfeiture for failure to exercise the rights granted, under such reasonable regulations as may be imposed. An exploration period of one year upon a permit basis, at a nominal charge, would insure to the applicant the necessary preliminary knowledge upon which to make the purchase of the coal deposits and venture the necessary investment for operation purposes before making the cash purchase. The maximum unit authorized for this use could safely be made three sections, provided no greater surface rights are granted than will give proper facilities to reach and extract the coal deposits. The surface would thereby be *open to entry under other laws* according to its character and subject to the right to extract the coal. In case of failure of the grantees to open and operate the coal deposits under reasonable limitations and to maintain an output reasonably suited to the deposits, and in case of combination as to price or limitation of output, title should be forfeited by proceedings in court for that purpose. Government mine supervision would be necessary to enforce the conditions and limitations under the grant.

The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to grant a suspension of operations in any case upon a showing of sufficient cause. If all persons having pending coal claims, declaratory statements, and entries, at time of adoption of the proposed law, be given the opportunity to consolidate their claims to the extent of not exceeding three sections of contiguous lands and to transmute their filings or entries to purchase of the coal under the new measure, they would be enabled to obtain a sufficient area of coal to warrant their entering upon coal-mining operations without resorting to practices not authorized by existing law.

The method of disposition suggested should be made applicable to coal deposits in all the public lands of the United States, permitting, however, in Alaska, as under existing law, the coal applicant to have executed a special survey of the lands within which the coal sought to be purchased lies. This plan, if adopted, will enable the Government to control and dispose of all the surface not needed in coal mining operations and to dispose of the timber separately from the land, and will permit the sale and extraction of coal both on the unreserved public lands and in national forests without affecting the control or disposition of the timber on the public lands by the Secretary of the Interior, or within national forests by the Department of Agriculture. The above suggestions with reference to the disposition of coal deposits are equally applicable to the oil and gas fields in the public domain, and similar legislation, as applicable to lands containing the same, is hereby recommended.

Dry farming, or the raising of crops in semiarid regions by special *methods of agriculture*, has passed the experimental stage in many

localities. No law adapted to the entry of lands suitable for this purpose exists, as the desert-land law is inapplicable and the homestead law, besides requiring residence, is too restricted in the area of land that may be entered.

I therefore recommend the enactment of a measure applicable only to those States and Territories containing semiarid lands, permitting the entry, under the agricultural classification above, by any qualified resident citizen of the State or Territory where the land sought to be entered is situated, of not exceeding 640 acres of land (in as compact a form as possible) not capable of artificial irrigation, which does not contain sufficient moisture to produce a natural growth of trees, and which, because of the fact that it does not furnish potable water sufficient for domestic use or because of other conditions arising out of the semiaridity of the land, is not suitable for continuous habitation. Residence should not be required as a prerequisite to patent, but proof should be required of the planting and raising of consecutive crops of valuable agricultural products (other than native grasses) for a fixed period before final proof; provided, however, that careful restrictions be imposed to insure that the entries are made for the sole use and benefit of entrymen for the purpose of actual cultivation and not to increase range holdings, create monopolies of land, or other abuses.

BOARD OF LAW REVIEW.

The multifarious duties of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of this Office are such as to prevent them from meeting adequately the increasing demands for careful judicial consideration and investigation of important matters involving legal decisions, and consequently a board of law review has been created to assist them in work of that kind. The members of this board, which is composed of the chief law clerk, the two law clerks, and the two law examiners, are charged with the duty of acting as legal advisers to the heads of the Office and to the chiefs, reviewers, and clerks of the various divisions; of preparing and recommending or reviewing and approving all the more important decisions, proposed laws, proclamations, regulations, and reports on bills pending before Congress; of considering recommendations for proposed civil and criminal suits in the courts and appeals from actions by the courts adverse to the Government, and of considering and making recommendations on charges affecting the conduct of local officers in disbarment proceedings against attorneys and agents, and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to them. The salaries of the members of the board of law review are wholly inadequate, and recommendations have been made in the annual estimates submitted for a reasonable increase thereof.

PATENT DIVISION.

The method of writing and recording patents in the recorder's division by hand was found to be antiquated, slow, and unbusinesslike, the work of issuing patents being usually from one to two months in arrears. There was an average of 35 clerks engaged on this branch of the work of the division, about twice as many as should have been necessary with modern and up-to-date methods.

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, provides that "the engrossing and recording of patents for public lands may be done by means of typewriters or other machines, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President," and under authority of this act an Executive order was issued on May 9, 1907, approving the writing and recording of patents by means of typewriters or other machines.

The separation from the service of a number of clerks employed in this division was necessitated, in order to permit the securing of the necessary typewriter operators on certification by the Civil Service Commission, the old force of clerks engaged upon this work not being qualified as typewriter operators. Accordingly, 15 new clerks, qualified as typewriter operators, were appointed, new forms of patents and records were adopted to accommodate them to typewriting machines, and the new system was put into practical operation about July 1, with the work of writing and recording patents about two months in arrears. At this time the work is practically current, and can be kept so.

The records of the patents are now made at the same time the original patents are written, and are as near facsimiles of the original patents as can be made; there is no possibility of the records being at variance with the original patents, and there can be no question as to the permanency and legibility of both the originals and records.

There are now 18 clerks engaged upon the work of writing and recording all classes of patents issuing from the Office, which is about one-half the force required by the old method, and twice the amount of work can be done by the new system with this reduced force. It is therefore readily apparent that a saving of 75 per cent in cost to the Government for clerk hire has been effected by the adoption of the new method, and the appearance, legibility, and expedition of the work has been greatly improved.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The total cash receipts from the disposal of public lands during the fiscal year 1907 were $9,547,273.51. Miscellaneous receipts from the disposal of Indian lands, depredations on public lands, depredations *on Indian* lands, sales of Government property, and for furnishing *copies of records and* plats, were $2,005,904.49, a grand total of

$11,553,178, an increase in total receipts over the preceding year of $3,967,654.10, or 52.3 per cent.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were $810,856.96, an increase of $30,439.16. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service, including expenses of district land offices, as stated, were $2,295,004.70, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of $9,258,173.30.

AREA DISPOSED OF.

The total area of the land disposed of during the fiscal year 1907 was 20,997,566.58 acres, an increase of 1,566,379.11 acres as compared with the aggregate disposals during the fiscal year 1906. The above statement does not include the area of entries previously reported in original entries which were completed during the fiscal year 1907. The area of the entries so completed was 7,141,250.38 acres. The aggregate number of filings for the fiscal year 1907 was 16,552 and the amount of the fees and commissions thereon was $267,835.21.

The large increase in receipts from the disposal of public lands for the fiscal year 1907 is attributed to the material increase in the number of entries of all classes made during the past year. The aggregate number of entries of all classes made during the fiscal year 1906 was 185,113, while for the fiscal year 1907, 209,642 such entries were made, a net increase of 24,529, or 13¼ per cent, over the preceding fiscal year.[a]

RAILROAD GRANTS.

During the fiscal year there were certified and patented under the several grants by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and wagon roads 794,173.15 acres, and 63 railroad and wagon-road patents were issued. Of railroad listings and selections, there were canceled 55,185.43 acres. There were docketed and reinstated during the year 2,228 cases, and 1,241 were closed. Of the 3,026 cases pending at the close of the year, 36 were ready for action, the remainder having already been decided, suspended for various causes, or awaiting necessary action by the parties interested. Of the 3,628 entries on hand for action during the year, 1,574 were disposed of, leaving 2,054 pending June 30, 1907, of which 1,826 are filed with and are parts of docket cases, and 198 are suspended, leaving 30 ready for action.

The grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company under the act of July 25, 1866 (14 Stat., 239), embraced 3,821,901.80 acres.

[a] A detailed statement of the number of entries of each class, together with the area embraced therein *and the receipts therefrom*, is given in the statistical tables forming a *part of the detailed statement of* business by divisions.

The prescribed conditions of the grant not having been met by the company, the time for performance was extended by the act of April 10, 1869 (16 Stat., 47). Although the company failed to comply with the terms of the grant within the time specified, it complied with them substantially before a forfeiture, and title to all the lands consequently vested in the company (see Schulenberg *v.* Harriman, 21 Wall., 44), subject only to the covenant expressed in the proviso of the act of 1869, which declares—

that the lands granted by the act aforesaid shall be sold to actual settlers only in quantities not greater than one quarter section to one purchaser and for a price not exceeding $2.50 per acre.

There have been patented out of this grant 2,765,657.10 acres, leaving 1,056,244.70 acres yet to be patented. In view of the fact that the grantee has not complied with the foregoing proviso, and of the contemplated action of the Department of Justice to institute proceedings in the courts to protect the interests of the Government, this Office has declined to further consider pending selections of the railroad company awaiting the result of the action of the Department of Justice.

STATE SELECTIONS.

Indemnity selections made during the fiscal year by the various States under the grant for common schools, where the land in place (secs. 16 and 36) was lost, amounted to 554,250.14 acres. On June 30, 1906, action was pending on selections for 1,443,912.01 acres, making a total of 1,998,162.15 acres. Of this total, selections for 422,736.62 acres were approved and selections for 176,743.91 acres were canceled during the year ending June 30, 1907, leaving selections for 1,398,-681.62 acres pending. Most of these selections were based upon losses caused by the creation of forest reserves embracing the lands granted in place.

Selections made under grants to States for all other purposes (except the swamp-land grant and under the Carey Act) amounted to 66,003.54 acres, which, when added to the amount pending June 30, 1906 (574,788.40 acres), will make a total of 640,791.94 acres. Of this amount, selections for 206,613.49 acres were approved and selections for 11,920.72 acres canceled during the year, leaving selections for 422,257.73 acres pending June 30, 1907.

The total amount pending under the quantity grants and the common school grant aggregated 1,820,939.35 acres. Many of the "quantity" grants have been satisfied, or soon will be, by the approval of pending selections, and it is expected that rapid progress will be made during the ensuing year in the final adjustment of these grants. By the very nature of the case, however, the grants for common schools can not be closed until all the lands in the respective States *have been surveyed and* final disposition made of the same.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND TERRITORIAL MAPS, AND TOWNSHIP PLATS.

The complete edition of the United States map of 1906 was printed during the fiscal year and the last delivery of the maps made prior to September 15. The engraving of the copperplate base for the United States map of 1907 is now being done by a skilled engraver employed in the drafting division, a portion of whose time is devoted to this work.

Complete editions of maps of Idaho and the proposed State of Oklahoma were issued, and the completed manuscript tracing of a map of California, in two sheets, is now in the hands of the photolithographers. Maps of Nevada, Nebraska, and Wyoming have been revised and the map of Montana completed, while a map of New Mexico has been compiled and is now in the hands of a draftsman for tracing. Four of the last-named maps will comprise the number which will be issued during the year. Maps to accompany reports of governors of Territories have been edited and revised; also an enlarged map of the United States, showing principal explorers and early roads and highways, was prepared for exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition.

The work of reproducing township plats and field notes for the Surveyor-General and the Oakland land office, California, to replace copies destroyed by the San Francisco earthquake and fire, it is believed, will be completed about the 1st of December next. During the year 1,498 diagrams and compilations for surveyors-general, local officers, and bureaus connected with the Department were made and 5,163 photolithographic plats furnished for official use. The fees collected for diagrams and tracings amounted to $1,849.64, and $3,035.89 was received for photolithographic plats.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

Since the issuance of the last annual report the name of the Federal forest reservations has been changed by the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat., 1269), from "forest reserves" to "national forests," and 57 additional reservations have been established under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095). By departmental decision of August 9, 1906 (35 L. D., 107), the Crow Creek National Forest, Wyoming, which was established by proclamation of October 10, 1900, has not lost its identity as such, although now under control of the War Department as the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation. One national forest has been abolished—the Portales, in New Mexico—and the consolidations have been, as follows: The Yuba with the Tahoe, California; the Maury Mountain with

the Blue Mountains, Oregon, and the Chesnimnus and Wallowa have been converted into the Imnaha National Forest, Oregon.

There are now 159 national forests, created by Presidential proclamation under said act of March 3, 1891, embracing 150,831,665 acres. The total increase in the area of national forests since the issuance of the last annual report is 43,832,242 acres.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The Casa Grande ruin, Arizona, established by Executive order of June 22, 1892, and the creation of national monuments under the act approved June 8, 1906, having been placed in charge of this bureau, seven national monuments have been created, two of which, being situated within national forests, are under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The monuments in question are located in the States of Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and California.

RESTORATION OF LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR FORESTRY OR RECLAMATION PURPOSES.

Areas temporarily withdrawn but not needed for forestry purposes are released from withdrawal upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture as rapidly as possible. Since the issuance of the last annual report, 10,535,913 acres have been restored and opened to settlement and entry.

In order that all settlers might have an equal opportunity and that all precautions against advance information might be taken, a regulation was adopted on April 17, 1907, by which these lands were subject to settlement under the homestead laws after sixty days' public notice, and to entry after they had been subject to settlement for thirty days. This procedure was adopted, inasmuch as it was found that advance information had been secured, whereby those with knowledge made settlement prior to the receipt by the local land offices of the order of restoration. The difficulty under this plan, however, is that where the lands are valuable conflicts are likely to arise in the obtaining of the settlement rights, and the local land offices are not equipped to take care of and control the usual crowd of applicants desiring to make entry.

It is therefore suggested that Congress be asked to authorize the President to prescribe the manner in which lands of this character shall be opened to entry under the homestead laws, and that they be withheld from settlement and all other forms of appropriation under the public-land laws until they have been subject to entry under such proclamation. The object is to secure the adoption of a method analogous to that under which Indian reservations are now opened.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

By the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, there was appropriated "For surveys and resurveys of public land" the sum of $400,000, which was apportioned among the several surveying districts in proportion to their needs as developed in the annual reports and estimates of the Surveyor-General, as follows:

Apportionment of appropriation for public surveys.

Alaska	$30,000	Oregon	$15,000
Arizona	20,000	Utah	15,000
California	10,000	Washington	20,000
Colorado	35,000	Wyoming	30,000
Idaho	30,000	Examinations	80,000
Montana	50,000	National park boundaries	12,000
Nevada	10,000	Reserve	18,000
New Mexico	20,000		
South Dakota	5,000	Total	400,000

The areas covered by surveys accepted by this Office during the last fiscal year are here given:

Areas surveyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Acres.		Acres.
Alaska	1,719	New Mexico	167,977
Arizona	287,162	North Dakota	401,806
California	126,170	South Dakota	192,434
Colorado	504,158	Oregon	216,975
Florida	61	Utah	374,237
Idaho	349,469	Washington	683,321
Minnesota	233,588	Wyoming	243,738
Montana	2,818,586		
Nevada	555,509	Total	7,156,910

CLOSING OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICES.

I beg to repeat the suggestions of last year as to this matter and to report that conditions remain the same in the cases of the three States, Florida, Minnesota, and North Dakota, except that it has been found by the surveyor-general of Minnesota that his estimate of December 31, 1907, as the date of completion of the work of his office was too early, and that it will require six months more or the continuation of his appointment until June 30, 1908, before he is ready to turn his office over to the State.

In addition to the above-mentioned States, the survey work of two other districts is nearing completion. South Dakota has but little public land survey work left, and in Louisiana there appears to be little for the surveyor-general's office to do except to reproduce

ancient records and prepare patent plats. In view of the fact that a special agent of this Office after visiting the New Orleans office reported that little reason was found by him for prolonging its existence, I recommend that an investigation and report, such as was made in the case of the Minnesota office, be authorized, to the end that proper recommendations may be submitted to Congress in case it is decided to discontinue the office.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING PUBLIC SURVEYS.

I make the following recommendations regarding public surveys:

That deputies be required to file their notes within twelve months from date of contract and that a per diem penalty be exacted for exemplary damages for every day of default in filing said notices after twelve months. This penalty would, if enforced, insure proper expedition in the public survey service.

That only corporate sureties be accepted on survey contracts, at the option of the Government.

That a certified check for $250 be deposited by the bidder on all contracts involving $6,500 or less and $500 on all contracts involving more than this amount, this deposit to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure to contract or to take the field after contracting, the certified check to be returned to the successful bidder after approval of contract and bond, a limit of thirty days being allowed for execution of papers, the deposit to be promptly returned to all unsuccessful bidders.

That partial payments be authorized upon field work completed, examined, and favorably reported on to the amount of 50 per cent of the liability of the contract.

That measurements by steel tapes, stadia, and clinometer be allowed deputies whenever desired, the Manual having no provision for these modern appliances.

That provision be made in the annual appropriation for surveys and resurveys, for the expense of furnishing to all deputies wrought-iron posts with brass caps, the posts to be flanged at bottom for protection against removal and to secure rigidity. A permanent record of surveys in the field sufficient for all purposes of settlement and for future determination of corners and identification of claims will be best obtained by the establishment of metal section corners only, both upon exterior and subdivisional lines. There should be no difficulty in locating the true point for lost or obliterated quarter section corners under existing regulations if section corners were permanent metal posts properly marked. The erection of granite monuments on State boundaries or other similar important lines, should be continued.

That no resurveys be undertaken by this Office unless the necessity therefor be ascertained by an actual field inspection by an examiner of surveys having experience in the identification of lost and obliterated corners.

That "metes and bounds" surveys be made only in especially authorized cases. That all resurveys be made by retracement of original lines and reestablishment of corners at the original points determined by the first surveyor, except in cases where all traces and evidences of original corners are lost, in which event the lines to be reestablished and corners marked according to the rules laid down in the General Land Office circular on the restoration of lost and obliterated corners.

That all claim lines be restored by the same rules, and in cases where this method will result in a material loss of acreage to the patentee or a conflict between claimants no resurveys to be made of claimant's holdings, but the parties be left to make their own retracement by private surveyors after the public-land lines have been reestablished.

That no claim be resurveyed unless occupied by claimant or the boundaries of his claim distinctly defined by improvements.

That whenever found impracticable for this Office to cause the execution of public-land surveys through the medium of the surveyor-general by the contract system within one surveying season, I be authorized to employ examiners of surveys to perform the work or appoint competent persons as United States surveyors to execute the work at a monthly salary and actual expenses.

That examiners of surveys be allowed to employ transitmen to assist them in the execution of their work and to equip auxiliary parties to expedite the same, the employment of transit men to be first approved by this Office and the examiners to be responsible for their movements and accuracy and to supervise their work.

That whenever it is found advisable by this Office to call to Washington one or more examiners of surveys for the purpose of consultation, preparation, or assistance in disposing of surveying returns in order to expedite the work, their expenses and salary be continued during such employment.

In order to equalize the salaries of surveyors-general and restore to them the compensation allowed by sections 2209 and 2210, Revised Statutes, I have recommended an increase of the salaries of all those believed to be inadequately paid, owing to the abolition of the fees allowed them by special order of the Secretary of the Interior thirty years ago for supplying copies of the official records out of office hours, which practice being considered as detrimental to the public interests was discontinued by circular order dated April 15, 1907, and approved by the Department.

OPENING OF INDIAN LANDS.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE RESERVE, OKLAHOMA.

All of that part of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reserve in Oklahoma, commonly known as the pasture and wood reserve lands, except lands that had been previously sold to lessees and allotted to Indians, was opened to sale under a sealed-bid plan, pursuant to the President's proclamation of September 19, 1906, issued under the act of June 5, 1906 (35 L. D., 238).

Bids were received at the Lawton, Okla., land office from December 3 to 15, 1906, inclusive, and each bidder was permitted to bid on as many separate scheduled tracts as he cared to, and was required to deposit one-fifth of the highest amount bid for any single tract. There were 7,621 bidders, each bidding on from 1 to 1,820 tracts and averaging about 30 tracts to each bidder, making a total of about 228,633 bids. The order in which the awards were made under these bids was determined by a drawing, and the awarding of any tract to the highest bidder canceled his bids on all other tracts.

Approximately 396,139.88 acres were scheduled for sale in this manner. Of this amount 6,337.34 acres were not bid on, 8,198.05 acres were embraced in the bids of bidders to whom other tracts were awarded and for that reason were not sold, 175.16 acres were withdrawn after being scheduled, and 638.20 acres were not awarded because the bids appeared to be too low to justify acceptance. Deducting these amounts, 380,790.69 acres were awarded under this sale for the total of $4,015,385.25, or an average of $10.50 per acre.

CROW INDIAN LANDS.

Five hundred and eighty-eight farm units aggregating 32,287.93 acres in the Huntley project, situated in the former Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, were opened to settlement and entry on July 22, 1907, under a drawing system authorized by the act of April 27, 1904 (34 Stat., 352), and the President's proclamation, and the regulation of May 21, 1907 (35 L. D., 684).

The system under which this drawing was conducted, while embracing all the essential elements of drawings heretofore held under similar statutes, was so modified as to largely eliminate the more tedious and expensive features of the former systems. It resulted in an economical, expeditious, and entirely satisfactory opening, and met the entire approval of the people.

Five thousand four hundred and one persons were registered as applicants for the privilege of making entry, but when that privilege was accorded much the larger portion of them failed to avail themselves of the opportunity. During the period allowed for entries by

those who were successful under the drawings, but 79 entries were made, aggregating a total area of 6,571.59 acres, with an irrigable area of only 3,873.15 acres.

After the persons successful under the drawing had all been accorded the privilege of making entry, the lands became subject to settlement and entry on August 23, 1907, by any qualified applicant under the provisions of the reclamation act, and prior to September 4, 1907, a total of 120 farm units had been entered, including the 79 entered under the drawing system.

PROSPECTIVE OPENING OF INDIAN LANDS.

Congress has already provided for the opening of Indian lands, as follows:

COLVILLE RESERVATION, WASH.

This reservation embraces about 1,000,000 acres, and will be opened by proclamation of the President, to entry under the homestead and mineral laws after the lands have been surveyed, appraised, and classified as irrigable, grazing, timber, mineral, or arid lands, and certain allotments have been made. It will be more than a year before these lands can be opened. The lands classified as valuable for timber are to be sold under sealed bids.

FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONT.

About 1,000,000 acres will be opened by proclamation of the President after they have been surveyed and appraised as agricultural of the first and second classes, timber, mineral, and grazing lands, and will be disposed of under the homestead, mineral, and town-site laws. These lands will, perhaps, be opened some time during the next year. The lands classified as valuable for timber are to be sold under sealed bids.

YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.

About 1,145,000 acres will be opened under the homestead and mineral laws by the proclamation of the President, except such parts as are valuable for timber, which is to be sold under a sealed-bid plan. Approximately 100,000 acres of these lands will be subject to entry under the reclamation act. These lands are to be classified into irrigable, grazing, timber, mineral, or arid lands and disposed of at their appraised value. The time of the opening has not yet been fixed. The lands classified as valuable for timber are to be sold under sealed bids.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT.

About 500,000 acres will be disposed of under the homestead, mineral, and town-site laws. A portion of the lands will probably be *withdrawn for entry under* the reclamation act. Surveys are now

being made, and the lands may possibly be opened under the proclamation of the President some time during next year. The lands classified as valuable for timber are to be sold under sealed bids.

LOWER BRULE RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA.

This reservation, containing about 55,000 acres, will be opened to settlement and entry, at not less than the appraised value of the land under the general provisions of the homestead laws, by proclamation of the President. All preliminaries necessary to the opening of these lands have been completed, and they will be opened early in the fall of 1907.

COEUR D'ALENE RESERVATION, IDAHO.

These lands (310,000 acres) are to be opened, by the President's proclamation, to entry under the homestead and mineral laws after the lands have been surveyed, allotted, appraised, and classified as agricultural, grazing, and timber lands. These lands will be ready for opening, perhaps, in the fall of 1908.

ROSEBUD RESERVATION, S. DAK.

This reservation contains about 835,000 acres, and will be opened to entry under the homestead and town-site laws, some time next year under the proclamation of the President.

LEMHI RESERVATION, IDAHO.

About 64,000 acres will be opened to settlement and entry after the lands have been appraised and scheduled by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report of the appraisers has not yet been received. The lands will not be opened before next year.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. BALLINGER,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF BUSINESS BY DIVISIONS.

CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION (A).

The chief clerk has general supervision of the entire clerical, messenger, and labor force of the office and its assignment to the different divisions. The following statement indicates the principal work performed: This division makes recommendations for appointments; transmits commissions and appointments; authorizes the appointment of employees in the offices of surveyors-general and local land offices; authorizes expenditures on account of contingent expenses in these offices; acts on reports of inspectors and chiefs of field divisions of inspections of offices of surveyors-general and local land offices; supervises requisitions for supplies from local land offices and offices of surveyors-general; prepares the official bonds of registers, receivers of public moneys, and surveyors-general acting as special disbursing agents, and the bonds of other special disbursing agents and takes action on the final disposal of the same; makes requisitions for printing and binding; distributes stationery and supplies in the office and to all special agents and other officials in the field; keeps the official record, including time, of all employees of the Office and its subordinate branches; acts upon all applications for leave; submits for the Secretary's approval leases for rent of offices outside of Washington, D. C.; promulgates all proclamations by the President relating to the public lands, and all Executive orders creating new or discontinuing land districts and directing changes of boundaries; keeps a record of all attorneys and agents practicing before the Department and the local land offices; typewrites the rough draft of decisions and letters written in all divisions of the office; receives all moneys paid for exemplifications of the records of the Office; responds to all applications for maps, circulars, and reports, and transmits the same, and answers miscellaneous correspondence of a general character.

The work of the chief clerk's division is of such character that it must be kept up to date at all times. Close scrutiny is given to all requests for authority to employ clerks and incur expenditures in the offices outside of Washington and to reports of inspectors of offices, of which reports 118 were received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

The highest salary paid to clerks in local land offices is $1,300 per annum, with one exception, because the amount appropriated for contingent expenses of those offices will not warrant the establishment of a higher grade. Because of this restriction many valuable and efficient clerks have resigned to accept more lucrative employment elsewhere in other Executive Departments or in commercial life. Such vacancies *must be filled* by inexperienced eligibles, who

must be instructed in their duties for about six months before they become in any manner valuable to the service.

It is therefore recommended that, until a new schedule of salaries is adopted by the Government, the additional grades of $1,400 and $1,500 be established for salaries of clerks in local land offices. For the purpose of providing sufficient funds to meet the expenses attending the largely increased disposal of the public lands, to pay for the additional clerical assistance rendered necessary by the requirement that registers and receivers prepare the entry papers for applicants without cost to the applicant, and to pay the increased salaries, it is recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate an additional $70,000 on account of "Contingent expenses of land offices," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, to be available immediately.

Cash receipts for transcripts of records.

Total fees earned for transcripts of records during year ended June 30, 1907	$33,093.57
Similar fees earned during year ended June 30, 1906	30,225.00
Increase during 1907	2,868.57

Estimated expenditure of appropriations for contingent expenses.

Appropriation for "Contingent expenses of land offices, 1908"	$225,000	
Additional appropriation required to provide for additional clerical assistance, promotion of efficient clerks, incidental expenses, rent of offices, etc	70,000	
		295,000.00
Salaries of 179 clerks employed in local land offices on July 1, 1907	204,000	
Rent of offices	35,500	
Registration of letters	9,000	
Freight and advertising	1,000	
		249,500.00
Balance to be available for additional clerical assistance, promotion of clerks, etc		45,500.00

RECORDER'S AND PATENT DIVISION (B).

The recorder is required by statute, after the Commissioner has approved the issuance of a land patent, to attend to its correct engrossing, recording, and transmission, to countersign the same and affix the seal of the General Land Office thereto. He prepares also exemplified copies of patents and papers.

Under the above statutory requirements and official regulations the following work was performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Work of recorder's and patent division during year ended June 30, 1907.

Cases approved and awaiting patent July 1, 1906	5,073	
Cases approved for patenting during the year	56,335	
		61,408
Patents issued:		
Cash	17,103	
Homestead	20,494	
Forest reserve *lieu selection*	634	
Patents issued—Continued.		
Military bounty land warrants	501	
Timber culture	175	
Agricultural College scrip	6	
Surveyor-General's scrip	56	
Supreme Court scrip	5	
Sioux Half-breed scrip	10	

Work of recorder's and patent division during year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

Patents issued—Continued.		
Choctaw scrip	2	
Red Lake and Pembina scrip	1	
Fenwick scrip	1	
Chippewa scrip	1	
Donation claim	1	
University lands	2	
School lands	1	
State desert land segregation	3	
Credit system	8	
Special acts	53	
Mineral	1,341	
Coal	142	
Private land claims	88	
Indian	5,266	
Swamp	15	
Railroad	69	
		45,978
Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1907		15,430

Exemplified copies furnished	18,517
Fees for same	$27,224.54
Letters pending July 1, 1906	314
Letters received during the year	25,762
	26,076
Letters answered	21,002
Letters referred to other divisions	1,584
Letters requiring no answer	3,063
	25,649
Letters pending June 30, 1907	427
Letters written	26,972
Attorneys' cards received and answered	8,233
Index cards written	23,360
Pages of manuscript written	12,605
Pages of mineral patents recorded	7,617
Patents transmitted	47,185

HOMESTEAD, TIMBER AND STONE LANDS DIVISION (C).

This division examines homestead entries, timber and stone entries, private cash entries, and entries in isolated tract sales, as to the qualifications of the entrymen and the sufficiency of the proof papers. It also adjudicates applications for second entry and amendment in homestead and timber and stone cases and applications for sale of isolated tracts.

This division was formerly known as "public lands division," and prior to April 12, 1907, it had charge of the permanent tract books in which all entries, filings, selections, and other matters showing the status of public lands were posted. The data in the following table refer to the business done prior to the reorganization of the division.

Work of Division C during the year ended June 30, 1907.

Correspondence:	
Letters pending June 30, 1906	7,431
Letters received during the year	56,202
Total	63,633
Letters disposed of during the year	55,929
Balance pending June 30, 1907 (transmitting from local officers applications for second entries, amendment of entries, isolated-tract sales, appeals, supplemental evidence, etc., wherein action has not been taken or cases not finally closed)	7,704
Letters and decisions written	34,716
Appeals transmitted to the Secretary from Office decisions prepared in this division	333
Secretary's decisions promulgated, action taken:	
Affirmed	288
Reversed	38
Modified	23

Decisions of local officers from which appeals were taken to this Office:		
Affirmed		497
Reversed		111
Pending		216
Commutation homestead proof rejected		224
Final five-year homestead proof rejected		122
Applications for second entry:		
Allowed		1,884
Rejected		583
Pending		[a] 1,499
Applications for amendment:		
Allowed		1,239
Rejected		249
Pending		[b] 975
Applications for public sale (isolated tracts):		
Allowed		1,438
Rejected		[c] 3,963
Pending		973
Original homestead entries:		
Pending June 30, 1906	270,684	
Received during the year	86,829	
		357,513
Canceled during the year	[d] 39,695	
Sent to other divisions for action	14,973	
Disposed of by final entry	32,617	
Total		87,285
Pending June 30, 1907		270,228
Final homestead entries:		
Pending June 30, 1906	5,667	
Received during the year	25,445	
Total		31,112
Canceled during the year	122	
Approved for patenting	21,396	
Referred to other divisions	4,870	
Total		26,388
Pending June 30, 1907		4,724
Total final entries pending (all kinds)		11,144
Commuted homestead entries:		
Pending June 30, 1906	3,701	
Received during the year	13,950	
Total		17,651
Canceled during the year	148	
Approved for patenting	11,221	
Referred to other divisions	4,221	
Total		15,590
Pending June 30, 1907		2,061
Other cash entries:		
Pending June 30, 1906	4,446	
Received during the year	12,773	
Total		17,219

[a] Of these, 452 have received preliminary action and 1,047 have received no action.
[b] Of these 157 have received preliminary action and 818 have received no action.
[c] The greater part of the rejections of applications for sale of isolated tracts was caused by failure to conform to the regulations under which such sales are authorized.
[d] Of the original homestead entries canceled during the year approximately 36,000 were canceled on relinquishment and the remainder canceled for failure to make proof within the statutory period or for illegality.

Other cash entries—Continued.		
Total pending and received brought forward		17,219
Canceled during the year	38	
Approved for patenting	7,921	
Referred to other divisions	4,901	
Total		12,860
Pending June 30, 1907		4,359

Seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine of the pending entries have received action and for various causes suspended, and 3,355 have received no action.

Entries, filings, and selections posted[a]	246,943
Cancellations and relinquishments noted[a]	48,983

Final homestead entries made from the passage of the homestead act to June 30, 1907.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1868	2,772	355,086.04	1889	25,549	3,681,708.80
1869	3,965	504,301.97	1890	28,080	4,060,592.77
1870	4,041	519,727.84	1891	27,686	3,954,587.77
1871	5,087	629,162.25	1892	22,822	3,259,897.07
1872	5,917	707,409.83	1893	24,204	3,477,231.63
1873	10,311	1,224,890.93	1894	20,544	2,929,947.41
1874	14,129	1,585,781.56	1895	20,922	2,980,809.30
1875	18,293	2,068,537.74	1896	20,099	2,790,242.55
1876	22,530	2,590,552.81	1897	20,115	2,778,404.20
1877	19,900	2,407,828.19	1898	22,281	3,095,017.75
1878	22,460	2,662,980.82	1899	22,812	3,134,149.44
1879	17,391	2,070,842.39	1900	25,286	3,477,842.71
1880	15,441	1,938,234.89	1901	37,568	5,241,120.76
1881	15,077	1,928,004.76	1902	31,627	4,342,747.70
1882	17,174	2,219,453.80	1903	26,373	3,576,964.14
1883	18,998	2,504,414.51	1904	23,932	3,232,716.75
1884	21,843	2,945,574.72	1905	24,621	3,419,387.15
1885	22,066	3,032,679.11	1906	25,546	3,526,748.58
1886	19,356	2,663,531.83	1907	26,485	3,740,567.71
1887	19,866	2,749,037.48			
1888	22,413	3,175,400.64	Total	795,582	107,182,118.30

[a] This work transferred to Division O April 12, 1907.

List of United States district land offices June 30, 1907.

Location of office.	Date of act or Executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening.[a]
Alabama:		
Montgomery	July 10, 1832	[b] Jan. 1, 1834
Alaska:		
Fairbanks	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907
Juneau	Apr. 2, 1902	June 20, 1902
Nome	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907
Arizona:		
Phoenix	July 25, 1905	Oct. 2, 1905
Arkansas:		
Camden	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871
Dardanelle	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871
Harrison	....do....	Feb. 27, 1871
Little Rock	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821
California:		
Eureka	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858
Independence	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887
Los Angeles	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869
Oakland [c]	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857
Redding	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890
Sacramento	July 26, 1866	Nov. 12, 1867
Susanville	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871
Visalia	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858
Colorado:		
Del Norte	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875
Denver	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864
Durango	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Glenwood Springs	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884
Hugo	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890
Lamar	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
Leadville	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879
Montrose	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
Pueblo	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871
Sterling	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Florida:		
Gainesville	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873
Idaho:		
Blackfoot	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886
Boise	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Coeur d'Alene	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885
Hailey	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883
Lewiston	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871
Iowa:		
Des Moines	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Kansas:		
Colby	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 5, 1894
Dodge City	....do....	Feb. 3, 1894
Topeka	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Louisiana:		
Natchitoches	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
New Orleans	Mar. 3, 1811	[b] Jan. 1, 1812
Michigan:		
Marquette	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake	Apr. 1, 1903	July 1, 1903
Crookston	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Duluth	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Mississippi:		
Jackson	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Missouri:		
Springfield	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Montana:		
Billings	Feb. 5, 1906	July 2, 1906
Bozeman	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Glasgow	Feb. 25, 1907	June 1, 1907
Great Falls	May 8, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902
Helena	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Montana—Cont'd.		
Kalispell	Mar. 2, 1897	July 1, 1897
Lewistown	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890
Miles City	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880
Missoula	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Nebraska:		
Alliance	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Broken Bow	....do....	July 7, 1890
Lincoln	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
North Platte	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
O'Neill	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Valentine	June 19, 1882	July 7, 1883
Nevada:		
Carson City	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
New Mexico:		
Clayton	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Lascruces	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883
Roswell	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Santa Fe	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
North Dakota:		
Bismarck	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Devils Lake	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Dickinson	Mar. 16, 1904	July 1, 1904
Fargo	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Minot	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Williston	Apr. 26, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Oklahoma:		
Alva	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Elreno	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901
Guthrie	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Lawton	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901
Woodward	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Oregon:		
Burns	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Lagrande	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Lakeview	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Portland [d]	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Roseburg	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
The Dalles	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
South Dakota:		
Aberdeen	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Chamberlain	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890
Huron	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1882
Mitchell	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Pierre	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Rapid City	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Utah:		
Salt Lake City	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
Vernal	May 9, 1905	July 1, 1905
Washington:		
North Yakima	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Olympia	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Seattle	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Spokane	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Vancouver	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Walla Walla	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Waterville	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Wisconsin:		
Wausau	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Wyoming:		
Buffalo	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Cheyenne	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Douglas	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Evanston	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Lander	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Sundance	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890

[a] Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at the office is given.
[b] About.
[c] Land Office removed from San Francisco to Oakland May 1, 1906.
[d] Land Office removed from Oregon City to Portland July 1, 1905.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished, and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public lands in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

The table below shows, by States and Territories, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed. A circular showing such areas by counties has been published and is distributed on request.

Unappropriated and unreserved land on July 1, 1907.

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	156,820		156,820
Alaska	7,125	[a] 368,028,850	368,035,975
Arizona	12,753,267	32,766,679	45,519,946
Arkansas	1,497,142		1,497,142
California	23,746,839	6,644,209	30,391,048
Colorado	23,053,308	1,847,491	24,900,799
Florida	375,926	61,648	437,574
Idaho	8,796,687	21,270,257	30,066,944
Kansas	315,674		315,674
Louisiana	73,287	65,018	138,305
Michigan	286,419		286,419
Minnesota	1,773,122	391,133	2,164,255
Mississippi	50,280		50,280
Missouri	88,414		88,414
Montana	21,024,719	28,774,795	49,799,514
Nebraska	3,543,161		3,543,161
Nevada	32,804,244	28,354,337	61,158,581
New Mexico	33,368,850	13,900,732	47,269,582
North Dakota	2,716,835	182,850	2,899,685
Oklahoma	71,051		71,051
Oregon	12,859,473	4,871,456	17,730,929
South Dakota	7,690,098	140,667	7,830,765
Utah	12,008,033	25,201,111	37,209,144
Washington	2,678,658	2,311,279	4,989,937
Wisconsin	16,240		16,240
Wyoming	35,136,428	2,733,808	37,870,236
Grand total	236,892,100	537,546,320	774,438,420

[a] The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION (D).

This division receives and records incoming mail; has charge of the permanent files of the office; and has a supervisory control over the pending files that are transient in the several adjudicating divisions.

The task of placing the closed files of the office in the best shape with the material available has been a large one. It is estimated that 100,000 bundles of entry papers and 7,000 patent-record volumes have been reclassified and refiled during the past year and that 40,000 bundles have been labeled. There have been 64,128 clerks' cards and 40,832 attorneys' cards received and answered. There have been 45,978 patented and 40,004 canceled entries added to the closed files during the fiscal year.

There have been 224,627 letters received and recorded and 38,006 received and answered without recording.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS (E).

This division is charged with the supervision of all work relating to the public-land surveys under the rectangular system.

Upon this division by law is devolved the survey and subdivision of all Indian reservations for allotment purposes and all ceded Indian lands in preparation for their opening to the public. It is also empowered to subdivide for disposal all abandoned military reservations.

It includes in its jurisdiction the surveys of all fragmentary portions of the public domain, such as islands, isolated tracts, mission lands, donation claims, private land claims, town sites, and lands in Alaska allowed to be entered under special laws.

It has charge also of the establishment of boundary lines between States and Territories by astronomical determination and the survey of boundaries of national parks and Indian reservations.

All settlers' applications for surveys of public lands are referred to this division and examined in the field as to the bona fides of settlement, prior to the authorization of the survey.

The operations of the corps of examiners of surveys—about 15 in number—are directed by this division.

Other items of business transacted by this division are as follows:

(1) Preparation of instructions to surveyors-general in the 17 districts in matters pertaining to the survey of public lands and private land claims.

(2) Examination of all contracts for surveys, writing letters of approval or disapproval, or requiring emendations; recording the contracts in an appropriate volume, showing number and date of the contract, date of approval, amount of contract, and appropriation out of which the same is payable; noting the surveys to be made under each contract upon maps kept for the purpose, in order to show at a glance all surveys under contract.

(3) Correspondence with surveyors-general in matters pertaining to the details of the service.

(4) Issue of instructions to examiners of surveys and correspondence in matters pertaining to their duties.

(5) Careful scrutiny, by experts, of all plats and field notes of surveys.

(6) Consideration of reports of inspections in the field by examiners of surveys in connection with the plats and field notes of the surveys inspected.

(7) Writing letters of acceptance or rejection of surveys, in which are given résumés of the findings of the examiners. In case of rejection the particulars wherein the surveys fail to meet the requirements of law and regulations are itemized, in order that the same may be placed upon record and the surveyor-general enabled to acquaint the contracting deputy with the reasons which induced the rejection of his work.

(8) Issue of instructions for the survey of Indian and abandoned military reservations.

(9) Preparation of contracts and instructions for the survey of State and Territorial boundaries and for surveys in the Indian Territory.

(10) Letters of advice to surveyors-general and local land offices in regard to all Executive orders reserving land for Indian, military, naval, or light-house purposes, or in regard to the modification or revocation of such orders; noting of Executive orders establishing, modifying, or relinquishing reservations in appropriate volumes and upon the maps of the several surveying districts.

(11) Replies to numerous letters from county surveyors and others in all the public-land States and Territories seeking information and advice in regard to the restoration of lost or obliterated corners of *the public-land surveys* and the subdivision of sections.

(12) Preparation of certified copies of field notes and other records required by individuals or for use as evidence in judicial proceedings.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was as follows:

Work of Division E during year ended June 30, 1907.

Letters:		
On hand July 1, 1906	228	
Received during the year	6,470	
		6,698
Answered	4,152	
Referred	350	
Filed (no answer)	1,928	
Balance on hand July 1, 1907	268	
		6,698
Letters written, not answers		1,175
Surveying returns:		
Pending July 1, 1906	92	
Received during the year	152	
		244
Acted on during the year	152	
On hand July 1, 1907	92	
		244
Reports of examinations of surveys:		
Pending July 1, 1906	75	
Received during the year	165	
		240
Acted on during the year	121	
On hand July 1, 1907	119	
		240
Surveying contracts:		
Pending July 1, 1906	0	
Received during the year	92	
		92
Approved during the year		92
Special instructions:		
Received	79	
Acted upon and approved during the year		79

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The following are the general instructions dated September 26, 1906, issued to the surveyors-general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the instructions to the surveyor-general of Utah being taken as an example:

By the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, there was appropriated (Pamph. Stats., 1905–6, p. 725):

"For surveys and resurveys of public lands, four hundred thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given, first, in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers and of lands granted to the States by the acts approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety; and, second, to surveying under such other acts as provide for land grants to the several States and Territories, except railroad land grants and such indemnity lands as the several States and Territories may be entitled to in lieu of lands granted them for educational and other purposes which may have been sold or included in some reservation or otherwise disposed of, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations, except *forest reservations*, and lands within boundaries of forest

reservations except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, where the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided further*, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the district of Alaska, there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines; the provisions of section twenty-four hundred and eleven, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing allowance for surveys in California and Oregon, are hereby extended to all of the above-named States and Territories and district. And of the sum hereby appropriated there may be expended such an amount as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may deem necessary for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, by such competent surveyors as the Secretary of the Interior may select, or by such competent surveyors as he may authorize the surveyor-general to select, at such compensation, not exceeding six dollars per day, except in the district of Alaska, where a compensation not exceeding ten dollars per day may be allowed one such surveyor and such per diem allowance, in lieu of subsistence, not exceeding three dollars, while engaged in field examinations, as he may prescribe, said per diem allowance to be also made to such clerks who are competent surveyors who may be detailed to make field examinations, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making by such competent surveyors fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States."

Deducting from the $400,000 appropriated the sums of $80,000 set aside for examinations, and $12,000 set aside for the survey of boundaries of national parks, there remains available for apportionment among the several surveying districts the sum of $308,000.

From the $308,000 there is hereby apportioned to the district of Utah the sum of $15,000.

The sum set aside for examinations will be retained under the control of this office and expended for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners of surveys who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. Employees of this office who are competent and experienced public land surveyors will also be detailed to make examinations in the several surveying districts whenever such a course is necessary in order to expedite the work in this branch of the service.

It is the intention of this office to have all examinations in the field made by regular examiners of surveys or office employees detailed for the purpose, except where exigencies arise making this course impracticable.

The law requires that in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers and of lands granted to the States by the acts approved February 22, 1889, and the acts approved July 3 and July 10, 1890; hence in taking measures for the letting of contracts it will be your first duty to attend to the surveys applied for by bona fide settlers, and the funds should be so applied as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers.

The survey of lands with a view to the satisfaction of the grants made to the States under the acts of admission referred to above, upon application by the governors of the States, is authorized by the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stats., 394,) and said act provides that the provisions thereof shall be applicable to Utah when admitted as a State in the Union and a governor is duly inaugurated and acting. It is therefore the right of said State to apply for surveys in satisfaction of the public land grants made to her by the enabling act approved July 16, 1894 (28 Stats., 107), although said enabling act is not specially referred to in the appropriation act under which these instructions are issued.

In this connection your attention is called to the fact that the preference in favor of settlers is placed before that of the State, and in considering applications for surveys it will be your duty, in case the apportionment to your district will not meet the demands for surveys by both settlers and the State, to provide first for the survey of the lands occupied by bona fide settlers, and, having met the demands of the settlers, any of the remainder of the apportionment may be devoted to the surveys asked for by the State under the grant per act of July 16, 1894. In other words, the surveys under settlers' applications should not be restricted in extent by reason of applications for extensive surveys on the part of the State, and more especially as the latter has the right, under the law, of advancing funds for surveys, moneys so advanced being reimbursable.

Contracts for subdivisional surveys must be based upon the applications of bona fide settlers. In the matter of these applications, it is the intention of this office to have the bona fides of all applicants duly examined in the field by the examiners of surveys. It is therefore required that all settlers' applications for survey be forwarded to this office. These applications will be forwarded by this office to an examiner of surveys for the contemplated investigation of bona fides. The examiner will report his findings to this office for consideration.

In cases where the evidences of settlement are satisfactory and the authorization of a survey is deemed proper, the necessary instructions in the matter will be promptly issued to you in order that the surveys may be placed under contract to the extent of the means placed at your disposal under the appropriation act.

The applications or petitions for survey must be signed by actual settlers on the land, together with the affidavits of the settlers setting forth the length of residence on their claims and the nature, extent, and value of improvements made thereon; also a description of the character of the lands. You will advise applicants that bona fide settlement is a prerequisite for a survey and that settlers must be known to be actual residents upon the land they wish to enter. The erection of a log cabin and the clearing of a portion of the land, even the cultivation of a small tract of land around the cabin, will not entitle an applicant to a survey if it should be found that the region is heavily timbered and the applicant living elsewhere with no apparent intention of residing upon the land and maintaining himself there.

Surveys of large bodies of valuable timber lands will not be allowed upon fictitious settlement prepared for the purpose of acquiring lands under the timber and stone act. Settlers should be warned not to patronize locators, who promise them that such settlement as a $25 cabin in a small clearing will insure them a survey and privileges under said act.

It is the present policy of this office to authorize the survey of such townships only as may be shown upon examination to be occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers (except in the case of State applications for survey) and to confine the surveys therein to lands adapted to agriculture.

When not less than three settlers in a township make application for survey and submit individual affidavits as to settlement and cultivation of the lands, the same will be forwarded to this office for investigation, and if the settlement and cultivation are found to be satisfactory and the lands adapted to agriculture the survey of the full township will be authorized; should there be but two settlers in a township the survey of two-thirds of the same, or 24 sections, will be allowed, and if but one settler in a township the survey of one-third, or 12 sections, will be allowed, if the settlers prove upon examination to be bona fide.

In order that the greatest possible benefit may be derived from the appropriation for surveys, the apportionment for your district should be applied, as far as practicable, to the survey of such townships containing arable lands and embracing settlements as are contiguous to existing lines, thus avoiding the expenditure of an undue portion of the available funds for the survey of standard lines.

By the terms of the appropriation act the surveys, other than those applied for by the State under the act of July 16, 1894, are required to be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservation (except forest reservations) and lands within the boundaries of forest reservations. With regard to the survey of public lands this restriction is construed as pertaining to the extension of township lines and subdivisional surveys. It will in some instances be desirable and necessary to extend the standard lines over mountainous or inarable regions in order to insure correct connections and form bases for succeeding lines, but it is not deemed necessary to extend township exterior lines over lands that are clearly nonagricultural in character and unsurveyable under existing law and instructions for the sole purpose of making proper closures. It is the present policy of this office to carry forward the exterior lines at the same time as the subdivisional lines, as the same shall be called for by the actual occupation of the land by settlers.

In order to reach agricultural land it is not imperative that the survey of exterior lines be completed, and occasions may arise where it will be found necessary to run section lines as offsets to township exteriors in order to avoid nonagricultural and unsurveyable land and insurmountable objects, and so far as the closing of surveys is concerned section lines may be considered as important as exterior lines. Cases will arise, especially in mountainous regions, where a considerable area within a given township is not adapted to agriculture, while the arable portion of the township is occupied by settlers, and as preference is to be given under the law to occupied lands you will, in contracting for surveys in mountainous regions or in a tract of country where you know or have reason to believe that a portion of the lands is unfit for agricultural purposes, especially instruct your deputies as to the legal requirement to confine the surveys to lands adapted to agriculture and direct them in surveying townships containing both classes of lands to extend the subdivisional lines over all the lands in the township that can be properly classed as agricultural.

This office has experienced very considerable difficulty in adjusting accounts of deputy surveyors in accordance with the compensation justly earned by them under the rates of mileage prescribed by law for the survey of different classes of the public lands, and with a view to the proper settlement of such accounts it is hereby ordered that in all contracts involving rates not in excess of the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7) both the minimum rates ($9, $7, and $5) and the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7) shall invariably be named in the contracts, and where, owing to the character of the country to be surveyed, "exceptional difficulties" are to be encountered by the surveyor and the rates of mileage in excess of the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7) must be paid in order to secure the execution of the surveys there must be inserted in the contracts:

First. The minimum rates ($9, $7, and $5).

Second. The intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7) applicable to lands "heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth," but not exceptionally difficult to survey, and therefore not entitling the deputy surveyor to rates in excess of the intermediate rates.

Third. The rates per mile for the different classes of lines in excess of the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7) named in the proposal of the lowest acceptable bidder, to whom, under existing regulations, the contract is to be awarded.

The rates per mile allowed by the act of June 30, 1906 (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907), are the same as those allowed by the act of March 3, 1893 (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894), except as to the States in which the special maximum rates ($25, $23, and $20) are allowed "for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth," and the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, contained in his letter dated December 16, 1893, regarding the allowance of the rates named in said act of March 3, 1893, are applicable to the rates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. The said instructions are to the effect that for the survey of lands that are "mountainous, heavily timbered, or covered with dense undergrowth" the so-called intermediate rates of $13, $11, and $7 will only be allowed, and that the maximum rates of mileage are allowable only where the surveys can not be contracted for at the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7) and where the lands are mountainous, heavily timbered, or covered with dense undergrowth and exceptionally difficult to survey. "Exceptional difficulties" are defined by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

"'Exceptional difficulties' within the meaning of the statute must be other and different difficulties from those encountered in the survey of lands that are mountainous, heavily timbered, or covered with dense undergrowth, and the lands for the survey of which the said maximum rates are allowed must present increased difficulties of survey over and above those upon lands justifying the intermediate rates of mileage. Whenever such exceptional difficulties are met with along the lines of survey, the deputy doing the work must accurately and fully describe the exact nature and extent of the same. A failure to do so will be a bar to his receiving the maximum rates of compensation for his work."

The Secretary of the Interior further directed this office to instruct the surveyors-general regarding the allowance of the maximum rates of mileage ($18, $15, and $12) under the following conditions:

"In all cases where the maximum rates are claimed you will direct the surveyor-general to instruct the deputy doing the work to make accurate note and description at the end of each mile run in the entire survey of the exact character of the land over which the lines of survey pass, using all possible diligence and precaution practicable, observing a faithful compliance in his supervision of the public surveys in his district with the provisions of section 2223, Revised Statutes (2d Ed., p. 390), *to ascertain if* the field notes returned to you for approval are correct in every particular, *especially in regard to* the character of the lands surveyed. You will direct that

separate accounts be made out, after the completion of said surveys, chargeable to two funds, and upon the return to your office of the plats and field notes of the designated surveys and the accounts based thereon you will cause a critical examination and careful comparison to be made of said account and field notes in order to ascertain if the rates of mileage charged in the account correspond with and are warranted by the character of the land surveyed as described in the field notes."

The said appropriation act of June 30, 1906, does not contemplate the payment of the maximum rates ($18, $15, and $12) therein mentioned except in cases where the same are necessary in order to obtain a survey of the lands, and when applications are received for the survey of townships wherein the lands are mountainous, heavily timbered, with dense undergrowth, and exceptionally difficult to survey, it will be your duty to advertise for proposals for the survey of such townships, provided that the aggregate estimate of the cost of the proposed survey exceeds the sum of $5,000.

Under date of June 17, 1898, the Comptroller of the Treasury in a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior expressed the opinion that the appropriations for surveys would be applicable to pay for advertising for proposals for surveys provided the advertising is done in strict accordance with the provisions of section 3828, Revised Statutes of the United States.

In view of the opinion of the Comptroller it has been decided that in all cases where the estimated cost of the proposed survey exceeds $5,000 and, owing to the difficulties to be encountered in the survey, rates in excess of the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7) are required to be paid, advertisements for proposals for surveys shall be published in one of the daily journals in the chief city of your surveying district, once every other day for six times; and, if practicable, in two consecutive issues in a weekly paper published near the proposed surveys.

The advertisement will be headed "Proposals for executing Government surveys in Utah;" it will fix the date on which the privilege of submitting bids will expire, the same to be thirty days from the date of the advertisement, and will specifically describe the surveys to be executed, stating the legal rates per mile, both maximum and minimum, which can not be exceeded, for the different classes of lands to which they are applicable; that particulars regarding said rates will be forwarded by the Surveyor-General upon applications therefor; and that the surveys must be executed in accordance with existing official regulations and such special instructions as may be issued by the Surveyor-General.

Proposals for surveys and resurveys must state specifically the rates per mile for the different classes of lines, which must not be in excess of the legal rates. Proposals will be considered only from practical and experienced surveyors of known or proven ability and integrity. The advertisement must state that the party or parties to whom the contract or contracts may be awarded will be required to execute the work in their own proper person or persons, with such assistance as may be necessary, compassmen not allowed. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes marked "Proposals for surveys in Utah." The contract or contracts will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, but the right to reject any or all bids is to be reserved.

Whenever applications have been received by you for the survey of townships the cost of which aggregates $5,000 and upward (authorization for the survey being a prerequisite in the case of surveys applied for by settlers) and which, owing to the character of the lands embraced therein, will require a compensation in excess of the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7), you will prepare a form of advertisement as above generally indicated and forward the same to this Office, to be submitted to the Department, as required by section 3828 of the Revised Statutes.

You will be promptly notified when the authority for advertising shall have been granted by the Department, whereupon you will cause the same to be published as above stated. The cost of such advertisements will be chargeable to the apportionment to your district from the surveying appropriation.,

In addition to the advertisement for proposals as above required, you will invite various competent and reliable surveyors and deputy surveyors to submit estimates of the rates per mile for which they execute the work in the specific townships by posting a copy of the advertisement in your office, and by sending copies of the same to the postmaster of the county seat of the county embracing the land, and to the post-office nearest thereto, as well as to the local land office for the district in which the lands are situated, with the request that said notices be conspicuously posted in the respective offices; and you will request said officials to acknowledge the receipt of the advertisement. You will also transmit a copy of the advertisement inviting proposals to all competent and reliable surveyors known to your office and residing in your surveying district. With all such invitations you will inclose a penalty envelope, requesting each surveyor or deputy surveyor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of advertisement and stating whether or not he will submit a bid for the work.

At the expiration of thirty days you will forward to this Office a list of the deputy surveyors, with their post-office addresses, who in response to the advertisement submitted bids and of those to whom you forwarded copies of the advertisement for proposals, together with the original bids and synopsis of the same, also the letters from the surveyors and deputy surveyors and local officers acknowledging the receipt of the advertisement sent them for posting.

In connection with said papers you will submit a report on the bids received, with an estimate of the cost of the work at the rates of mileage bid by the competing surveyors, and your recommendation as to the award.

With the bids submitted you will transmit to this Office detailed statement of the reasons why the increased rates of mileage over the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7) should be allowed for the surveys in question and that the same can not be contracted for by reason of exceptional difficulties at the said intermediate rates.

Under existing regulations governing competitive bids your recommendations as to the awards of contracts must be confined to the lowest bidder, and in case such bidder is not well and favorably known to your office and this Office it will be your duty to notify him to submit to this Office, through you, evidence of his professional skill and financial ability to carry the contract, if awarded to him, to a successful completion.

If the lowest bidder declines, from any cause, to comply with your notification, then the next lowest bidder will be duly notified. Where the lowest bidder is rejected for good and sufficient reasons, you will submit, with your report and recommendation, full statements to that effect, with corroborative evidence. The mere statement that the lowest bidder is incompetent or unreliable will be deemed insufficient.

The said appropriation of June 30, 1906, allows in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the survey of lands in Utah heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth the special maximum rates of $25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $23 for township, and $20 for section lines, and when applications are received for the survey of lands requiring these rates you will proceed in the matter of inviting bids and forwarding applications, estimates of surveys, and information regarding the character of the land as hereinbefore directed in the case of surveys requiring the maximum rates ($18, $15, and $12) in order that the Department may be able to judge as to the propriety of allowing such rates.

In the event of the authorization of surveys at rates exceeding the intermediate ($13, $11, and $7), the special instructions issued to the deputy for the execution of the work must embody the departmental definition "exceptional difficulties" and the additional requirements as to accurate notation and description at the end of each mile run, of the exact character of the lands over which the lines of survey pass, as contained in the paragraphs from the letter of the Secretary of the Inetrior dated December 16, 1893, above quoted.

Where surveys can be made at the minimum ($9, $7, and $5) or the intermediate ($13, $11, and $7) rates, you may proceed with the letting of contracts (the requirements as to authorization thereof having been complied with) without the formality of advertising for proposals. Select as your deputies, as far as practicable, men of known skill and integrity, and when not heretofore known to the United States surveying service you will require satisfactory evidence of their competency, honesty, and ability to carry their contracts to completion. With letters transmitting contracts with persons not heretofore employed you will forward the evidence of qualification furnished by them.

All contracts entered into under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, should, so far as practicable, be forwarded in time to reach here not later than the 1st of May, 1907, in order that the same may be considered by this Office and action taken thereon prior to the close of the fiscal year, and in all cases where possible the deputy surveyors should commence their work in the field prior to the expiration of the fiscal year.

In accordance with the provisions of circular letter "E," dated February 5, 1906, authority was granted for the incorporation into all awarded contracts and special instructions providing for the execution of public surveys and resurveys of the following stipulation, viz:

"The total compensation hereunder shall under no circumstances exceed (here insert an amount 10 per cent larger than the estimated cost) dollars, which said amount is 10 per cent larger than the estimated cost of said survey."

In the special instructions issued in connection with all contracts, the attention of the contracting deputies will be called to said stipulation and they will be advised that no compensation in excess of the estimated cost will be allowed in any case unless they satisfactorily show that the survey could not have been executed for the estimated amount in accordance with the terms of the contract, which showing should accompany the complete returns.

In estimating the cost of surveys care should be taken to ascertain and fix, as far as *possible, the actual* amount reasonably necessary to compensate the deputy, and sur-

veyors-general should studiously avoid letting any contract for any one fiscal year after the total of the compensation specified in the contracts already let for that year is equal to the amount apportioned to their district, unless specifically directed by this Office to let such additional contracts.

The letting of contracts calling for a total compensation in excess of the amount apportioned for any fiscal year may result in the creation of deficiencies which are forbidden and punished by the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1257), and should therefore be studiously avoided.

In stating the liability of any contract the total amount, including the 10 per cent increase over the estimated cost of the survey, will be named.

In the opinion of this Office the maximum liability of the contract awarded to one deputy should not exceed $6,500, and to a firm of deputies where both are practical surveyors and go into the field as compassmen, at the head of separate parties, to execute the work provided for in their joint contract not to exceed $11,000; but occasions may arise when said amount should be restricted in both cases, particularly where the lands are exceedingly difficult to survey and the work can not be completed in one surveying season. This Office reserves the right to increase the amount of liability to be embraced in a single or joint contract, as the exigencies of the case may warrant.

In connection with the matter of the letting of surveying contracts you are advised that it is especially desired that surveyors-general should allow contracting deputies ample time in which to complete the work under their contracts.

The Treasury Department officials hold that all instructions issued or privileges authorized subsequent to the award and approval of the contract must be compensated during the life of the contract; hence the necessity for allowing sufficient time for unforeseen contingencies.

In the matter of resurveys incident to the work under surveying contracts, it is ordered that contracts shall contain in the body thereof provisions for such resurveys as may be found absolutely necessary in the course of the execution provided for in such contracts, and that the estimated liability of each contract shall include the estimated liability of such resurveys and the execution of and compensation for the necessary resurveys will be governed by the regulations contained in approved circular letter bearing the date June 15, 1898.

No contracts for resurveys will be entered into until express authority therefor shall have been granted by this Office.

In several surveying districts field examinations have developed such imperfections in the work of deputy surveyors that their surveys were unacceptable, although not, as a whole, so poorly executed that a rejection was deemed advisable, and the deputies were permitted to return to the field to make the necessary corrections, and in some cases, where the work showed evidence of carelessness, the deputies have been allowed to reexecute their surveys, all corrected work to be subject to a second examination. The permission thus accorded has entailed much additional office work upon the returns and considerable expense for reexamination, besides resulting in several instances in a delay of the final acceptance of the surveys until after the appropriation to which the contracts were chargeable had under the law lapsed to the Treasury, rendering a reappropriation of funds necessary before the accounts of the deputies could be paid.

The delays, increased office work, and additional expense incurred for reexaminations, may, and should be, avoided by a faithful compliance with the contract and instructions in the first place, and to that end it is desired that the attention of all deputy surveyors be directed especially to the necessity for a strict observance of the terms of their contracts and the requirements of the Manual of Surveying Instructions which accompany the contracts.

All surveys should be so executed, in the first instance, as to bear a critical test in the field, and the utmost care should be taken in the preparation of the field notes prior to submitting the same. The perfection of the original field notes prior to filing them in the Surveyor-General's office is especially important in view of the regulations contained in the last clause of the first paragraph of section 200 on page 69 of the Manual of 1902.

In cases where minor errors are developed by your office examination or field examination, such errors may be corrected by the deputies under proper instructions and within a stipulated time, the work to be subjected to a second field examination after the corrections shall have been made, and field notes thereof duly returned to the Surveyor-General, but when the examination discloses evidence of fraudulent intent, carelessness, or unskillful work, departing materially from the requirements of the Manual and special instructions, the surveys will be held for rejection.

Extensions of time in which to complete surveys and make return of the same will be allowed only for good cause and for delays wholly beyond the control of the deputies,

and in making applications for extensions of time on contracts full and satisfactory reasons must be given or the applications will be disallowed, and all applications must be made in time to admit of the consideration thereof by this Office prior to the date of expiration as fixed in the contract, and must be accompanied by the written consent of the sureties to the bond under seal.

In this connection reference is made to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of G. W. Baker et al, 4 L. D., 451, in which it is held that:

"Where a contract stipulates that the work shall be performed within a given period, the rate agreed upon can only apply to work performed within that period, and, for work done under such contract after the expiration of that period of time, the rate of payment must be governed by the value of the work, but in no case to exceed the maximum rate fixed by the statute for such subsequent period nor the rate fixed in the contract. Nor can the Commissioner in extending the time for the performance of the contract retain the rate therein stipulated, if at the time of such extension, the law has fixed a lower maximum rate," and it is further held in said decision that accounts should be audited under the rule above stated "at the rate included in the contract for the work completed within the time prescribed therein and for the work completed thereafter, at a rate measured by the value of such work", limited as above indicated.

In order to secure a strict observance of the terms of contracts made with the Government, the rule laid down in the case above cited will be observed by this Office in reference to work done after the expiration of the time named in the contract, that is: "the rate of payment must be governed by the value of the work," and the rates named in the contract will not apply, but a reduction will be made in the account in accordance with the judgment of this Office as to the value of the work performed.

A practice has heretofore obtained in some surveying districts of awarding during a given fiscal year several contracts for public surveys to one deputy surveyor, or to a firm of deputy surveyors, the liabilities of the contracts often aggregating many thousands of dollars, and the work to be performed thereunder being far in excess of the ability of the contracting deputy or deputies to execute in their own proper persons in one surveying season, and owing to this practice, it has been found that contracts have either been "sublet" to other parties or the work has been executed by "compassmen," resulting not only in violating the express terms of the contracts and the Manual of Surveying Instructions, but retarding the execution of the work in the field greatly to the detriment of settlers and necessitating repeated applications for "extensions of time" and consequent dragging of the work through several years. This practice is objectionable and will not be allowed.

All contracting deputies will be required to execute, in their own proper persons the work provided for in their contracts.

The employment of "compassmen" will be allowed only under extraordinary circumstances, such as the death of the deputy or his positive inability to complete the work. Where two practical surveyors are joint contractors, the death or physical inability of one deputy will not entitle the other to make application to employ a compassman. This office reserves the right to judge as to the mitigating circumstances, and surveyors-general have no authority to permit a departure from the strict letter of contracts and the Surveying Manual in the employment of compassmen. In this connection attention is called to circular letter E of date December 12, 1891.

When returns of surveys under any given contract or contracts shall have been filed in your office, it will be your duty to cause an examination of such returns at the earliest possible time, with a view to determining, as far as practicable, from the face of the returns, whether the surveys are in proper condition for inspection in the field, and if, from such office examination of the returns, the surveys appear to have been correctly executed you will promptly advise this office that the surveys are ready for examination in the field. If such office examination shall develop errors which necessitate the return of the deputy to the field for the purpose of correcting his work, you will issue the necessary instructions therefor, and upon the filing of the field notes of the corrective survey, if the same be found satisfactory to your office, the same may be reported as ready for examination in the field. It is the intention of this office to have the examiners extend their examinations into each and every township surveyed under any given contract.

Letters transmitting returns of surveys should invariably contain a full description of the surveys embraced in such returns with the number of the diagrams, plats, and transcripts sent, and should state whether the returns are partial, complete, or final.

The sundry civil appropriation act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stats., 394), provided for the survey of lands granted to the States of Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming with a view to satisfying public land grants made *by the acts admitting* said States into the Union, and said provisions of law were *made applicable to Utah* when admitted as a State into the Union. The Utah enab-

ling act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stats., 107), makes certain grants to the State for the benefit of public buildings and institutions.

In regard to the surveys to be made for the purpose of enabling the State of Utah to make selections of lands granted to her by the act of July 16, 1894, you are advised that whenever the governor of the State shall make application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as provided in the paragraph of the appropriation act above referred to, for the survey of any township or townships of public lands, subject to entry under the public land laws, this office will immediately notify the surveyor-general of such application in order that prompt measures may be taken for the survey of the township or townships named in such application, and, as required by law, the Commissioner will at once notify the local land officers for the land district in which the township or townships, the survey of which is applied for, are situated, that the lands falling within the limits thereof are reserved from any adverse appropriation by settlement or otherwise, except under rights that may be found to exist of prior inception, for a period extending from the date of filing of the application for the survey until the expiration of sixty days from the date of filing of the township plat of surveys in the proper district land office, during which period of sixty days the State may select any of such lands not excepted by the terms of the act and not embraced in any valid adverse claim, for the satisfaction of the grants made by said act of July 16, 1894.

The appropriation act of June 30, 1906, besides providing that in expending the appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands preference shall be given first in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February 22, 1889, and the acts approved July 3 and July 10, 1890, also provides that preference shall be given in the second place "to surveying under such other acts as provide for land grants to the several States and Territories, except railroad land grants and such indemnity lands as the several States and Territories may be entitled to in lieu of lands granted them for educational and other purposes which may have been sold or included in some reservation or otherwise disposed of * * *."

When an application shall be made by a State or Territory for surveys under any act providing for a land grant thereto, not covered by the exception made by the appropriation act, such application will be forwarded for the consideration of this office, whereupon the question of authorizing the survey will be determined.

In the matter of the survey of "small holding" claims under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, the title "An act to establish a court of private land claims and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories" (26 Stats., 854), and the amendatory acts of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and June 27, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), you will be governed as far as regards the survey of all claims duly filed with the surveyor-general before March 4, 1901 (see amendatory act last referred to above), by the paragraphs relating to the survey of such "small holding" claims contained in the Annual Instructions from this office dated August 26, 1898 (pages 18, 19, and 20).

Your attention is especially invited to the following provisions in the appropriation act of June 30, 1906, viz:

"That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the district of Alaska, there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines; the provisions of section twenty-four hundred and eleven, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing allowance for surveys in California and Oregon are hereby extended to all of the above-named States and Territories and districts."

It is the opinion of this office that per diem compensation for surveys authorized by section 2411, Revised Statutes, should be applied only to "fragmentary surveys" where the mileage involved is insufficient, at legal rates, to pay the actual expenses of the work, and where the surveyor-general is unable to secure the services of a competent surveyor at legal rates of mileage to execute the work, by reason of "exceptional difficulties", expense in reaching the field or other cause. The allowance of per diem rates is not therefore to be applied generally to surveys in your district, but will be confined to those surveys of inconsiderable extent where it may be found impracticable to obtain the services of a competent surveyor at the legal mileage rates. In all cases of per diem surveys the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior is an essential prerequisite, and no surveys of this character can be executed until authorized by him.

It will be noticed that the appropriation act of June 30, 1906, after stating the minimum rates for surveys and certain preferences in the matter of expending the appro-

priation, provides that "other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture, lines of reservations, except forest reservations, and lands within the boundaries of forest reservations * * *."

The inhibition against the survey of forest reservations is not construed as prohibiting the survey of any public land lines which may happen to be coincident with the boundaries of such reservations when necessary in the course of the regular progress of surveys under a contract for the surveys of public lands. Such lines, however, are to be marked only after the manner of the regular standard, township or section lines, as the case may be, leaving the subsequent marking of the lines, as boundaries of forest reservations, to be done under the supervision of the Director of the United States Geological Survey. Where, however, the forest reservation boundaries, coincident with the public land lines, have been established and marked by the Geological Survey prior to the survey of such lines under the direction of this office, the lines established by the Geological Survey must be adopted by the deputy executing surveys under contract with your office.

You will be governed accordingly in issuing special instructions to your deputies. In preparing instructions or awarding contracts should you be in doubt as to whether certain forest reservation boundaries have already been established or are in process of being surveyed by the Geological Survey, you will communicate with this office and the information will be forwarded you.

WORK IN THE SEVERAL SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

ALASKA.

Three contracts for survey of town sites have been awarded and 2 contracts for survey of groups of mission tracts. The latter complete the series of 12 mission surveys, excepting those on the western Aleutian Islands. Three older contracts for mission work were returned as completed in the field, and 2 of these have been accepted and paid for. The other awaits field examination. Fifteen contracts, pending at the close of the year, are classified thus: Finished and awaiting inspection, 4; in progress and returns not filed, 6; suspended for correction, 4; canceled and reissued to another deputy, 1. Fifty-nine nonmineral surveys were sent in by deputies, of which 13 were approved, 12 suspended for correction, 6 disapproved, and 22 await office examination. Letters and orders issued, 1,905. Mineral surveys approved, 170. Mineral surveys protracted on maps, 328.

The immense area, the great length of shore line, and the natural difficulties of interior travel combine to render the extension of surveys in Alaska a matter of heavy cost. The regulations of the public-land service are generally inapplicable in this Territory, and the necessity for modified methods of procedure has resulted in special legislation by Congress, which in some respects places Alaska surveys in a class by themselves. The surveyor-general of Alaska shows that it is probable that calls will be made for surveys in Susitna Valley at no distant day; that it is desirable to have the primary lines in readiness from which to project township and subdivisional surveys when the calls are made, and that standard and meridian lines be extended over it.

The rectangular system has been extended to Alaska by Congress, and one contract for survey by that plan has been made, namely, the establishment of a principal meridian and several standard lines as nucleus for further surveys of agricultural and grazing lands in the interior. The Copper River base and meridian were thus established, but have not yet been accepted.

In many regions great numbers of placer claims, gold-bearing *lodes, and copper-ore* veins have been staked out and filed on, and

200 of these have been found worth the expense of a survey for patent within the past year. Discoveries of valuable coal measures have long been reported, and since the law authorized the survey thereof without restriction of waiting for township and section lines there has been great activity in this branch also.

The survey of the tracts granted by law to mission enterprises, over 200 in number, has been pushed as rapidly as their wild and remote locations would permit. Of the twelve contracts under which the work was offered to competitive bids, three have been returned to this Office as completed, three others have been examined in the field with favorable report, one has been unfavorably reported, four are in progress of field surveys, and one has been refused by all deputies who were solicited to make proposals.

Under the law establishing town sites on vacant and unsurveyed land contracts have been awarded for surveying the exterior lines of the principal Alaska business centers, but several are still pending.

Numerous United States reservations, all of which require to be surveyed, platted, and segregated, have been made for military posts, for light-houses, for agricultural experiment stations, for naval harbors, for missions, for national forests, for the customs service, for reindeer stations, for public buildings, for schools, for fishery culture, for curative hot springs, for magnetic observation, for a hospital for sailors, and for telegraph stations along Government lines. Some of these have been surveyed during the last year.

Alaska having no available school sections until subdivision surveys may be made, the President has authorized the creation of reserves for school purposes (independent of mission schools for Alaskan natives) not to exceed 40 acres each, which are to be located and surveyed under instructions not yet issued.

The surveyor-general reports that the maintenance of an examiner of surveys continuously in Alaska has greatly facilitated the acceptance and approval of surveys and has been beneficial in the way of improving the character of the work done by deputies.

ARIZONA.

Six new contracts for public-land surveys were awarded, at an estimated cost of $18,025, from the apportionment of $20,000. Twelve former surveys were accepted and paid for. Fourteen contracts are still pending in various stages, with 5 minor surveys, and of these 8 are held for correction in the field of erroneous work found on inspection, 2 have been canceled and new deputies selected to do the work, 2 have been rejected, and 7 await office work or inspection in the field. The surveys accepted within the year represent 240,000 acres, with 1,115 miles of surveyed lines. The activity in mineral business is shown by the examination and approval of 500 surveys, of which 491 were for mineral lodes. The office prepared 616 plats, showing 2,004 locations. The fund received for office work on mining claims was $17,335, and the expenditure was $12,891. The accumulated surplus on hand from mineral work is $42,183.

CALIFORNIA.

The work of refitting the destroyed office of the surveyor-general and reproducing *all the records* has gone forward as fast as possible,

and the regular work of extending the surveys has been resumed by awarding 9 contracts. Applications for surveys in 8 townships were filed by settlers. Three surveys were accepted. One of the large contracts awarded was canceled, the deputy being physically unable to undertake the work; another was terminated by the death of the contractor. Nine sets of completed returns were sent to the General Land Office for consideration. Township plats reproduced for the records, numbering 3,104, were received from Washington and registered, with 177 volumes of copies of field notes. The mineral division transacted a fair amount of new business.

COLORADO.

Of the 11 new contracts for surveys awarded within the fiscal year, 4 were for resurveys of areas where fictitious or erroneous surveys had formerly been made and trouble among landholders required adjustment. The total liability incurred was $31,876. One contract, however, was disapproved on account of manifest incompetency exhibited in previous work, and it was ordered that new proposals from deputies be invited. The principal part of the above sum, or $24,600, is assigned to 4 contracts for extensive resurveys under act of April 28, 1904. Of contracts pending at last report, including work under special instructions, 12 were accepted, 3 suspended, 4 rejected, and 15 still remain in progress, 4 of the latter being assigned to compassmen through default of the deputy. The year closes with 22 pending contracts. The surveys accepted and paid for within the year amount to 2,344 miles of line, costing $17,326 paid to contractors. The mineral surveys brought in special deposits from claimants, amounting, with former balance, to $44,968.85, and the sum remaining after paying the salaries and incidental expenses of the mineral division is $22,501.99, on deposit to the credit of that office. The number of such surveys worked up and approved in the year is 345, embracing 1,050 claims.

FLORIDA.

Applications by settlers for small surveys of islands omitted in original surveys continue to be made, and in two cases such surveys were authorized and instructions issued to deputies. Instructions in lieu of contract were also awarded to a deputy for the meandering of the true shore of the west side of Lake Okechobee, for determining the area of certain swamp lands heretofore omitted from survey. Many copies of records were furnished for the use of special agents charged with the duty of examining the status of alleged swamp lands under State selection.

IDAHO.

Thirteen contracts and 12 special instructions for other work were awarded, as follows: Under general appropriation, $26,400; for Indian lands in Cœur d'Alene, Lemhi, and Fort Hall Reservation, $15,735, and under railroad deposits, $1,614. Twenty-seven contracts and 19 special instructions were in various stages of progress July 1, 1906, and they are reported now as follows: Accepted, 17; suspended, 3; undergoing correction in field, 9; complete resurvey required, 1;

notes being worked up in office, 10; no returns yet received, 6. Total mileage of accepted lines, 1,390. Total acreage, 327,294. Mineral surveys approved, 109, covering 374 mining claims, besides the work on 139 conflicts of such claims, and over 1,000 plats and diagrams were constructed.

LOUISIANA.

The duties of this office are largely concerned with the numerous private land claims, granted under former jurisdiction when the territory was held by French, Spanish, and British authority, which claims are to a large extent unsurveyed or unsettled. These involve reference to documents of 100 years ago, and are often of great intricacy, requiring expert knowledge of the peculiar customs, language, and measures of the early days of the province. A considerable amount of office work is reported in detail. Congress, at its last session, made provision by special act for the survey of all unsurveyed public land in this State, north of the base line, comprising the Natchitoches land district and appropriated $5,000 therefor. At the close of the last fiscal year no unsurveyed public land had been reported to this office as existing in the region named, and it is believed that the lands thought to belong to the United States were accretions.

MINNESOTA.

Four new contracts were awarded for the survey of six townships, the total estimate of cost being $7,250. Two small island surveys were provided for. The surveyor-general reports completion of office work for four townships, and other work on pending surveys. His annual estimates are for only six months, or from January 1, 1908, to June 30, 1908. Anticipating the closing of the Minnesota office, his last estimates were only for the first half of the fiscal year; but the delayed condition of the work, both in field and office, caused him to apply for further appropriation, to insure completion of work before the office shall be abolished.

MONTANA.

Under an apportionment for regular public land surveys, 5 small contracts were awarded with total liability of $10,010. Under special deposits by railroad companies, for original survey of lands within land-grant limits, 6 large tracts were given to 10 deputies, the estimated liability being $53,220. Special instructions in lieu of contract were issued to one deputy for completion of surveys in the Fort Shaw abandoned military reservation for $1,600. The work of the past year, so far as returns already filed indicate, describe a total mileage of 3,791 miles of lines, of which 3,415 miles were new work. The necessity of correcting careless or erroneous old adjacent lines caused the resurvey of 196 miles and the retracement of 180 miles. Office work completed embraced the making of 446 plats and 3,381 pages of record field notes on 4,695 miles of surveyed lines. In the mineral division, $11,380 was the sum of deposits made by mining claimants to pay for necessary office work, and the amount of work performed and paid therefrom was correspondingly large.

NEVADA.

The public land surveys awarded were of limited amount. Eight older contracts were finished and accepted, showing 2,557 miles of lines, for which deputies were paid $23,223. Nine other contracts for surveying public lands are in various stages of progress. The largest part of the surveyor-general's report is the list of 1,513 mineral claims, of which surveys were applied for and ordered within the year. The great increase in mining in this State and the remarkable mines reported have caused a rush to the new camps and added greatly to the duties of his office, the deposits of cash for office work being about $23,000.

NEW MEXICO.

Four large contracts and eight small ones have been awarded during the year. Six of them included the survey of Mexican small-holding claims. In the surveys of the past year there were 2,397 of these small individual surveys for the native residents, and there still remain 3,242 different applications for survey, which call for 8,103 tracts yet to be surveyed. Surveyors have filed returns of ten contracts, on most of which the office work is in progress. The mining surveys approved numbered 132.

NORTH DAKOTA.

One contract was entered into for survey of 16 full and fractional townships in the Standing Rock Indian Reservation which completes the same, and the field work has since been executed. The total number of miles surveyed during the year was 1,029. There were filed in the local offices 22 plats, embracing 376,382 acres, and there were 89 plats of surveys constructed.

OREGON.

Three contracts and three surveys under special instructions were awarded. Nine prior surveys, mostly small, were approved by the surveyor-general on completion of the office work, and one of these has been accepted. Others are awaiting examination or correction. The surveys accepted within the year had a total of 169,584 acres. Twenty-one different surveys remain undisposed of, of which returns of 8 are not yet filed, 5 are being worked up in the office, and 8 are suspended for errors reported by the examiner and held for correction in the field. The mineral surveys platted and delivered embrace 95 locations.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

One small contract for completing survey of Indian lands was given, besides a number of small surveys of individual homesteads under a special act. Such surveys were applied for by 50 homesteaders, and their cases are in various stages of progress. Mineral surveys of 122 locations were worked up and approved, and the work is brought practically up to date.

UTAH.

Ten outstanding contracts, covering 275,209 acres, were accepted by the Commissioner, of which only one was payable from special

deposit by a railroad company. Thirteen other surveys remain pending, in various stages of progress, one of them being in default and long neglected by the deputy. Three new contracts were awarded in the year, amounting to $15,000. The mineral surveys were extensive, covering 344 locations which were platted and approved. Deposits for office work on mining surveys amounted to $15,512, with an expenditure of $10,826 for work and material on said surveys.

WASHINGTON.

Seventeen new contracts were awarded, at an aggregate estimate of $100,000, of which amount $67,462 is payable from a special appropriation for the survey of the south half of Colville and $6,975 for the completion of the survey of the ceded portion of lands in the Yakima Indian Reservation for the purpose of allotment to the Indians and subsequent opening to public entry. Eighteen prior contracts were carried to completion of the field and office work, sent to Washington, and accepted. Thirty-two other surveys were still pending or uncompleted at the end of the fiscal year, as follows: Field work finished, 7; returns sent to Commissioner, 6; held for correction of field work, 1; survey rejected, 1; contract revoked, 2; no returns filed, 15. Area of surveys accepted in the fiscal year, 613,306 acres, with 2,344 miles of lines established. The public-land and mineral plats constructed (including diagrams) numbered 750.

WYOMING.

One year ago there were 11 pending contracts for surveys and resurveys, with estimated liability of $55,000, 4 of which have been accepted and paid for; 4 others are finished in the field. New contracts, Nos. 314 to 326, were awarded, 4 of which, at $12,650 each, were resurveys, within railroad-grant limits, of lands the former surveys of which were authorized thirty years ago and were erroneous or have become obliterated. The surveys of 90 mining claims were worked up and approved, and the deposits received for office mineral work were $2,850.

IDAHO-MONTANA BOUNDARY.

The survey of this line has been completed in the field, and the notes and plats of the last 200 miles are now being prepared by the surveyor.

WYOMING-NEBRASKA STATE BOUNDARY LINE.

Congress having authorized the resurvey of this line, advertisements were inserted in Nebraska and Wyoming newspapers inviting proposals for the resurvey, and, by your direction, the United States Geological Survey was asked to submit an estimate of the cost per mile, executed by topographers of that bureau. On June 1 the bids were opened and it was found that a Wyoming deputy surveyor was the lowest bidder. A contract was entered into with him and he is now in the field, with the time limit of December 31, 1907, in which to file the returns.

TOWN-SITE SURVEYS.

GOLDFIELD DISTRICT, NEVADA.

A report having been made to this Office that certain public lands in the gold fields of Nevada were being claimed under the placer mining laws and that the claimants had platted the lands into town sites; that no applications had been filed in the local land office to enter the lands; that said locations were made for the sole purpose of platting the lands into town lots and of speculating in the sale thereof, and not for any legitimate mining purpose whatever; that the land embraced therein was not placer mining land; that the claimants were preventing persons who did not purchase through them from settling upon and occupying the land for lawful mining operations; that said locations were instigated to defraud the Government by illegally obtaining possession of public land to the exclusion of lawful settlers and occupants—this Office recommended that authority be granted by your Department to proceed under section 2384, Revised Statutes, to survey the lands needed for town-site purposes at Goldfield,[a] Columbia, Rhyolite, Bullfrog, and Beatty, it appearing that these several towns had been established for more than twelve months and the parties having failed to proceed in any manner to acquire title to the land under the town-site laws. By your direction the work of surveying out these town sites into lots, blocks, and streets, and properly platting the same for entry under said section, was undertaken by this Office, and two examiners of surveys are now engaged in that district.

FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

The act of Congress opening the reservation provided for seven town sites to be laid out into lots, blocks, and streets. Two examiners of surveys working with two auxiliary parties are now engaged on this task with a view to completing it this season, in time for the appraisers to value the subdivisions in pursuance of the terms of the act.

FRAGMENTARY SURVEYS.

ISLANDS.

Surveys of islands in navigable and nonnavigable rivers are frequently applied for. Most of these are disallowed for various reasons. All applications for island surveys in the Mississippi River are denied on account of the temporary withdrawal of the islands, at the request of the Secretary of War, from all forms of disposal in order that they may be available for purposes in connection with the improvement of the navigation of the river. The survey of all islands lying off the coast of the United States is also denied, the reason for refusing the latter being that such islands may be needed at any time as reservations for defensive or other public purposes. The surveys of islands have been in many instances executed by local surveyors designated by the applicant, but recently this Office has detailed its examiners of surveys to make the surveys.

[a] Application for entry of the town site of Goldfield has been received since June 30, 1907.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONT.

This reservation was completely surveyed and subdivided last year except the town sites, a portion of the foothills, and some tracts on the higher slopes of the mountains. The latter were believed to be covered with valuable timber and to embrace some mountain lakes which are desired by the allotting agents as water power for the use of the allottees, and in the interests of expedition and to insure the opening of the reservation in 1908 an examiner of surveys instead of a contracting deputy has been assigned to make the additional surveys needed, and is now at work. It is believed that all surveys in this reservation under this Office will be completed before December 31, 1907.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT.

Authority for the survey of this large reservation was given to the Secretary of the Interior by Congress at its last session. The survey of the entire reservation, estimated at 5,000 miles of lines, was intrusted to a topograper of the United States Geological Survey, formerly employed upon public-land surveys, who was regularly transferred to this Office and instructed by me, with departmental approval, to engage a number of compassmen with parties sufficient to insure the completion of the survey during the present season. Eleven parties are now in the field working under this arrangement. It is impossible, however, at this time to state whether the allotment, classification, and appraisal will be completed during the field season of 1908 or early enough to permit of the opening to settlement and entry next year.

FORT PECK RESERVATION, MONT.

Two contracts have been let for this work, and the surveys have been executed in the field, but no provision has yet been made by Congress for opening the reservation.

YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.

The surveys have been reported by the surveyor-general of Washington as being ready for examination in the field, except three or four townships lying along the western boundary line, which was the boundary fixed as the limiting line of the reservation and what is called the "Barnard line," having been located by E. C. Barnard, a topographer of the Geological Survey, detailed for this purpose in 1900. An examiner of surveys is now engaged in inspecting the field work of the additional surveys, and the reservation may be opened as soon as the allotment and appraisement are completed.

COLVILLE RESERVATION, WASH.

This tract, embracing about 1,400,000 acres, is now being surveyed under the direction of this Office. Fifteen parties are engaged upon the work, with a time limit of December 31, 1907, for the completion of the field work and filing of the notes.

LEMHI RESERVATION, IDAHO.

The surveys of this reservation were contracted for in December of last year, and the deputy surveyors have been at work this summer.

COEUR D'ALENE RESERVATION, IDAHO.

The lands in this reservation have been surveyed under two contracts during the season of 1906 and completed this fiscal year. The surveys will be ready for the work of allotment before the end of the calendar year of 1907, and the opening of the reservation may take place in 1908.

RESURVEYS.

All resurveys when authorized by Congress were dependent upon the annual appropriation " for surveys and resurveys of public lands," except those within railroad limits, for their execution, and in using the apportionment to the various surveying districts the surveyors-general were directed to give preference to surveys applied for by settlers. By reason of this the resurveys have not been immediately placed under contract, but authorized by me from time to time according to the demands from settlers. During the fiscal year surveys executed under contracts, or special instructions issued in lieu of contracts, were accepted as follows:

Surveys executed under contract or special instructions.

Surveying district.	Contracts.	Special instructions.	Surveying district.	Contracts.	Special instructions.
Alaska	2	0	Nevada	7	1
Arizona	10	2	New Mexico	1	1
California	5	0	North Dakota	3	0
Colorado	9	6	Oregon	1	1
Florida	0	0	South Dakota	0	4
Idaho	10	9	Utah	10	0
Minnesota	3	4	Washington	14	4
Montana	4	2	Wyoming	4	0

CALIFORNIA.

Since the last report one of the contractors resurveying one of three groups of townships in the Imperial Valley died, and two other contractors having declined to proceed, the sureties on the bond have been called upon to designate compassmen. The resurveys are now being pushed to completion under imperative orders.

COLORADO.

The resurveys in the block of townships in the southeast corner of the State are being examined as to evidence of original surveys by an examiner of surveys in accordance with the terms of act of Congress authorizing the work. Resurveys in townships in the northwestern part of the State have been contracted for and are now being executed.

NEBRASKA.

The resurveys in Rock and Brown counties have been completed and the examiners are now on the ground inspecting.

NEVADA.

I have directed a contract to be entered into in this district for the resurvey of two townships at the request of the Reclamation Service.

WYOMING.

The townships in the southwest portion of the State authorized by Congress to be resurveyed were partially completed last season. This work lies along the Union Pacific Railway, and the major portion is confined to lands within the limits of the grant. The resurveys in the Bighorn Basin authorized by Congress without the necessary appropriation several years ago have been about half completed under the regular apportionment, preference under the law being given to settlers' applications, and the remaining townships are under contract.

An emergency arose in the segregation of public land containing coal deposits subject to entry near Rock Springs alongside of townships now under contract for resurvey. I recommended the appointment of United States surveyors under salary for the work in order to hasten its completion. These surveyors are now at work in the field.

THE CONTRACT METHOD IN PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

The rigid examinations of recent years have tended to secure from year to year more accurate surveys and more enduring monuments, but there has been considerable complaint because so much time is required to enter into a contract. In order to avoid the cumbrous chain of preliminaries necessary to perfect a contract and to escape the delays involved in the comprehensive field examinations which follow the survey before acceptance and filing of the plat, it is recommended that the public land surveys be executed by salaried surveyors working directly under orders from this office.

The present force of examiners could be organized into a surveying corps and experienced deputies in good standing could be engaged at a monthly compensation as transitmen to assist in the work. These transitmen or compassmen would, in the second season, be able to become classified and eligible for constant employment throughout each season, the examiner of surveys exercising general supervisory control over the surveys in the district assigned to him. No examination except supervision would be required in such cases, and should a transitman be found slighting his work he could be disbarred from any future employment on government work of any kind.

As time would be saved and the public land earlier disposed of if surveyors were employed at a monthly compensation as above indicated, it is respectfully recommended that Congress be requested to amend the phraseology of the annual appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands by striking out all reference to rates per mile.

The following resurvey projects have been authorized by Congress:

RESURVEY PROJECTS.

Resurveys authorized by Congress.

State.	Act.	No. of townships.	Counties.
Nebraska	Aug. 9, 1894	[a] 35	Grant and Hooker.
Do	Jan. 14, 1901	[a] 1	Frontier.
California	July 1, 1902	[b] 26	Imperial.
Wyoming	Jan. 10, 1903	[b] 84	Big Horn.
Colorado	Apr. 28, 1904	[b] 156	Routt and Rio Blanco.
Wyoming	Mar. 3, 1905	[b] 21	Uintah.
Do	.....do.....	[b] 54	Railroad resurveys (U. P. R. R.)
Montana	.....do.....	1	
Colorado	June 25, 1906[d]	[c] 50	Baca.
Nebraska	June 27, 1906[d]	[a] 31	Rock and Brown.
Arizona	June 30, 1906	1	
Montana [e]	.....do.....	[a] 12	

[a] Under contract.
[b] Surveyed.
[c] Authorized surveyor-general to contract.
[d] Conditional.
[e] Special surveys, waiving settlers' applications.

No appropriation was provided for the above surveys and resurveys when authorized by Congress. They were to be resurveyed from annual apportionments to the several districts from time to time as the demands for regular surveys would permit.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office.

ALASKA.

	Acres.
Fort Wrangell:	
President's order, June 21, 1890.	
In the town of Fort Wrangell, a tract of land upon which are the buildings now occupied by the civil government, described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Main street, at the northwest corner of the warehouse occupied by Sylvester & Reid; thence in a northwesterly direction by land occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 210 feet to a post in picket fence; thence in a northeasterly direction along said picket fence, old stockade blockhouse, and lands occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 214 feet to a post; thence in a northwesterly direction at a right angle with aforesaid line by lands of the United States, 240 feet to a post; thence in a southwesterly direction and parallel with the northwest wall of the old fort and 40 feet distant from said wall by lands of the United States, 550 feet to low tide-water mark; thence along low tide-water mark in a southeasterly direction by the sea 450 feet to the south side of Main street; thence along south side of Main street to place of beginning.....	[a] 4.00
Sitka:	
President's order, June 21, 1890.	
The plat of ground marked No. 20 on the map, but more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northern corner of that plat of ground which we hereafter ask shall be reserved as a public common and now known as the "parade ground," near the Presbyterian Church, and running N. 33° E. 64.68 feet; thence W. 35° N. 59.73 feet; thence N. 39° E. 87.79 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide, crossing this and continuing the line (N. 39° E.) 59.40 feet; thence E. 39° S. 104.28 feet; thence S. 104.28 feet; thence S. 30° W. 46.20 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide; thence on south side of said road E. 30° S. 86.46 feet; thence S. 29° W. 111.54 feet; thence W. 4° N. 150.40 feet to point of starting, for marine or military barracks and garden..	[b]

[a] Approximately.
[b] Not known.

	Acres.
Sitka—Continued.	
President's order, June 21, 1890—Continued.	
Ten acres of land, including that now designated on the plat of land as surveyed and claimed by Rev. Sheldon Jackson for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as the same appears of record in the office of the recorder ex officio for this district and marked "Military cemetery," and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at corner mark No. 8 on said plat, running northwesterly 660 feet; thence at right angles southwesterly 660 feet; thence southeasterly 660 feet; thence northeasterly 660 feet, for a military and naval cemetery, subject to any rights which said Board of Home Missions may have	10.00
Two hundred and fifty feet of land on each side of the stream of water running into Jamestown Bay, on the south side thereof, on Baranoff Island, now used for watering purposes by the U. S. Navy and mercantile vessels, for a wharf and such other purposes as may be necessary for use of the U. S. Navy and mercantile marine; also all of that island situated directly opposite the town of Sitka, known as Japonsky Island, for naval and military purposes	(a)
Fort St. Michael:	
President's order, Oct. 27, 1900.	
Island of St. Michael and all other lands and islands lying within a radius of 10 miles of the flagstaff of the post of Fort St. Michael	(a)
In the vicinity of Dyea:	
President's order, Dec. 31, 1898.	
1. Beginning at a point about 200 yards north of the dock of the Dyea Klondyke Transportation Co.; thence northerly along the shore of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence south 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning	b 1,280.00
2. Beginning at point on shore of Lynn Canal just north of where road from Haines Mission turns westerly toward Chilkat; thence southerly along coast line of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence northerly 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning	b 1,280.00
President's order, Nov. 21, 1902.	
1. Beginning at northwest corner of said military reservation (corner 4 of existing reservation); thence south 2,007 feet to corner 2 on the east shore of Chilkat Inlet; thence meandering along the said shore of the Chilkat Inlet S. 41° 34′ E. 18,945 feet to corner 3; thence across the peninsula to the west shore of Lynn Canal, east 7,300 feet, more or less, to corner 4; thence meandering along the shore of Lynn Canal N. 41° 06′ W. 11,943 feet, more or less, to corner 5 (corner 2 of existing reservation); thence along the south boundary of said reservation west 5,280 feet to corner 6 (corner 3 of existing reservation); thence along the west boundary of said reservation N. 47° 08′ W. 10,560 feet to point of beginning	(a c)
2. All the land within the following limits to secure a clay deposit for making roads on the reservation: Beginning at a post situated about 4,640 feet west of the approach to the present wharf at Haines, Alaska; thence east 500 feet to corner 2; thence north 500 feet to corner 3; thence west 500 feet to corner 4; thence south 500 feet to corner 1, the point of beginning	(a)
President's order, Nov. 27, 1905, reserves certain land, described by metes and bounds, on the west shore of Chilkat Inlet, for a water supply for Fort Wm. H. Seward	(a)
Fort Gibbon, at junction of the Tanana and Yukon rivers:	
President's order, July 10, 1899. Modified by President's order, July 19, 1905, by adding a strip of land along eastern boundary approximately 100 yards wide together with Bulls Island in Yukon River and excluding other described lands.	
Beginning at a post marked "U. S. M. R.," situated on the north or right bank of the Yukon River, opposite the mouth of the Tanana River; thence running due north from said post 10 miles; thence due west 10 miles; thence due south to a point at low-water mark on the north bank of the Yukon River; thence easterly along the north bank of said Yukon River at low-water mark to a point due south of said beginning post; thence north to the place of beginning	b 64,000.00

a Not known. b Approximately. c Courses and distances do not close within 15 chains.

	Acres.
Fort Egbert:	
President's order, Jan. 25, 1904.	
Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, marked "U. S. M. R.;" thence due west 2 miles; thence due south 2 miles; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north to the left bank of the Yukon River; thence along the left bank of said river to the place of beginning	(a)
President's order, Jan. 23, 1900.	
On recommendation contained in letter from the Secretary of War, so much of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer as lies north of the southern boundary as hereinafter described was reserved for public purposes, viz:	
Commencing at the extreme north end of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer, shown by the General Land Office map of Alaska, 1898, as being in approximate latitude 65° 17′ N., longitude 166° 45′ W. from Greenwich; thence to a point due south from Point Spencer, 2 miles to a point east or west from the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence to a point due east or west, as the case may be, to a point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence due west, crossing said peninsula from the point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay, to a point at low-water mark on Bering Sea, the last-named course to constitute the southern boundary of the tract	(a)
President's order, Mar. 3, 1906, modifies boundaries of Fort Egbert as declared by previous orders	(a)
Fort Liscum:	
President's order, Dec. 31, 1903.	
Beginning at an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, driven 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 1," which is near the center of a neck of land 24 feet wide, which connects Swanport Peninsula with the mainland, and which is N. 67° 50′ W., 26.50 chains distant from large rock about 12 by 12 by 14 feet above ground, standing in front of Fort Liscum, said iron post being situated at the initial point or northwest corner of the reservation as declared by Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 80° 30′ E. to the shore, and following the shore line of Valdez Bay at low water in an easterly direction to a point on the shore N. 9° 30′ E. from an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 2," placed 3 feet in the ground, on a bluff 30 feet above sea level; said post bearing S. 80° 30′ E., 2 miles distant from post No. 1, the place of beginning, and west 6.50 chains from the mouth of Solomons Gulch Creek, said point being also the northeast corner of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 9° 30′ W., through said post and along the eastern boundary of the original reservation, 43.05 chains from the said iron post No. 2 to corner No. 3, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 3;" thence N. 83° 20′ W., 160.32 chains to corner No. 4, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 4," said corner being situated on the western line of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence N. 9° 30′ E. along the original reservation 50.97 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning	659.89
President's order, Mar. 10, 1903.	
A tract of land for military purposes, particularly as a site for a signal station and base of supply for Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line, viz: All that tract of land situate near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay, district of Alaska, described as follows:	(a)
Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the present town of Valdez, situated, with respect to surrounding objects, as described in a survey of said tract made by George E. Baldwin, U. S. deputy surveyor, in January, 1903; thence N. 61° 27′ E., along the present northern boundary of the town of Valdez, 261 feet, to corner No. 2; thence N. 28° 33′ W., 92 feet, to corner No. 3; thence S. 61° 27′ W., 261 feet, to corner No. 4; thence S. 28° 33′ E., 92 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning	(a)

a Not known.

	Acres.
Fort Liscum—Continued.	
President's order, June 30, 1904, modified order of Mar. 10, 1903.	
President's order, May 21, 1903. A tract of land on Skagway River near Skagway, known as Survey No. 177, as surveyed by Alfred Williams, U. S. deputy surveyor, and shown upon a blueprint diagram accompanying the order, viz:	
Starting at Station Kean, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from which Station Garb, of same survey, bears S. 3° 59′ W.; thence N. 52° 05′ E., 111.62 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, thence N. 47° 12′ W., 80 chains, to corner No. 2; thence N. 42° 48′ E., 80 chains, to corner No. 3; thence S. 47° 11′ E., 48.79 chains, to corner No. 4; thence S. 30° 03′ W., 32.81 chains, to corner No. 5; thence S. 46° 27′ E., 0.37 chain, to corner No. 6; thence S. 43° 22′ W., 36.03 chains, to corner No. 7; thence S. 47° 12′ E., 24.30 chains, to corner No. 8; thence S. 44° 26′ W., 11.96 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variation at all corners, 32° 30′ E. The bearings are true	[a] 466.12
At Seaward:	
President's order, July 3, 1905.	
Commencing 100 feet east of stone monument No. 2, south of Adams street, Seward, Alaska, and extending north about 2,700 feet to a point 100 feet east of stone monument No. 1 of the northeast corner of the Seward town site; thence east to the water line; thence southerly along the water line to a point directly east of stone monument No. 2; thence to the point of commencement	(b)
President's order, Dec. 7, 1905, reserves certain land at Keystone, described by metes and bounds, and situate in approximate latitude 61° 10′ N., longitude 145° 40′ W	(b)
President's order, Feb. 24, 1906, reserves all the public lands at Unalaklik within certain described limits for use of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army	[a] 6.26
President's orders, Sept. 21, 1905, and Aug. 3, 1907, reserve certain land at Safety Harbor and Old Woman, described by metes and bounds	(a)
Total in Alaska, as far as known or estimated	67,712.01
ALABAMA.	
At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant Heron, Tower, and other islands, and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional secs. 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.:	
Cedar Point	296.50
President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island	(b)
Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in January, 1853.	
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E	(b)
Secretary of War, Sept. 10, 1842.	
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.	
All of Ship Island, Hurricane, and Dog islands (Dog and Hurricane islands estimated at 100 acres)	1,652.40
President's order, Aug. 30, 1847.	
Total in Alabama and Mississippi, as far as known	1,949.90
ARIZONA TERRITORY.	
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation	7,421.14
President's order, Feb. 1, 1877.	
Camp Grant (new), in Tps. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E	42,341.00
President's order, Apr. 17, 1876.	

[a] Approximately. [b] Not known.

	Acres.
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims. President's orders, Oct. 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883.	49,920.00
Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 W. President's orders, Aug. 31, 1869, and Oct. 19, 1875; act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 201).	1,730.00
Total in Arizona, so far as known	101,412.14
ARKANSAS.	
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W. President's orders, May 22, 1871, and Dec. 3, 1876. (See act of Feb. 26, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 596.)	14.81
Total in Arkansas	14.81
CALIFORNIA.	
Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay. President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Apr. 10, 1860.	(a)
Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay. President's order, Nov. 6, 1850.	(b)
Drum Barracks, at Wilmington. Deeded to the United States by private parties.	55.00
Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, in Tps. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W. President's order, Oct. 10, 1862. Deed by private parties in 1849.	344.90
Deadmans Island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian. President's order, Mar. 15, 1872.	2.00
Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian, within Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. President's order, Apr. 2, 1869.	451.50
Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey. President's order, Nov. 23, 1866.	(a)
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian. Secretary of Interior, Mar. 2, 1858; President's order, Oct. 21, 1882.	7.52
Presidio Military Reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay. President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, May 9, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 52).	1,479.94
Point San Jose (originally included within the Presidio Reserve No. 1). President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, July 1, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 186).	57.89
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego Harbor. President's order, Feb. 26, 1852. "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punta de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean at a distance of 1½ miles above Punta de Guisanas."	(a)
San Pedro Bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M. President's order, Sept. 14, 1888. This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, concluded Feb. 2, 1848.	c 40.00
Sausalito Bay Point. President's order, Nov. 6, 1850. From southern boundary of Sausalito Bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific.	(a)
Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine islands, in entrance to the San Pablo Bay. President's order, Oct. 25, 1867.	(d)
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco Bay. President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Oct. 12, 1866.	(a)
Total in California, as far as known or estimated	2,438.75

a Not known. b Unsurveyed. c Approximately. d Unsurveyed; area not known.

FLORIDA.

	Acres.
North end of Amelia Island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E.	419.44
President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14 patented to D. L. Yulee Sept. 5, 1853.	
Fort McRae, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.	(a)
President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	
"All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Fosters Bank."	
North Key, in Tps. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E.	159.48
Snake Key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E.	52.17
Mullet Key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E.	842.29
President's order, Mar. 2, 1840; order of Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay.	
At Charlotte Harbor.	2,143.38
Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; President's order, Nov. 17, 1882.	
"The south end of Gasparilla Island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa Island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E.	
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson).	(a)
President's order, Sept. 17, 1845.	
Egmont Island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E.	377.77
Flag Island, in St. George Sound.	(a)
Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; President's order, Nov. 17, 1882.	
Matanzas Inlet or fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E.	(a)
Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.	
Fort Barrancas, in fractional secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., and fractional secs. 1, 3, 16, 27, and unsurveyed lands south of fractional secs. 16 and 27 north and east of claim of Joaquin Barilla, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.	2,500.00
Included in limits of naval reservation per act of Congress approved Apr. 22, 1826, and declared by President's order dated Jan. 10, 1838. President's order, May 11, 1844, transferred 1,667 acres to military authorities, and by President's orders, dated May 21, 1888, and Oct. 2, 1891, boundaries were enlarged by transferring sufficient land to form present area.	
Anastasia Island.	(a)
President's order, May 4, 1893, reserves SE. ¼ sec. 21, all fractional sec. 22, NE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 28, and all sec. 27, in T. 7 S., R. 30 E., Florida; also all the lands formed by the sea since survey, 1855, lying east of said lands and between the north boundary line prolonged of said SE. ¼ of sec. 21 and the south boundary line prolonged of said sec. 27.	
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island.	(a)
Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828; President's order, July 2, 1888.	
At St. Andrew Sound.	(a)
Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.	
"The tongue or neck of land called Crooked Island, east of the several entrances along the coast."	
At St. Andrews Bay: Lots 1 and 2, sec. 4; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 5; lots 1 and 2, sec. 6, and fractional secs. 8 and 9, T. 5 S., R. 14 W., including Hurricane Island, as shown upon Coast Survey Chart No. 184; also lots 2 and 3, sec. 15; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, sec. 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 23; lot 2, sec. 25; lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 26, and fractional secs. 27 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 15 W.	b 1,483.84
President's order, May 3, 1897.	
At St. Augustine:	
Secretary of War, Oct. 12, 1838, and Mar. 23, 1849.	
Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands.	(a)
Spanish governor's house.	(a)
Treasury lot.	(a)

a Not known. b Estimated.

	Acres.
At St. Augustine—Continued.	
Secretary of War, Oct. 12, 1838, and Mar. 23, 1849—Continued.	
St. Francis barracks and grounds	(a)
Military hospital lot	(a)
Powder-house lot	(a)
Two small islands in the Matanzas River, St. Augustine Harbor. President's order, May 31, 1892.	b 2.00
At St. Joseph Bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity, or Point St. Joseph, to its connection with the mainland at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W. Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.	3,851.21
Santa Rosa Sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa Island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W." President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	5,958.20
Santa Rosa Island: All that portion of Santa Rosa Island which was formerly a naval reserve and relinquished to the Department of the Interior Feb. 25, 1880, the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens Military Reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa Island. President's order, July 2, 1888.	(c)
Key West, or Thompson Island. Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim, confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22, 1876, 19 Stat. L., 96.)	(a)
Key West Shoals, SW. point of Key West. President's order, Sept. 17, 1845.	(a)
Haulover Canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center, in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E. President's order, Aug. 26, 1880.	(a)
All lands owned by Government on Key West, Virginia Key, and Key Biscayne. President's order, Feb. 11, 1897.	
Lot 2, sec. 4; lots 1 and 2, sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 29 W., and fractional sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., Florida. President's order, Aug. 21, 1897.	270.39
Total in Florida, as far as known or estimated	18,058.17
IDAHO.	
Fort Boise, in Boise Valley, one-half mile from Boise City. President's order, Apr. 9, 1873.	638.00
Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E. President's order, Oct. 12, 1870.	646.50
Total in Idaho	1,284.50
ILLINOIS.	
Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian. Request of Secretary of War, Mar. 2, 1825, and Sept. 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve and right of way was granted to the Rock Island R. R. Co. Act of Apr. 2, 1844 (6 Stat. L., 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.	b 750.00
Maple Island (within limits of two surveyed islands), in secs. 19 and 30, T. 5 N., R. 9 W., third principal meridian, in the Mississippi River, reserved in connection with the rectification and improvement of the channel of the river. President's order, June 13, 1895.	(a)
Total in Illinois, as far as known or estimated	750.00

a Not known. b Approximately. c Unsurveyed.

KANSAS.

	Acres.
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri River, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.. President's order, Oct. 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 238); joint resolution Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 392).	[a] 2,750.00
Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E..... President's order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 573).	[a] 19,899.22
Total in Kansas.....	22,649.22

LOUISIANA.

Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river: "The public lands, 1,200 yards each way from the fort"..... President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	[b]
Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre Island..... Purchased by United States in January, 1834.	126.16
Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi River..... President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	740.97
Fort Pike, consisting of "the public lands within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike"..... President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	[b]
Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river. President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	556.12
Tower Dupres: President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim. "All the public lands within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi River.....	[b]
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. (See Executive order June 20, 1896, relinquishing part of Fort Macomb.) "All the public lands within 1,200 yards from the fort".....	[b]
Proctor Landing, on Lake Borgne..... Purchased Mar. 15, 1856.	[a] 92.00
United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi River, about 3 miles above city. Purchased by United States, Dec. 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.	[b]
Baton Rouge Arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge..... Purchased in 1814.	[b]
Total in Louisiana, as far as known or estimated.....	1,515.25

MICHIGAN.

Area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; 2, Area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant shown on diagram with order..... President's order, May 9, 1885.	[b]
St. Marys Falls Canal Reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E..... President's order, June 10, 1882.	9.41
Islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Marys River at Hay Lake Channel... President's order, Oct. 12, 1889.	[b]
Improvement of Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2; and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E..... President's order, Oct. 30, 1884.	[a] 145.90

[a] Approximately. [b] Not known.

	Acres.
Fort Brady	2,573.10
President's order, Jan. 19, 1895. N. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ NW. ¼, and W. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 5, E. ½ and E. ½ W. ½ sec. 6, N. ½ NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 7, T. 45 N., R. 4 W.; S. ½ NW. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 28, S. ½ N. ½ and S. ½ sec. 29, S. ½ N. ½, E. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 30, S. ½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 31, W. ½ and NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 32, T. 46 N., R. 4 W.; S. ½ N. ½ sec. 25, T. 46 N., R. 5 W.	
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	(a)
Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 5, 1885. President's order, Sept. 22, 1885.	
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit	(a)
Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and Apr. 15, 1844.	
Total in Michigan, as far as known	2,728.41
MINNESOTA.	
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers	(a)
Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and Nov. 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1852 (10 Stat. L., 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated Mar. 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War, Jan. 1, 1874.	
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W.	7.32
President's order, Mar. 13, 1854.	
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling	7.32
MISSOURI.	
Grand Tower Rock, in Mississippi River, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E. of fifth principal meridian	(a)
President's order, Feb. 24, 1871.	
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W. of fifth principal meridian	(a)
President's order June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War Mar. 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.	
S. ½ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 15, and the NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 22, T. 33 N., R. 4 E., fifth principal meridian, Missouri, reserved as a target range for use of troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	160.00
President's order, Sept. 19, 1898.	
Total in Missouri, as far as known or estimated	160.00
MONTANA.	
Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E.	2,400.00
President's order, May 16, 1871.	
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River	b 57,619.00
President's order, Mar. 14, 1878. General Orders, No. 6, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Feb. 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.	
Fort Assinniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians	b 168,640.00
President's orders, Mar. 4, 1880, June 16, 1881.	
Fort Missoula:	
Original reserve: Sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	640.00
President's order, Feb. 19, 1877.	
Additional reserve: S. ½ NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. ½ NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ of SE. ¼, NE. ¼ of SW. ¼, and W. ½ of SW. ¼, sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	560.23
President's order, Aug. 5, 1878.	

a Not known. b Approximately.

	Acres.
Fort Missoula—Continued.	
Timber reserve on unsurveyed land	1,577.41
President's order, June 10, 1879.	
National cemetery of Custer's battlefield	640.00
President's order, Dec. 7, 1886.	
Total in Montana, as far as known or estimated	232,056.84
NEBRASKA.	
Fort McPherson National Cemetery	107.00
President's orders, Oct. 13, 1873, and Jan. 5, 1887.	
Camp Robinson, on White River, at mouth of Spring Creek:	
Post reserve	[a] 12,800.00
President's orders, Nov. 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879. President's order, Sept. 14, 1906, modifies boundaries.	
Timber reserve, 4 miles square	10,240.00
President's order, Nov. 4, 1879.	
Fort Niobrara:	
President's order, Dec. 10, 1879.	
Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of Niobrara River, all in R. 27 W., of the sixth principal meridian	5,474.84
President's order, June 6, 1881.	
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. ¼ of NE. ¼ sec. 28; the NW. ¼ of NW. ¼, and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. ¼ of SW. ¼; the W. ½ of the SW. ¼, and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of NE. ¼ of sec. 25; the E. ½ of NW. ¼; the E. ½ of SW. ¼, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. ¼ of sec. 33	
In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. ½ of SE. ¼, and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. ½ of NW. ¼ and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs 1 and 12	28,817.48
President's order, Apr. 29, 1884.	
(To the above was added the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of NE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of SW. ¼ of sec. 30 of the same township and range)	
	57,439.32
President's order, May 7, 1896.	
Restored to control of Secretary of the Interior 720 acres of Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, embracing the NW. ¼ sec. 29, NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 30, and S. ½ sec. 31, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., Nebraska, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884	720.00
Total in Nebraska	[a] 56,719.32
NEW MEXICO.	
Fort Bayard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W	[a] 8,840.00
President's orders, Apr. 19, 1869, and July 14, 1906. President's order May 25, 1907, reserves secs. 35 and 36, T. 16 S., R. 13 W.; N. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 1, N. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 2, SW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 11, and N. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 12, T. 17 S., R. 13 W., all within the limits of the Gila Forest Reserve to protect the water supply of Ft. Bayard	1,602.98
Fort Sumner Post Cemetery, situated in NE. ¼ sec. 15 and NW. ¼ sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 26 E.	320.00
President's order, May 22, 1871.	
Fort Union (falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora):	
Post and timber reserve	66,880.00
President's order, Oct. 9, 1868.	

[a] Approximately.

	Acres.
Fort Egbert:	
President's order, Jan. 25, 1904.	
Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, marked "U. S. M. R.;" thence due west 2 miles; thence due south 2 miles; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north to the left bank of the Yukon River; thence along the left bank of said river to the place of beginning	(a)
President's order, Jan. 23, 1900.	
On recommendation contained in letter from the Secretary of War, so much of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer as lies north of the southern boundary as hereinafter described was reserved for public purposes, viz:	
Commencing at the extreme north end of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer, shown by the General Land Office map of Alaska, 1898, as being in approximate latitude 65° 17′ N., longitude 166° 45′ W. from Greenwich; thence to a point due south from Point Spencer, 2 miles to a point east or west from the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence to a point due east or west, as the case may be, to a point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence due west, crossing said peninsula from the point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay, to a point at low-water mark on Bering Sea, the last-named course to constitute the southern boundary of the tract	(a)
President's order, Mar. 3, 1906, modifies boundaries of Fort Egbert as declared by previous orders	(a)
Fort Liscum:	
President's order, Dec. 31, 1903.	
Beginning at an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, driven 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 1," which is near the center of a neck of land 24 feet wide, which connects Swanport Peninsula with the mainland, and which is N. 67° 50′ W., 26.50 chains distant from large rock about 12 by 12 by 14 feet above ground, standing in front of Fort Liscum, said iron post being situated at the initial point or northwest corner of the reservation as declared by Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 80° 30′ E. to the shore, and following the shore line of Valdez Bay at low water in an easterly direction to a point on the shore N. 9° 30′ E. from an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 2," placed 3 feet in the ground, on a bluff 30 feet above sea level; said post bearing S. 80° 30′ E., 2 miles distant from post No. 1, the place of beginning, and west 6.50 chains from the mouth of Solomons Gulch Creek, said point being also the northeast corner of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 9° 30′ W., through said post and along the eastern boundary of the original reservation, 43.05 chains from the said iron post No. 2 to corner No. 3, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 3;" thence N. 83° 20′ W., 160.32 chains to corner No. 4, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 4," said corner being situated on the western line of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence N. 9° 30′ E. along the original reservation 50.97 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning	659.89
President's order, Mar. 10, 1903.	
A tract of land for military purposes, particularly as a site for a signal station and base of supply for Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line, viz: All that tract of land situate near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay, district of Alaska, described as follows:	(a)
Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the present town of Valdez, situated, with respect to surrounding objects, as described in a survey of said tract made by George E. Baldwin, U. S. deputy surveyor, in January, 1903; thence N. 61° 27′ E., along the present northern boundary of the town of Valdez, 261 feet, to corner No. 2; thence N. 28° 33′ W., 92 feet, to corner No. 3; thence S. 61° 27′ W., 261 feet, to corner No. 4; thence S. 28° 33′ E., 92 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning	(a)

a Not known.

UTAH.

	Acres.
Fort Douglas, in Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., R .1 E.	2,388.19
President's order, Sept. 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of Jan. 21, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres.	
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas	1,920.00
Act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 478), added to reserve for water supply. President's order, Mar. 13, 1890, withdraws for use of Fort Douglas, subject to rights of the U. P. R. R. Co., which have attached to odd-numbered sections, secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; sec. 17, N. ½ sec. 18, and E. ½ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., with exception of SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Salt Lake meridian, Utah. Estimated area outside of land embraced in adjustment list of Central Pacific R. R. Co., which includes secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Utah, 600 acres.	
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas	208.56
President's order, June 8, 1896, reserves SW. ¼ sec. 26; NE. ¼ NE. ¼ and lot 1, sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., Utah, for use of Fort Douglas.	
See act of May 16, 1906 (34 Stat., 195), granting about 32 acres in sec. 4, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., within Fort Douglas Military Reservation to University of Utah; also act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 612), authorizing Secretary of War to grant 42.3 acres within Fort Douglas Military Reservation to Le Grand Young, in exchange for lots 4, 5, and 6, sec. 2, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., and sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., subject to approval of title by Attorney-General.	
Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uinta meridian, within the Uinta Indian Reservation.	3,840.00
President's order, Sept. 1, 1887.	
Total in Utah (estimated)	8,356.75

WASHINGTON.

Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Tps. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.	(a)
President's orders, July 19, 1862, and Mar. 10, 1863. President's order, May 15, 1893, reserves blocks Nos. 32 and 53 within town site at Port Angeles for customs-service use.	
Canoe Island, off east coast of Shaw Island	43.10
President's order, July 2, 1875.	
Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby:	
President's order, Feb. 26, 1852.	
Fractional section 9 (except lot 4, reserved for light-house purposes) and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	536.20
Southwest part of Lopez Island, including Bunch Island and Whale Rocks	599.30
President's order, July 2, 1875.	
Northwest part of Lopez Island, extending from Flat Point to Upright Point	634.60
President's order, July 2, 1875.	
These reserves are in Tps. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 2 W.	
At Neah Harbor, Strait of Juan de Fuca:	
1. Wa-addah Island	b 29.00
2. Tract east side of harbor	b 400.00
3. Tract west side of harbor	b 400.00
At Narrows of Puget Sound:	
South end of Vashons Island	633.60
President's order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz, NW. ¼ of SW. ¼ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. ¼ of SE. ¼ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.	
All in Tps. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.	

a Not known. b Approximately.

	Acres.
Fort Egbert:	
President's order, Jan. 25, 1904.	
Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, marked "U. S. M. R.;" thence due west 2 miles; thence due south 2 miles; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north to the left bank of the Yukon River; thence along the left bank of said river to the place of beginning	(a)
President's order, Jan. 23, 1900.	
On recommendation contained in letter from the Secretary of War, so much of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer as lies north of the southern boundary as hereinafter described was reserved for public purposes, viz:	
Commencing at the extreme north end of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer, shown by the General Land Office map of Alaska, 1898, as being in approximate latitude 65° 17′ N., longitude 166° 45′ W. from Greenwich; thence to a point due south from Point Spencer, 2 miles to a point east or west from the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence to a point due east or west, as the case may be, to a point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence due west, crossing said peninsula from the point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay, to a point at low-water mark on Bering Sea, the last-named course to constitute the southern boundary of the tract	(a)
President's order, Mar. 3, 1906, modifies boundaries of Fort Egbert as declared by previous orders	(a)
Fort Liscum:	
President's order, Dec. 31, 1903.	
Beginning at an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, driven 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 1," which is near the center of a neck of land 24 feet wide, which connects Swanport Peninsula with the mainland, and which is N. 67° 50′ W., 26.50 chains distant from large rock about 12 by 12 by 14 feet above ground, standing in front of Fort Liscum, said iron post being situated at the initial point or northwest corner of the reservation as declared by Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 80° 30′ E. to the shore, and following the shore line of Valdez Bay at low water in an easterly direction to a point on the shore N. 9° 30′ E. from an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 2," placed 3 feet in the ground, on a bluff 30 feet above sea level; said post bearing S. 80° 30′ E., 2 miles distant from post No. 1, the place of beginning, and west 6.50 chains from the mouth of Solomons Gulch Creek, said point being also the northeast corner of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 9° 30′ W., through said post and along the eastern boundary of the original reservation, 43.05 chains from the said iron post No. 2 to corner No. 3, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 3;" thence N. 83° 20′ W., 160.32 chains to corner No. 4, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 4," said corner being situated on the western line of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence N. 9° 30′ E. along the original reservation 50.97 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning	659.89
President's order, Mar. 10, 1903.	
A tract of land for military purposes, particularly as a site for a signal station and base of supply for Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line, viz: All that tract of land situate near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay, district of Alaska, described as follows:	(a)
Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the present town of Valdez, situated, with respect to surrounding objects, as described in a survey of said tract made by George E. Baldwin, U. S. deputy surveyor, in January, 1903; thence N. 61° 27′ E., along the present northern boundary of the town of Valdez, 261 feet, to corner No. 2; thence N. 28° 33′ W., 92 feet, to corner No. 3; thence S. 61° 27′ W., 261 feet, to corner No. 4; thence S. 28° 33′ E., *92 feet,* to corner No. 1, the place of beginning	(a)

a Not known.

	Acres.
Fort Liscum—Continued.	
President's order, June 30, 1904, modified order of Mar. 10, 1903.	
President's order, May 21, 1903. A tract of land on Skagway River near Skagway, known as Survey No. 177, as surveyed by Alfred Williams, U. S. deputy surveyor, and shown upon a blueprint diagram accompanying the order, viz:	
Starting at Station Kean, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from which Station Garb, of same survey, bears S. 3° 59′ W.; thence N. 52° 05′ E., 111.62 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, thence N. 47° 12′ W., 80 chains, to corner No. 2; thence N. 42° 48′ E., 80 chains, to corner No. 3; thence S. 47° 11′ E., 48.79 chains, to corner No. 4; thence S. 30° 03′ W., 32.81 chains, to corner No. 5; thence S. 46° 27′ E., 0.37 chain, to corner No. 6; thence S. 43° 22′ W., 36.03 chains, to corner No. 7; thence S. 47° 12′ E., 24.30 chains, to corner No. 8; thence S. 44° 26′ W., 11.96 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variation at all corners, 32° 30′ E. The bearings are true	[a] 466.12
At Seaward:	
President's order, July 3, 1905.	
Commencing 100 feet east of stone monument No. 2, south of Adams street, Seward, Alaska, and extending north about 2,700 feet to a point 100 feet east of stone monument No. 1 of the northeast corner of the Seward town site; thence east to the water line; thence southerly along the water line to a point directly east of stone monument No. 2; thence to the point of commencement	[b]
President's order, Dec. 7, 1905, reserves certain land at Keystone, described by metes and bounds, and situate in approximate latitude 61° 10′ N., longitude 145° 40′ W	[b]
President's order, Feb. 24, 1906, reserves all the public lands at Unalaklik within certain described limits for use of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army	[a] 6.26
President's orders, Sept. 21, 1905, and Aug. 3, 1907, reserve certain land at Safety Harbor and Old Woman, described by metes and bounds	[a]
Total in Alaska, as far as known or estimated	67,712.01
ALABAMA.	
At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant Heron, Tower, and other islands, and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional secs. 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.:	
Cedar Point	296.50
President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island	[b]
Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in January, 1853.	
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E	[b]
Secretary of War, Sept. 10, 1842.	
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.	
All of Ship Island, Hurricane, and Dog islands (Dog and Hurricane islands estimated at 100 acres)	1,652.40
President's order, Aug. 30, 1847.	
Total in Alabama and Mississippi, as far as known	1,949.90
ARIZONA TERRITORY.	
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation	7,421.14
President's order, Feb. 1, 1877.	
Camp Grant (new), in Tps. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E	42,341.00
President's order, Apr. 17, 1876.	

[a] *Approximately.* [b] Not known.

	Acres.
In T. 56 N., R. 84 W., secs. 7 and 8; the NW. ¼ and the W. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 17; lots 1, 2, and 3 and E. ½ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 18; the SW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ and W. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 20. Lot 1 and NE. ¼ of NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 30, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 31..... In T. 56 N., R. 85 W., the W. ½ sec. 1. All of secs. 2, 11, 12, 13, and all of sec. 14, except the S. ½ SE. ¼ thereof.....	5,493.78
President's orders, Nov. 2, 1898, and Dec. 13, 1898.	
E. ½ sec. 16, T. 56 N., R. 84 W.....	320.00
General Orders, No. 92, Aug. 7, 1902, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department.	
Total in Wyoming, as far as known or estimated.....	67,703.64
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.....	839,724.38

RESERVATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

The following lands were reserved for public use as preserves and breeding grounds for native birds:

Reservations for protection of birds.

FLORIDA.

	Acres.
Pelican Island, situate in the Indian River in sec. 9 (lot 3) T. 31 S., R. 39 E. President's order March 14, 1903.....	5.50
Indian Key Reservation. An island, known as Indian Key, in Tampa Bay in secs. 10 and 15, T. 32 S., R. 16 E. President's order February 10, 1906....	90.00
Passage Key Reservation. An island, known as Passage Key, situate near the mouth of Tampa Bay, in sec. 6, T. 34 S., R. 16 E. President's order October 10, 1905.....	36.37
Total in Florida.....	131.87

LOUISIANA.

Breton Island Reservation. Breton Island in T. 18 S., R. 20 E., St. Helena Meridian; Old Harbor and Freemason's Islands in Ts. 14 and 15 S., Rs. 21 and 22 E. President's orders October 4, 1904, and November 11, 1905.....	(a)
Tern Islands Reservation. Small islands, commonly known as mud lumps, situate in or near the mouths of the Mississippi River, represented upon a diagram accompanying President's order of August 3, 1907.....	(a)
Shell Keys Reservation. A small group of islets in the Gulf of Mexico about 1½ miles south of Marsh Island in approximate latitude 29° 26′ north longitude 91° 51′ west from Greenwich, as shown upon U. S. Coast Survey Chart No. 200, and represented upon a diagram accompanying President's order of August 17, 1907.....	(a)

MICHIGAN.

Huron Islands Reservation. Islands of the Huron Islands group lying near the south shore of Lake Superior in secs. 26, 27, 34, and 35, T. 53 N., R. 29 W. President's order October 10, 1905.....	(a)
Siskiwit Islands Reservation. The Siskiwit or Menagerie group of islands, situate near the mouth of Siskiwit Bay on the south side of Isle Royal in Lake Superior in secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, and 35, T. 64 N., R. 36 W. President's order October 10, 1905.....	(a)

a Unsurveyed. Area not known.

NORTH DAKOTA.

	Acres.
Stump Lake Reservation. Two islands in Stump Lake in sec. 10 (lots 3 and 4 of the section containing 12 acres and 7.64 acres, respectively); one island in sec. 11 (lot 4, containing 2.22 acres), and one island in sec. 15 (lot 2, containing 5.63 acres), all in T. 151 N., R. 61 W., 5th P. M. President's order March 9, 1905	27.39
Total in North Dakota	27.39
Total surveyed areas	159.26

PUBLIC LANDS SURVEYED.

Area of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1906, during the past fiscal year, and the total of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1907, also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed.

State or Territory.	Land surface.		Surveyed to June 30, 1906.	Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1906.[a]	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.	Total to June 30, 1907.	Area of public and Indian lands.[b]
	Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	32,818,560	51,279	32,818,560	.....	.....	32,818,560	.....
Arkansas	33,616,000	52,525	33,616,000	.....	.....	33,616,000	.....
California	99,898,880	156,092	77,375,932	126,170	.....	77,502,102	22,396,778
Colorado	66,341,120	103,658	63,180,551	504,158	.....	63,684,709	2,656,411
Florida	35,111,040	54,861	30,875,876	61	.....	30,875,937	4,235,103
Illinois	35,841,280	56,002	35,841,280	.....	.....	35,841,280	.....
Indian Territory.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	(c)	(c)
Indiana	22,966,400	35,885	22,966,400	.....	.....	22,966,400	.....
Idaho	53,618,560	83,779	22,682,511	349,469	14	23,031,994	30,586,566
Iowa	35,575,040	55,586	35,575,040	.....	.....	35,575,040	.....
Kansas	52,335,360	81,774	52,335,360	.....	.....	52,335,360	.....
Louisiana	29,061,760	45,409	27,176,996	.....	.....	27,176,996	1,884,764
Michigan	36,787,200	57,480	36,787,200	d 29	d 3	36,787,200	.....
Minnesota	51,749,120	80,858	49,052,469	233,588	13	49,286,070	2,463,050
Mississippi	29,671,680	46,362	29,671,680	.....	.....	29,671,680	.....
Missouri	43,985,280	68,727	43,985,280	.....	.....	43,985,280	.....
Montana	93,296,640	145,776	44,134,931	2,818,586	.....	46,953,517	46,343,123
Nebraska	49,157,120	76,808	49,157,120	.....	.....	49,157,120	.....
Nevada	70,285,440	109,821	38,701,402	555,509	.....	39,256,911	31,028,529
New Mexico	78,401,920	122,503	51,932,963	167,977	.....	52,100,940	26,300,980
North Dakota	44,917,120	70,183	41,590,477	401,806	.....	41,992,283	2,924,837
Ohio	26,073,600	40,740	26,073,600	.....	.....	26,073,600	.....
Oklahoma	44,424,960	69,414	44,424,960	.....	.....	44,424,960	.....
Oregon	61,188,480	95,607	48,080,605	216,975	.....	48,297,580	12,890,900
South Dakota	49,195,520	76,868	48,275,226	192,434	.....	48,467,660	727,860
Utah	52,597,760	82,184	24,029,785	374,237	.....	24,404,022	28,193,738
Wisconsin	35,363,840	55,256	35,363,840	d 3	d 3	35,363,840	.....
Washington	42,775,040	66,836	29,717,780	683,321	.....	30,401,101	12,373,939
Wyoming	62,460,160	97,594	57,282,460	243,738	.....	57,526,198	4,933,962
Alaska	378,165,760	590,884	9,723	e 842	.....	10,565	378,155,195
Arizona	72,857,600	113,840	19,825,865	287,162	.....	20,113,027	52,744,573
Total	1,820,538,240	2,844,591	1,152,541,872	7,156,033	27	1,159,697,932	/660,840,308

[a] Not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1906.
[b] Unsurveyed. Includes area of private land claims surveyed to June 30, 1907.
[c] See Oklahoma.
[d] This area appears to have been counted in former reports and is therefore not added in this column.
[e] Exclusive of 877 acres embraced in homestead surveys.
[f] This estimate is of a very general nature, and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp-land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

Area of each State and Territory, date of acts organizing Territories, date of acts admitting new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the Census in 1900, and the area of land surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1907.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.			Act admitting State.			Area of States and Territories, land surface.		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1907.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1907.	Population in 1900.
	Date.	United States Statutes.		Date.	United States Statutes.		In square miles.	In acres.			
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.					
Thirteen original States.											
New Hampshire							9,031	5,779,840			411,588
Massachusetts							8,039	5,144,960			2,805,346
Rhode Island							1,067	682,880			428,556
Connecticut							4,820	3,084,800			908,420
New York							47,654	30,498,560			7,268,894
New Jersey							7,514	4,808,960			1,883,669
Pennsylvania							44,832	28,692,480			6,302,115
Delaware							1,965	1,257,600			184,735
Maryland							9,941	6,362,240			1,188,044
Virginia							40,262	25,767,680			1,854,184
North Carolina							48,740	31,193,600			1,893,810
South Carolina							30,495	19,516,800			1,340,316
Georgia							58,725	37,584,000			2,216,331
States admitted.											
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	40,181	25,715,840			2,147,174
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	9,124	5,839,360			343,641
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	44,687	26,679,680			2,020,616
Maine				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	29,895	19,132,800			694,466
Texas				Dec. 29, 1845[a]	9	108	262,398	167,934,720			3,048,710
West Virginia				Dec. 31, 1862[b]	12	633	24,022	15,374,080			958,800
Public land States and Territories.											
Ohio				Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	40,740	26,073,600	26,073,600		4,157,545
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	45,409	29,061,760	27,176,996	1,884,764	1,381,625
Indiana	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1836[a]	3	399	35,885	22,966,400	22,966,400		2,516,462
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817[a]	3	472	46,362	29,671,680	29,671,680		1,551,270
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818[a]	3	536	66,002	35,841,280	35,841,280		4,821,550
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819[a]	3	608	51,279	32,818,560	32,818,560		1,828,697
Missouri	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821[c]	3	645	68,727	43,985,280	43,985,280		3,106,665
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,525	33,616,000	33,616,000		1,311,564
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	57,480	36,787,200	36,787,200		2,420,982
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	54,861	35,111,040	30,875,937	4,235,103	528,542
Iowa	June 12, 1838	5	235	Dec. 28, 1846	9	117	55,586	35,575,040	35,575,040		2,231,853

Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	May 29, 1848	9	283	55,256	35,363,840	35,363,840		2,069,042
California				Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	156,098	99,898,880	77,502,102	22,396,778	1,485,053
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	9	463	May 11, 1858	11	285	80,858	51,749,120	49,286,070	2,463,050	1,751,394
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	283	96,607	61,188,480	48,297,580	12,890,900	413,536
Kansas	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	81,774	52,335,360	52,335,360		1,470,495
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864[d]	13	30	109,821	70,285,440	39,256,911	31,028,529	42,335
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867[e]	14	391	76,808	49,157,120	49,157,120		1,066,300
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875[f]	18	474	103,658	66,341,120	63,684,709	2,656,411	539,700
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	15	178	July 10, 1890	26	222	97,594	62,460,160	57,526,198	4,933,962	92,531
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889[g]	25	676	66,836	42,775,040	30,401,101	12,373,939	518,103
Montana	May 26, 1864	13	85	....do....	25	676	145,776	93,296,640	46,953,517	46,343,123	243,329
North Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	....do....	25	676	70,183	44,917,120	41,992,283	2,924,837	319,146
South Dakota	....do....	12	239	....do....	25	676	76,868	49,195,520	48,467,660	727,860	401,570
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	12	308	July 3, 1890	26	215	83,779	53,618,560	23,031,994	30,586,566	161,772
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	July 16, 1894[h]	28	107	82,184	52,597,760	24,404,022	28,193,738	276,749
New Mexico	....do....	9	446				122,503	78,401,920	52,100,940	26,300,980	195,310
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664				113,840	72,857,600	20,113,027	52,744,573	122,931
District of Alaska	July 27, 1868	15	240				590,884	378,165,760	10,565	378,155,195	33,592
Indian (see Oklahoma)											
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790 / Mar. 3, 1791	1 / 1	130 / 214				60	38,400			278,718
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	26	81	[i]			69,414	44,424,960	44,424,960		790,391
Total							3,565,043	2,281,627,520	1,159,697,932	660,840,308	76,058,167

[a] Joint resolution by Congress.
[b] See President's proclamation Apr. 20, 1863 (13 Stat. L., 731).
[c] See President's proclamation (3 Stat. L., Appendix No. 2).
[d] See President's proclamation Oct. 13, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 749).
[e] See President's proclamation Mar. 1, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 820).
[f] See President's proclamation Aug. 1, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 665).
[g] See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1548 to 1552, inclusive).
[h] See President's proclamation Jan. 4, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 876).
[i] See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1544).

RAILROAD GRANTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY DIVISION (F).

Work performed by Division F during the year ended June 30, 1907.

Docket cases:		
Cases pending July 1, 1906	2,039	
Cases docketed and reinstated during the year	2,228	
		4,267
Cases closed during the year		1,241
Cases pending July 1, 1907		3,026
Cases pending before the Secretary on appeal or otherwise	79	
Cases pending before this Office in which action has been taken	2,340	
Cases suspended to await decisions in other cases and action on adjustments of the railroad grants by the Department	238	
		2,657
Cases pending ready for action		369
Cases transmitted to the Secretary during the year—		
Appeals, etc	179	
Motions for review	22	
Applications for certiorari	0	
		201
Office decisions rendered during the year		1,155
Hearings ordered		22
Secretary's decisions promulgated		158
Reports to Congress		11
Reports to Secretary		51
Entries:		
Pending July 1, 1906—		
Original entries	729	
Final entries	762	
		1,491
Received during the year—		
Original entries	930	
Final entries	1,207	
		2,137
Total		3,628
Disposed of during the year by decisions rendered and entries referred to other divisions, including canceled entries—		
Original entries	754	
Final entries	820	
		1,574
Pending July 1, 1907—		
Original entries	704	
Final entries	1,350	
		2,054
Included in docket cases	1,826	
Suspended	198	
		2,024
Ready for action		30
Letters:		
Pending July 1, 1906	1,234	
Received during the year	12,458	
		13,692
Answered	4,060	
Filed, no answer required	9,203	
Referred to other divisions	318	
		13,581
Pending unanswered July 1, 1907		111
Letters written during the year		10,027

Applications under acts July 1, 1898, March 3, 1901, and May 17, 1906:		
Pending and received		3,361
Acted on	1,202	
Closed	552	
Transferred to docket cases	2,605	
		3,157
Pending July 1, 1907		204
Railroad selections:		
Received	acres..	907,008.81
Certified or patented	do....	723,292.86
Canceled	do....	55,185.43
Wagon road selections:		
Received	acres..	86,040.36
Certified or patented	do....	2,945,262.29
Canceled	do....	.0
Patents:		
Number issued		63
Number of pages written		509
Number of pages compared		3,083
Number of pages recorded		476
Number of pages copied		124

Land certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Name of road.	State.	Acres.
RAILROADS.		
State grants:		
Alabama and Chattanooga	Alabama	119.85
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, main and branch lines	Minnesota	7,641.70
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, act August 5, 1892	Washington	2,272.67
Do	Montana	516.84
Total of State grants		10,551.06
Corporations:		
Atlantic and Pacific	New Mexico	3,578.18
Central Pacific	California	60.00
Do	Nevada	37,268.29
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon)	California	470.98
Northern Pacific	Wisconsin	334.13
Do	Minnesota	27,793.65
Do	North Dakota	244,223.71
Do	Montana	294,833.84
Do	Idaho	3,287.51
Do	Washington	49,503.81
Do	Oregon	1,572.60
Oregon and California	do	20.00
Southern Pacific (main line)	California	1,666.82
Southern Pacific (branch line)	do	47,348.94
Union Pacific	Wyoming	779.34
Total of corporations		712,741.80
WAGON ROADS.		
California and Oregon Land Co. (successor to Oregon Central Military).	Oregon	70,880.29
Total of wagon roads		70,880.29
RECAPITULATION.		
State grants		10,551.06
Corporations		712,741.80
Wagon roads		70,880.29
Grand total		794,173.15

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1907.

STATE GRANTS.

	Acres.
Illinois:	
Illinois Central	2,595,133.00
Mississippi:	
Mobile and Ohio River	[a] 737,130.29
Vicksburg and Meridian	199,101.51
Gulf and Ship Island	139,113.22
	1,075,345.02
Alabama:	
Mobile and Ohio River	[a] 419,528.44
Alabama and Florida	399,022.84
Selma, Rome and Dalton	458,555.82
Coosa and Tennessee	67,784.96
Mobile and Girard	[b] 302,181.16
Alabama and Chattanooga	653,808.57
South and North Alabama	445,438.43
	2,746,320.22
Florida:	
Florida Central and Peninsular	721,613.88
Florida and Alabama	166,691.08
Pensacola and Georgia	1,279,236.70
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	29,384.18
	2,196,925.84
Louisiana:	
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	463,746.78
New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	[c]
	463,746.78
Arkansas:	
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	1,325,195.46
Little Rock and Fort Smith	1,052,082.51
Memphis and Little Rock	184,657.33
	2,561,935.30
Missouri:	
Southwest branch of the Pacific road	1,161,284.51
Hannibal and St. Joseph	611,323.35
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	65,120.31
	1,837,728.17
Iowa:	
Burlington and Missouri River	389,990.11
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[d] 483,214.36 161,532.81
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	[d] 922,813.67 244,022.96
Dubuque and Sioux City	[d] 556,406.74

[a] In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line, hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

[b] This grant was adjusted April 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the previously certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890.

[c] Certified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888, the grant having been forfeited by act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat., 277).

[d] Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (*Wolcott v. Des Moines Co.*, 5 Wall., 681.)

	Acres.
Iowa—Continued.	
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	688,057.34
Des Moines Valley	840,091.36
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul / McGregor and Missouri River	326,216.10
Sioux City and St. Paul	322,412.81
	4,929,758.26
Michigan:	
Port Huron and Lake Michigan	37,467.44
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	743,787.58
Grand Rapids and Indiana	852,521.10
Flint and Pere Marquette	512,877.03
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	[a] 305,929.59
Ontonagon and Brule River	34,227.08
Bay de Noquet and Marquette	128,301.05
Chicago and Northwestern	518,065.36
	3,133,176.23
Wisconsin:	
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin)	813,706.71
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co	163,159.65
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior)	816,487.76
Branch to Bayfield	471,721.14
Chicago and Northwestern	546,446.20
Wisconsin Central	838,227.69
	3,649,749.15
Minnesota:	
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly first division, St. Paul and Pacific) / Western Railroad (succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. Co.) / St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific)	[b] 3,249,181.44
Minnesota Central	179,734.29
Winona and St. Peter	1,680,974.92
St. Paul and Sioux City	1,126,578.55
St. Paul and Duluth	860,973.62
Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston / Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul)	546,564.69
Hastings and Dakota	377,696.15
	8,021,703.66
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington:	
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 390) to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company	[c]
Kansas:	
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	[d] 249,446.13
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[e] 976,593.22

[a] Excess of 131,481.71 acres originally certified under this grant reconveyed by State or entered under act March 3, 1887, by Michigan Land and Iron Co., Ltd., grant having been forfeited in part by act March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1008).

[b] Declared to be one grant. See 32 L. D., 21.

[c] See Minnesota for original grants.

[d] Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad *v.* The United States (92 U. S., 733).

[e] Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note *d*.

	Acres.
Kansas—Continued.	
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	2,944,788.14
St. Joseph and Denver City	462,933.24
	4,633,760.73
Grand total of State grants	37,845,282.36

CORPORATION GRANTS.

Union Pacific	11,915,298.02
Central Pacific	5,740,234.64
Central Pacific (successor by consolidation with Western Pacific)	458,147.97
Central Branch Union Pacific	223,080.50
Union Pacific (Kansas division)	6,175,620.63
Union Pacific (successor to the Denver Pacific Rwy. Co.)	807,072.20
Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska	2,374,090.77
Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.)	42,610.95
Northern Pacific	30,472,439.07
Oregon branch of the Central Pacific (California and Oregon)	3,154,793.89
Oregon and California	2,765,677.10
Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific)	2,774,790.08
Southern Pacific (main line)	3,213,228.53
Southern Pacific (branch line)	1,258,437.96
Oregon Central	128,618.13
New Orleans Pacific	1,001,017.33
Grand total to corporations	72,475,157.77

WAGON ROADS.

From Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve	80,773.54
From Lake Michigan to Ohio River	170,580.24
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Greenbay, Wis	302,930.96
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line	221,013.35
Oregon Central Military Co. (now California and Oregon Land Co.)	582,191.61
Corvallis and Yaquina Bay	81,113.22
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain	861,511.86
Dalles military road	539,907.40
Coos Bay military road	105,240.11
Grand total	2,945,262.29

Patented to corporations, by States and Territories, up to June 30, 1907.

	Acres.
Arizona: Atlantic and Pacific	1,816,423.15
Arkansas: Atlantic and Pacific (successor to St. Louis and San Francisco)	23,249.94
California:	
Central Pacific	874,877.52
Central Pacific (successor to Western Pacific)	458,147.97
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon)	3,154,793.89
Southern Pacific (main line)	3,213,228.53
Southern Pacific (branch line)	1,258,437.96
Colorado:	
Union Pacific	596,502.75
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific)	807,072.20
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific)	2,338,516.73
Kansas:	
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific)	3,837,103.90
Central Branch Union Pacific	220,520.47
Iowa: Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.)	4,383.11
Idaho.	
Northern Pacific	762,398.78
Central Pacific	9,545.59
Louisiana: New Orleans Pacific	1,001,017.33

	Acres.
Minnesota: Northern Pacific	1,848,339.17
Missouri: Atlantic and Pacific (successor to St. Louis and San Francisco)	490,039.12
Montana: Northern Pacific	8,453,773.77
Nevada: Central Pacific	3,571,908.83
New Mexico: Atlantic and Pacific	415,077.87
North Dakota: Northern Pacific	10,471,343.94
Nebraska:	
Sioux City and Pacific	38,227.84
Burlington and Missouri River	2,374,090.77
Union Pacific	4,846,108.18
Central Branch Union Pacific	2,560.03
Oregon:	
Northern Pacific	454,862.54
Oregon and California	2,765,677.10
Oregon Central	126,908.02
Utah:	
Union Pacific	813,344.26
Central Pacific	1,283,902.70
Washington:	
Northern Pacific	8,472,319.19
Oregon Central	1,710.11
Wisconsin: Northern Pacific	9,401.68
Wyoming: Union Pacific	5,659,342.83
Total	72,475,157.77

Summary of grants for railroads and wagon roads.

Railroad grants:	
Corporations	72,475,157.77
States	37,845,282.36
Total	110,320,440.13
Wagon-road grants	2,945,262.29
Total wagon-road and railroad grants patented up to June 30, 1907	113,265,702.42

Railroad construction land grants.

Date of grant.	Railroad.	State.	Total area.	Certified or patented to June 30, 1907.	Amount due.	Excess certified or patented.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Sept. 28, 1850	Illinois Central	Illinois	2,595,133.00	2,595,133.00		
Do	Mobile and Ohio	Alabama	419,528.44	[a] 419,528.44		
Do	do	Mississippi	737,130.29	[a] 737,130.29		
June 10, 1852	Hannibal and St. Joseph	Missouri	778,550.04	611,323.35	167,226.69	
Do	Southwest Branch Pacific	do	1,159,080.33	1,161,284.51		2,204.18
Feb. 9, 1853, etc	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	do	500,384.44	65,120.31	435,264.13	
Do	do	Arkansas	1,946,112.00	1,325,195.46	620,916.54	
Do	Little Rock and Fort Smith	do	1,052,082.51	1,052,082.51		
Do	Memphis and Little Rock	do	838,400.00	184,657.33	653,742.67	
May 15, 1856, etc	Burlington and Missouri River	Iowa	1,046,062.73	389,990.11	656,072.62	
Do	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	do	1,228,526.96	[b] 644,747.17	583,779.79	
Do	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	do	1,025,795.67	[b] 1,166,836.63		141,040.96
Do	Dubuque and Pacific, now Dubuque and Sioux City, and Iowa Falls and Sioux City.	do	1,207,145.51	[b] 1,239,464.08		32,318.57
May 17, 1856	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central and Pensacola and Georgia.	Florida	1,315,496.22	[c] 1,308,620.88	6,875.34	
May 17, 1856, etc	Florida Central and Peninsular	do	1,034,279.72	721,613.88	312,665.84	
May 17, 1856	Florida and Alabama	do	147,942.81	166,691.08		18,748.27
Do	Alabama and Florida	Alabama	439,972.58	399,022.84	40,949.74	
June 3, 1856	Coosa and Tennessee	do	96,033.12	67,784.96	28,248.16	
Do	Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly Wills Valley and Northeast and Southwestern.	do	832,693.62	653,808.57	178,885.05	
Do	Mobile and Girard	do	302,181.16	[d] 302,181.16		
Do	South and North Alabama	do	594,689.60	445,438.43	149,251.17	
Do	Selma, Rome and Dalton	do	508,620.33	458,555.82	50,064.51	
June 3, 1856, etc	Bay de Noquet and Marquette	Michigan	128,000.00	128,301.05		301.05
Do	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	do	305,929.59	[c] 305,929.59		
Do	Ontonagon and Brule River	do	35,679.79	34,227.08	1,452.71	
Do	Chicago and Northwestern	do	680,033.37	518,065.36	161,968.01	
Do	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	do	1,053,138.67	743,787.58	309,351.09	
Do	Grand Rapids and Indiana	do	954,373.83	852,521.10	101,852.73	
Do	Port Huron and Lake Michigan	do	37,467.44	37,467.44		
Do	Flint and Pere Marquette	do	589,290.83	512,877.03	76,413.80	
Do	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly West Wisconsin, Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Co., La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Tomah and Lake St. Croix.	Wisconsin	1,268,404.09	976,866.36	291,537.73	
Do	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha, formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior, and Branch to Bayfield.	do	1,288,208.90	1,288,208.90		
Do	Chicago and Northwestern	do	560,605.87	546,446.20	14,159.67	
Do	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	Louisiana	699,220.90	463,746.78	235,474.12	
Do	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	do	(f)			
Aug. 11, 1856	Vicksburg and Meridian	Mississippi	409,499.81	199,101.51	210,398.30	
Do	Gulf and Ship Island	do	139,113.22	139,113.22		
Mar. 3, 1857, etc	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, including Brainerd Branch, and St. Vincent extension.	Minnesota North Dakota, South Dakota.	[c] 3,670,533.32	3,249,181.44	531,351.88	

Do	St. Paul and Sioux City	Minnesota	1,126,578.55	1,126,578.55		
Do	Minnesota Central	do	533,705.71	179,734.29	353,971.42	
Do	Winona and St. Peter	do	1,551,289.50	1,680,974.92		129,684.52
Do	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	do	1,953,420.88	546,564.69	1,406,856.19	
July 1, 1862, etc	Union Pacific	Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah.	12,118,687.13	11,915,298.02	203,389.11	
Do	Union Pacific (Denver Pacific)	Colorado	1,129,300.17	807,072.20	322,227.97	
Do	Union Pacific (Kansas Pacific)	Kansas, Colorado	7,776,238.14	6,175,620.63	1,600,617.51	
Do	Union Pacific (Central Branch)	Kansas, Nebraska	261,841.51	223,080.50	38,761.01	
Do	Central Pacific	California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah.	8,029,382.84	5,740,234.64	2,289,148.20	
Do	Central Pacific (Western Pacific)	California	1,349,758.96	458,147.97	891,610.99	
July 1, 1862	Sioux City and Pacific	Iowa, Nebraska	507,826.43	42,610.95	555,215.48	
July 12, 1862	Des Moines Valley	Iowa	840,091.36	840,091.36		
Mar. 3, 1863	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	Kansas	485,545.69	[g] 249,446.13	236,099.56	
Do	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	do	2,885,496.43	2,944,788.14		59,291.71
Do	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	do	1,121,784.18	[h] 976,593.22	145,190.96	
May 5, 1864	Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	1,232,562.24	838,227.69	394,334.55	
Do	St. Paul and Duluth	Minnesota	934,835.92	860,973.62	73,862.30	
Do	Sioux City and St. Paul	Iowa	279,437.16	322,412.81		[i] 42,975.65
May 12, 1864	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	do	1,285,150.83	326,216.10	958,934.73	
July 2, 1864	Burlington and Missouri River	Nebraska	2,361,984.00	2,374,090.77		[j] 12,106.77
July 2, 1864, etc	Northern Pacific	Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington.	43,159,428.04	30,472,439.07	12,686,988.97	
July 4, 1866	Hastings and Dakota	Minnesota	1,250,528.78	377,696.15	872,832.63	
July 23, 1866	St. Joseph and Denver City	Kansas, Nebraska	1,350,381.03	462,933.24	887,447.79	
July 25, 1866	California and Oregon	California	3,266,728.55	3,154,793.89	111,934.66	
Do	Oregon and California	Oregon	3,821,901.80	2,765,677.10	1,056,224.70	
July 27, 1866	Atlantic and Pacific	Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona.	14,539,804.69	2,744,790.08	11,795,014.61	
Do	Southern Pacific (main line)	California	4,968,096.10	3,213,228.53	1,754,867.57	
May 4, 1870	Oregon Central	Oregon and Washington	397,602.16	128,618.13	268,984.03	
Mar. 3, 1871	Southern Pacific (branch line)	California	4,044,050.54	1,258,437.96	2,785,612.58	
Do	New Orleans Pacific	Louisiana	2,746,954.22	1,001,017.33	1,745,936.89	
Total			159,125,734.25	110,320,440.13		

[a] In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence, Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

[b] Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott *v.* Des Moines Co., 5 Wall., 681.)

[c] Adjusted as one grant.

[d] Amount recertified under act September 29, 1890.

[e] Excess originally certified under this grant reconveyed by State or entered under act of March 3, 1887, by Michigan Land and Iron Co. (Ltd.).

[f] All lands certified under this grant were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888, the grant not having been earned.

[g] Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage Ceded Reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad *v.* The United States (92 U. S., 733).

[h] Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage Ceded Reservation," which should be deducted under decision cited in note "*g*."

[i] Recovered by suit.

[j] Paid for by company.

Canal construction land grants.

Date of grant.	Canal.	State.	Total area.	Certified or patented to June 30, 1907.	Amount due.	Excess certified or patented.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Mar. 2, 1827, etc	Illinois and Lake Michigan	Illinois	324,282.74	324,282.74		
Do	Wabash and Erie	Indiana	1,480,408.87	1,480,408.87		
Aug. 26, 1852	St. Mary's Ship	Michigan	750,000.00	750,143.03		143.03
Mar. 3, 1865, etc	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship	do	400,000.00	401,081.15		1,081.15
July 3, 1866	Lac La Belle harbor improvement	do	100,000.00	100,011.67		11.67
Mar. 2, 1827, etc	Wabash and Erie	Ohio	265,815.45	265,815.45		
May 24, 1828, etc	Miami and Dayton	do	438,301.32	438,301.32		
May 24, 1828 (sec. 5)	Canals generally	do	500,000.00	499,997.12	2.88	
June 18, 1838	Milwaukee and Rock River	Wisconsin	138,995.99	138,995.99		
April 10, 1866	Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Co.	do	200,000.00	199,630.98	369.02	
Total			4,597,804.37	4,598,668.32		

River improvement land grants.

Date of grant.	Improvement.	State.	Total area.	Certified or patented to June 30, 1907.	Amount due.	Excess certified or patented.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
May 23, 1828	Muscle shoals in Tennessee and other rivers	Alabama	400,000.00	400,016.19		16.19
Aug. 8, 1846, etc	Navigation of Des Moines River, etc	Iowa	1,161,513.69	[a] 1,161,513.69		
Aug. 8, 1846	Fox and Wisconsin rivers	Wisconsin	683,722.43	683,722.43		
Total			2,245,236.12	2,245,252.31		

[a] Includes 840,091.36 acres charged under railroads against Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Wagon-road construction land grants.

Date of grant.	Wagon road.	State.	Total area.	Certified or patented to June 30, 1907.	Amount due.	Excess certified or patented.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Feb. 28, 1823	From Miami of Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve; Perrysburg to Croganville, and Columbus to Sandusky.	Ohio	80,773.54	80,773.54		
Mar. 2, 1827	Lake Michigan to Ohio River via Indianapolis	Indiana	170,580.24	170,580.24		
Mar. 3, 1863	Fort Wilkins and Copper Harbor	Michigan	221,013.35	221,013.35		
July 2, 1864	Oregon Central Military road, now California and Oregon Land Co.	Oregon	845,536.30	582,191.61	263,344.69	
July 4, 1866	Corvallis and Yaquina Bay	do	90,240.00	81,113.22	9,126.78	
July 5, 1866	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain	do	861,504.00	861,511.86		7.86
Feb. 25, 1867	Dalles Military	do	556,832.67	539,907.40	16,925.27	
Mar. 3, 1869	Coos Bay	do	99,819.35	105,240.11		5,420.76
Do	Fort Wilkins and Copper Harbor	Wisconsin	302,930.96	302,930.96		
Total			3,229,230.41	2,945,262.29		

ADJUSTMENTS.

During the year examinations of the grants to the Atlantic and Pacific, now Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and for the Oregon Central Military Road Company with a view to determining their status were completed; the grants to the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad Company of Michigan, and the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company of Mississippi, were declared finally adjusted and closed. Proper steps looking to the final adjustment and closing of the grants of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, The Dalles Military Road Company, and the Corvallis and Yaquina Road Company have been taken, and it is believed these grants may be closed during the coming year.

Material progress has been made in the administration and adjustment of the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. These grants were made by the act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365), and the joint resolution of May 31, 1870 (16 Stat., 378). The line of the road extends from Ashland, Wis., by way of Tacoma, Wash., to Portland, Oreg., a length of over 2,100 miles.

By act approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 597–620), Congress made provisions for the adjustment by the land department of the Government of conflicting claims between the Northern Pacific Railroad, now Railway, Company, and settlers and others to lands within the limits of the company's grant, the purpose of the law being to put an end as far as possible to all litigation between the company and adverse claimants where the conflicting claims existed January 1, 1898, by authorizing the relinquishment of the claim of one of the contestants, with the right of selecting an equal quantity of public land elsewhere, the privilege of election to retain the land in conflict or relinquish it being accorded the claimant adverse to the company.

A considerable number of conflicts have been adjusted under the act every year since its passage, and a number of applications for its benefits have necessarily been rejected as not within its provisions; but during the past two years the applications for adjustments under the act as extended by the acts of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 950), and May 17, 1906 (34 Stat., 197), have very greatly increased, fully fivefold. This increase in the number of claims presented for adjustment was due to rulings of the Department to the effect that the lands within the overlapping limits of the withdrawal on general route for the main line road under the grant of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365), along the Columbia River, which was declared forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890, and the limits on definite location of the line between Portland, Oreg., and Tacoma, Wash., under the grant by joint resolution of May 31, 1870 (16 Stat., 378), and a moiety of the lands near Wallula, Wash., within the overlapping limits of the main and branch lines, upon the forfeiture reverted to the United States and became part of the public domain. They were restored to entry and were settled upon and entered by many claimants. Under a decision of the Supreme Court in The United States *v.* The Company (193 U. S., 1), the said departmental rulings were changed so as to respect the right of the company to all the lands within both overlaps not otherwise excepted from its grant, and it then became necessary to take some steps for the relief of the persons who had been misled by

the said rulings. The efforts of the Department resulted in the passage of the act of May 17, 1906, which extended the provisions of the acts of July 1, 1898, and March 2, 1901, so as to include any bona fide settlement or entry made subsequent to January 1, 1898, and prior to May 31, 1905.

There were before the Office for action during the year 4,267 docket cases, a great majority of which were cases under the act of 1898 and the acts amendatory thereof, and 756 other cases under said acts which are practically the same as the docket cases.

When cases under these acts are received they are examined in connection with the official records to determine whether they are prima facie within the law, and if found to be so the claimants are called upon to file their elections to retain or relinquish the land and are allowed sixty days after notice within which to respond; if not, the applications are rejected subject to appeal. Upon the receipt of an election it is examined, and if found satisfactory the land is listed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, if the election is to retain, or the relinquishment accepted if the election is to relinquish, and authority given to transfer the claim. Upon the approval of a list by the Secretary the railroad company is called upon to relinquish the land.

Of the 3,230 cases reported as pending July 1, 1907, nearly 3,000 have received intermediate action looking to their final adjustment and are in one of the stages indicated in the process of adjudication. There were closed during the year 1,785 cases, and 3,425 received intermediate action. Relinquishments were filed by railroads in the cases of 643 settlers and entrymen, embraced in 60 lists, relieving them from conflict and securing to them their homes.

In 11 cases, embraced in 3 lists, where, prior to the ruling of the Department in the Spaulding case, patents were issued to the company for lands which lie within the overlap near Portland, Oreg., and which were held to be within the provisions of the act of 1898 and amendatory acts, and the company had refused to relinquish, suit was recommended, but the company has requested that the suit be held in abeyance in order to give it an opportunity to adjust the matter with the Department, and action thereon has been suspended.

A suit was instituted against the Northern Pacific Railway Company to determine the question of title to the odd-numbered section of a tract of land on the west side of the present Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington and within the limits of the company's grant, containing approximately 293,837 acres, which was declared by Congress in the act of December 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 595), to be a part of the reservation. This suit is now pending.

Relative to the lands in O'Brien and Dickinson counties, Iowa, which had been erroneously patented under the act of March 3, 1887, to purchasers from the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, and in which records for suits had been prepared for the use of the Department of Justice, on February 4, 1907, the Acting Attorney-General advised this Department that he had directed the United States attorney at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to institute "such proceedings as may be proper and necessary to set aside the patents now outstanding which were erroneously issued on account of the railroad grant, and to secure a judicial determination of the question whether the claimants who secured in a State court decrees canceling the

erroneous patents are thereby relieved from taking steps necessary to entitle them to a valid patent from the Government."

In four suits against the Oregon and California Railroad Company and one against the Central Pacific Railroad Company the Government collected $2,630.27 on account of erroneously patented lands.

A very general complaint has been made against the Oregon and California Railroad Company because of its refusal to comply with that provision in the act of April 10, 1869 (16 Stat., 47), which required the disposal by the company of its granted lands to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than one quarter section to one purchaser and for a price not exceeding $2.50 per acre, and the matter is now under investigation by the Department of Justice. This Department has furnished for the use of the Attorney-General two statements covering all matters pertaining to the grant.

RIGHT-OF-WAY RAILROADS.

By the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), Congress granted to railroads, upon certain conditions, right of way through the public lands. Right of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramroads in Alaska was granted, upon certain conditions, by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and of special acts 802 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 42 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. Right of way has been approved to 576 companies, 33 of which received their first approval during the same period.

There were received during the year 660 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, made a total of 742 maps on hand for action during the year; of these, 173 have been approved, 32 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 417 have been otherwise disposed of, 4 of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction, leaving 100 pending June 30, 1907, many of which are waiting reports from the Forester, Department of Agriculture, and Reclamation Service.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat., 404), grant right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States for canals, ditches, and reservoirs for purposes of irrigation and for purposes of a public nature; also for purposes of water transportation for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation. Such rights of way may be applied for by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, in accordance with certain requirements as to the filing of papers and maps.

The regulations require the application to show with certainty the location of the proposed canal or reservoir, so that the approved map will be an accurate record of the extent of the right of way, and thus define clearly the rights granted by the act and those of future settlers along the ditch or reservoir.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to 925 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 161 received their first approval during the past year.

There have been received during the year 638 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 792 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these, 186 have been approved, 28 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 370 have been otherwise disposed of, 20 of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction, leaving 165 pending June 30, 1907, most of which are waiting reports from the Forester, Department of Agriculture, and Reclamation Service.

Instructions for preparing applications for right of way for irrigation purposes will be found in the circular of September 28, 1905.

PERMISSION TO USE RIGHT OF WAY FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES, ELECTRICAL PLANTS, CANALS, RESERVOIRS, TRAMROADS, ETC.

By the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the use of rights of way through the public lands, forests, and other reservations of the United States, and the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, California, for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, and canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water for all beneficial uses.

This act provides for every purpose contemplated by the acts of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat., 635), May 14, 1896 (29 Stat., 120), and section one of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat., 404), and for other purposes additional thereto, except for tramroads, the provisions relating to them contained in the said acts of 1895 and 1898 remaining unmodified and not being in any manner extended.

Although the act of 1901 does not expressly repeal any of these acts, yet, considering that this act covers the general scope and purpose of all the others, it is held to be proper, for administrative reasons, that the later act should control as to the granting of permission for the use of rights of way for the purposes specified in the act of 1901, under which it is therefore required that all such applications shall be made. Applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads will continue to be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid acts of 1895 and 1898.

Under the acts of 1896 and 1901, aforesaid, providing for permission to use rights of way for electrical purposes, applications have been approved to 101 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals.

There were received during the year 138 maps, which, with those pending July 1, 1906, made a total of 189 maps requiring action. Of these, 41 were approved and 90 otherwise disposed of, most of the latter by returning for correction, leaving 56 pending June 30, 1907, some of which are suspended.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been approved to 14 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. There were received during the year, under these acts, two

maps, one of which was approved and one otherwise disposed of, thus clearing the docket of maps of this character.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under the act of February 15, 1901, including also instructions for the preparation of applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads, will be found in the circular of September 28, 1905.

Section 4 of said act of February 1, 1905, grants rights of way through forest reserves for municipal or mining purposes and for the purposes of the milling and reduction of ores, during the period of their beneficial use, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this act 8 applications have been filed during the year, 6 of which were returned for correction, leaving 8 pending June 30, 1907.

Instructions for preparing applications under this act will be found in the circular of September 28, 1905.

RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.

By the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat., 484), the construction of reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending 4,063* reservoir declaratory statements under said act, and during the year there were received 882 new applications, making a total of 4,945 applications susceptible of being acted upon during the year. Of these, 2,674 were acted upon as follows: Canceled or relinquished, 2,614; held for rejection or amendment, 32; approved, 28. The foregoing number having been acted upon, there remained pending unacted upon on June 30, 1907, 2,303 applications, to which may be added the number (32) acted upon, but not finally disposed of, making a total of 2,335 applications pending at the close of the year.

During the past year the final proofs required by the law have been made in 28 cases, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The lands involved are now reserved "so long as such reservoir is kept in repair and water kept therein" and the applicants are required by the regulations to submit annual proof of compliance with the law in this respect.

Instructions for the preparation and filing of reservoir declaratory statements and the filing of proofs of construction and maintenance under the act will be found in the circular of September 28, 1905.

STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATION.

By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372–422), provision is made for the donation to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such land as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision in the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat., 413–434), to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands

* By actual count.

segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof patents shall issue to the State for the same without regard to settlement or cultivation. A further amendment was made by section 3, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1133–1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list shall be ten years from the date of its approval. If the lands shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time the Secretary of the Interior may continue the segregation of the lands for a period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

Lists have been filed by the States during the year as follows: State of Idaho, 6, aggregating 352,252.95 acres; State of Montana, 1, additional to list No. 7, covering 500 acres; State of Wyoming, 7, aggregating 181,923.12 acres.

Lists have been approved during the year as follows: State of Idaho, 5, aggregating 292,671.06 acres; State of Montana, 1, covering 4,745.23 acres; State of Wyoming, 5, aggregating 163,720.21 acres.

Patents have been issued under said act during the year as follows: State of Montana, 1, covering 4,193.44 acres; State of Wyoming, 2, aggregating 613.74 acres.

Instructions for the preparation of lists, etc., under this act will be found in the circular approved January 15, 1902, which also contains instructions for the submission of proof of reclamation with a view to the issuance of patents for the lands.

Segregations applied for under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 172–422), and the acts amendatory thereof, with the action taken thereon, from the passage of the act to July 1, 1907 (areas in acres).

Applications filed and temporarily segregated:		
Colorado	59,807.94	
Idaho	713,603.30	
Montana	104,748.01	
Nevada	12,644.61	
Oregon[a]	435,761.90	
Utah	236,457.50	
Washington	102,501.34	
Wyoming	792,303.39	
Total		2,457,827.99
Approved and patented:		
Idaho	41,650.53	
Montana	18,296.91	
Oregon	11,659.48	
Wyoming	50,693.09	
Total		122,300.01
Approved, not patented:		
Colorado	37,825.47	
Idaho	588,434.30	
Montana	83,338.54	
Oregon	271,653.68	
Wyoming	682,915.75	
Less amount restored	76,509.37	
	606,406.38	
Total		1,587,658.37

[a] 55,642.14 acres were temporarily segregated in 1902 and 1903, but were not so reported.

Relinquished, rejected, and otherwise disposed of:			
Colorado—			
Relinquished	3,502.56		
Acted on	18,479.91		
		21,982.47	
Idaho—			
Relinquished	23,341.98		
Rejected	4,877.89		
Acted on	55,298.60		
		83,518.47	
Montana—			
Relinquished	800.00		
Rejected	2,312.56		
		3,112.56	
Nevada—			
Rejected	8,000.00		
Acted on	4,644.61		
		12,644.61	
Oregon—			
Relinquished	45,481.65		
Rejected	36,584.98		
Acted on	70,382.11		
		152,448.74	
Utah—			
Relinquished	221,143.71		
Rejected	15,313.79		
		236,457.50	
Washington—			
Relinquished	2,666.23		
Rejected	99,835.11		
		102,501.34	
Wyoming—			
Relinquished	13,039.54		
Rejected	29,516.12		
Acted on	92,648.26		
		135,203.92	
Total			747,869.61
Grand total			2,457,827.99

Wyoming list No. 27, covering 26,936.03 acres, pending on appeal from its rejection by the local office, is suspended awaiting report from the Director of the Reclamation Service.

DIVISION OF DESERT AND INDIAN LANDS, STATE SELECTIONS, ETC. (G).

Division G has charge of the examination of and action upon all claims to lands arising under the desert-land, preemption, town-site, and cemetery laws and the grants to the States and Territories for educational, charitable, and other purposes, as well as the indemnity selections made by the States and Territories in lieu of school sections lost in place. It also has charge of Indian lands, both reservations for individual Indians and allotments made in severalty, and Indian homesteads and all contests against Indian allotments, State selections, and town sites. The proof in entries in Alaska for trade and manufacturing purposes is also examined in this division, and all questions except as to surveys or mineral conflicts are adjudicated. The following is a summary of the work done in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Work of Division G during year ended June 30, 1907.

Letters on hand at beginning of fiscal year	2,555	
Letters received during the fiscal year	26,003	
Total		28,558
Letters answered	7,347	
Letters referred to other divisions	1,696	
Letters otherwise disposed of	16,677	
Total number disposed of		25,720
Letters pending July 1, 1907		2,838
Letters and decisions written		14,499
Caveats and cancellation cards prepared		19,215
Applications for amendment acted upon		180
Appeals from registers and receivers decided (not contests)		391
Appeals transmitted to the Secretary		166
Motions for review forwarded to the Secretary		9
Motions for review of Office decisions acted upon		9
Applications for certiorari forwarded to Secretary		1
Secretary's decisions promulgated		71
Reports made on bills pending in Congress		30
Entries examined and approved for patenting:		
Preemption and Osage trust and diminished reserve entries		351
Cash (special act)		1
Desert lands		2,104
Timber culture		247
Town site, cemetery, park, and school, etc		32
Town lot		726
Private land and donation claims		74
Scrip locations		2
Indian allotments		7,195
Indian homesteads		10
Total		10,737
Yearly proofs examined		8,690
Assignments of desert entries examined		761
Contests decided		11
Contests closed		46
Acres of school indemnity selections received		554,250.14
Acres of State selections (under quantity grants) received		66,003.54
Acres of selections under various State grants approved		629,350.11
Acres of selections under various State grants canceled		188,664.63

Original entries pending at last report, number received and disposed of during fiscal year 1907, and number on hand June 30, 1907.

Class of entry.	Pending and received.			Disposed of.				
	On hand June 30, 1906.	Since received.	Total.	Approved.	Canceled.	Final proof.	Total disposed of.	On hand June 30, 1907.
Preemptions	478	215	693	351	13	.....	364	329
Desert lands	20,660	6,298	26,958	.....	3,623	1,588	5,211	21,747
Timber cultures	745	4	749	.....	609	4	613	136
Commuted timber cultures	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Town-site entries, parks, etc	16	20	36	.....	3	33	36	.....
Town-lot entries	76	648	724	720	4	.....	724	.....
Indian allotments	1,338	11,059	12,397	7,195	3	.....	7,196	5,199
Indian homesteads	22	37	59	.....	1	10	11	48

State selections pending July 1, 1907, under the various grants, are as follows, the area of each class being given in acres:

State selections pending July 1, 1907.

Indemnity school	1,398,681.62	Reservoir	37,503.46
University	115,002.84	Miners' hospital	9,874.96
Agricultural college	34,753.19	Mining and Mechanic Arts College	78.76
Internal improvement	240.28	Oklahoma University	5,358.32
Penitentiary	3,171.98	University Preparatory School	9,414.75
Public buildings	41,410.07	Agricultural and Mechanical College	9,244.30
Insane asylum	19,288.47	Colored Agricultural and Normal University	4,052.63
Educational, charitable, etc.	19,462.12		
Deaf and dumb asylum	12,642.74	Total	1,820,939.35
Reform school	13,585.84		
School of mines	22,145.42		
Normal school	38,028.34		
Scientific school	9,939.65		
Blind asylum	17,059.61		

The following table shows by States and Territories and land districts the acreage selected and the acreage approved and certified (confirmed), under the various grants, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

Acreage selected and approved under various grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

State and land district.	Indemnity school.		Other purposes.		
	Selected.	Confirmed.	Grant.	Selected.	Confirmed.
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
California:					
Eureka	2,088.61				
Independence	6,201.08				
Los Angeles	599.15				
Redding	15,109.68				
Sacramento	2,642.01		Internal improvements	760.00	760.00
Susanville	13,662.95	639.55			
Visalia	15,967.87				
Colorado:					
Denver	18,124.33	79,084.79	Agricultural College		200.00
Hugo	2,920.84	9,560.85			
Lamar	1,360.00				
Pueblo	73,934.77				
Sterling	33,980.11	122,348.71			
Florida:					
Gainesville	330.55	3,735.92			
Idaho:					
Blackfoot	11,179.50		Scientific School	280.00	
Boise	2,200.00		Agricultural College	320.00	
Do			Penitentiary		1,186.56
Do			Educational, etc		5,044.40
Do			Normal School		399.79
Coeur d'Alene	9,095.15		University		1,160.00
Do			Agricultural College		520.00
Do			Penitentiary	1,801.96	
Do			Educational, etc		5,769.14
Do			Normal School	1,279.89	2,887.12
Do			Scientific School	1,000.00	
Hailey	2,663.66				
Lewiston	1,911.85		University		22,777.66
Do			Agricultural College		252.37
Do			Educational, etc		2,230.61
Do			Normal School		6,432.93
Louisiana:					
New Orleans		23.52			
Minnesota:					
Cass Lake		7,689.50			
Duluth		76,627.25			
Missouri.					
Springfield			Agricultural and Mechanical College.	40.00	40.00

Acreage selected and approved under various grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State and land district.	Indemnity school.		Other purposes.		
	Selected.	Confirmed.	Grant.	Selected.	Confirmed.
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Montana:					
Billings	320.46	3,810.16			
Bozeman	3,748.13		Agricultural College		1,270.16
Great Falls	29,352.97	19,514.34	....do		1,793.54
Do			Public buildings	680.00	
Helena	7,306.76		Agricultural College		157.69
Kalispell			....do		240.00
Do			Public buildings	3,812.07	
Lewistown	5,907.20				
Miles City	3,520.00				
Missoula			School of Mines	200.00	
Nevada:					
Carson City			Internal improvements	.20	17,702.19
Do			Penitentiary		359.56
Do			Mining and Mechanic Arts College.		1,834.49
New Mexico:					
Clayton			Reservoirs		11,032.91
Las Cruces			....do		6,399.00
Santa Fé			....do	21,732.71	39,876.54
North Dakota:					
Bismarck	2,519.04	5,958.01	Agricultural College		160.00
Do			Educational, etc		1,447.38
Do			Normal School		800.00
Devils Lake	640.00	640.00	Agricultural College		27.77
Do			Educational, etc		440.00
Do			Normal School		120.00
Dickinson	1,028.33				
Minot	1,601.04	4,721.04	Educational, etc		240.00
Oklahoma:					
Guthrie			Normal School	5,984.06	
Do			Oklahoma University	5,358.32	
Do			University Preparatory School.	9,414.75	
Do			Agricultural and Mechanical College.	9,246.95	
Do			Colored Agricultural and Normal University.	4,092.63	
Oregon:					
Burns	2,988.32				
La Grande	6,916.17	14,292.96			
Lakeview	1,253.44				
Portland	1,894.99				
Roseburg	1,048.16				
The Dalles	6,457.86				
South Dakota:					
Aberdeen		7,453.54			
Pierre			University		16.40
Watertown			....do		9.35
Utah:					
Salt Lake City	140,538.29	1,518.50	Agricultural College		11,578.39
Do			Insane Asylum		219.08
Do			Reform School		1,681.52
Do			School of Mines		1,547.99
Do			Institutions for the Blind		126.00
Do			Reservoirs		55,744.24
Washington:					
North Yakima	2,945.04				
Seattle	19,739.63				
Spokane	1,119.90		Public buildings		840.00
Vancouver			....do		671.87
Walla Walla	6,496.30				
Wyoming:					
Buffalo	16,324.00	7,077.81			
Cheyenne	37,836.41	23,902.58	Fish hatchery		616.84
Douglas	24,323.49	25,459.22			
Evanston	2,670.16				
Lander	5,618.72				
Sundance	6,163.22	8,678.37			
Total	554,250.14	422,736.62		66,003.54	206,613.49

Acreage selected and approved under various grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

State or Territory.	Indemnity school.		Other grants.	
	Selected.	Confirmed.	Selected.	Confirmed.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
California	56,271.35	639.55	760.00	760.00
Colorado	130,320.05	210,994.35	.....	200.00
Florida	330.55	3,735.92	.....	.....
Idaho	27,050.16	.....	4,681.85	48,660.58
Louisiana	.....	23.52	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	84,316.75	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Montana	50,155.52	23,324.50	4,692.07	3,461.39
Nevada	.....	.....	.20	19,896.24
New Mexico	.....	.....	21,732.71	57,308.45
North Dakota	5,788.41	11,319.05	.....	3,235.15
Oklahoma	.....	.....	34,096.71	.....
Oregon	20,558.94	14,292.96	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	7,453.54	.....	25.75
Utah	140,538.29	1,518.50	.....	70,897.22
Washington	30,300.87	.....	.....	1,511.87
Wyoming	92,936.00	65,117.98	.....	616.84
Total	554,250.14	422,736.62	66,003.54	206,613.49

The following table shows, by States and Territories, the area of the specific grants of lands to each, the purpose for which made, the acreage confirmed prior to June 30, 1906, the acreage confirmed during the fiscal year 1907, the area of selections pending July 1, 1906, the area of selections made during the fiscal year 1907, the acreage unsatisfied July 1, 1907, and the area of pending selections July 1, 1907:

Status of specific grants.

State and purpose.	Act.	Acres.	Status of grants.			Status of selections.		
			Acres confirmed.		Acres unsatisfied July 1, 1907.	Acres pending July 1, 1906.	Acres selected during year ended June 30, 1907.	Acres pending July 1, 1907.
			Prior to June 30, 1906.	During year ended June 30, 1907.				
Alabama:								
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.	Feb. 18, 1899, sec. 2 (30 Stat., 337)	25,000.00	25,002.87					
Industrial School for Girls	Feb. 18, 1899, sec. 1 (30 Stat., 337)	25,000.00	24,590.08		409.92			
Arizona:								
University	Feb. 18, 1881 (21 Stat., 326)	46,080.00	37,210.14		8,869.86	1,120.00		1,120.00
California:								
Internal improvements	Sept. 4, 1841, sec. 8 (5 Stat., 453)	500,000.00	499,225.60	760.00	14.40	800.00		40.00
Colorado:								
Agricultural College	Apr. 2, 1884, sec. 3 (23 Stat., 10)	90,000.00	89,724.65	200.00	75.35	280.00		80.00
Idaho:								
University	Feb. 18, 1881, sec. 8 (21 Stat., 326)	46,080.00	39,620.24		6,459.76	2,663.77	1,204.18	3,867.95
University, Moscow	Feb. 18, 1881, sec. 11 (21 Stat., 326)	50,000.00	23,774.18	23,937.66	2,288.16	25,937.66	120.00	2,120.00
Agricultural College	July 3, 1890 (26 Stat., 216)	90,000.00	84,183.41	772.37	5,044.22	772.37	2,047.30	2,047.30
Penitentiary	July 3, 1890 (26 Stat., 216)	50,000.00	44,146.18	1,186.56	4,667.26	2,506.68	1,801.96	3,122.08
Public buildings	July 3, 1890 (26 Stat., 216)	32,000.00	31,988.80		11.20			
Insane Asylum	July 3, 1890 (26 Stat., 216)	50,000.00	49,994.87		5.13			
Educational, charitable, penal, and reformatory.	July 3, 1890 (26 Stat., 216)	150,000.00	134,028.94	13,044.15	2,926.91	15,597.00	2,680.19	4,551.84
Normal schools	July 3, 1890 (26 Stat., 216)	100,000.00	87,820.18	9,719.84	2,459.98	10,520.05	1,279.89	2,080.10
Scientific schools	July 3, 1890 (26 Stat., 216)	100,000.00	90,392.64		9,607.36	9,339.55	1,000.00	10,099.55
Minnesota:								
Experimental forestry	Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 536)	20,000.00	20,000.64					
Public park	Aug. 3, 1892 (27 Stat., 347)	8,392.51	(a)					
Montana:								
University	Feb. 18, 1881 (21 Stat., 376)	46,080.00	46,079.78		.22			
Agricultural College	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 16 (25 Stat., 676)	90,000.00	82,746.36	1,987.85	5,265.79	3,421.39		1,433.54
Agricultural College	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	50,000.00	49,786.58		213.42	200.00		200.00
Public buildings	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 12 (25 Stat., 676)	32,000.00	25,437.50		6,562.50	5,736.39	3,812.07	9,548.46
Public buildings	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	150,000.00	144,898.63		5,101.37	1,631.74	2,520.00	4,151.74
Deaf and dumb asylums	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	50,000.00	49,988.23		11.77	480.00		
Reform schools	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	50,000.00	48,746.71		1,253.29	1,108.66		1,108.66
School of Mines	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	100,000.00	99,211.38		788.62	560.00		560.00
Normal schools	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	100,000.00	98,052.81		1,947.19	830.81		830.81
Militia camp	Feb. 13, 1891, sec. 2 (26 Stat., 747)	640.00	640.00					
Observatory for university	Mar. 9, 1904, (33 Stat., 64)	480.00	480.00					

a Perpetual use.

Status of specific grants—Continued.

State and purpose.	Act.	Acres.	Status of grants.			Status of selections.		
			Acres confirmed.		Acres unsatisfied July 1, 1907.	Acres pending July 1, 1906.	Acres selected during year ended June 30, 1907.	Acres pending July 1, 1907.
			Prior to June 30, 1906.	During year ended June 30, 1907.				
Nevada:								
University	July 4, 1866 (14 Stat., 85)	46,080.00	38,363.25		7,716.75	7,202.83		7,202.83
Internal improvements	June 8, 1868 (15 Stat., 67)	500,000.00	481,779.35	17,702.19	518.26	18,262.26		560.07
Penitentiary	Mar. 21, 1864 (13 Stat., 30)	12,800.00	12,373.40	359.56	67.04	409.46		49.90
Public buildings	Mar. 21, 1864 (13 Stat., 30)	12,800.00	12,704.79		95.21	80.00		80.00
Mining and Mechanic Arts College	July 4, 1866 (14 Stat., 85)	90,000.00	87,909.62	1,834.49	255.89	2,031.86		197.37
New Mexico:								
University	July 22, 1854 (10 Stat., 308)	65,000.00	110,231.68		848.32	40.00		40.00
	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	46,080.00						
University	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	(a)	618.39			80,498.08		80,498.08
Agricultural College	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	100,000.00	98,849.48		1,150.52			
Improvement of the Rio Grande	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	100,000.00	83,129.64		16,870.36			
Penitentiary	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	50,000.00	49,992.32		7.68			
Public buildings at the Capitol	June 21, 1898, sec. 2 (30 Stat., 484)	32,000.00	31,473.91		526.09			
Insane asylums	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	50,000.00	49,567.40		432.60	400.00		
Deaf and dumb asylums	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	50,000.00	49,737.00		263.00			
Reform schools	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	50,000.00	50,000.18					
School of Mines	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	50,000.00	49,890.25		109.75	80.00		80.00
Normal School	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	100,000.00	98,647.64		1,352.36	1,281.28		1,281.28
Blind asylums	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	50,000.00	49,994.88		.12			
Reservoirs	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	500,000.00	371,094.04	56,319.13	72,586.83	34,666.50	21,732.63	
Miners' Hospital	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	50,000.00	49,942.56		57.44			
Military Institute	June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484)	50,000.00	49,933.54		66.46			
North Dakota:								
University	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 14 (25 Stat., 676)	46,080.00	44,674.83		1,405.17	1,320.10		1,320.10
University	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	39,948.45		51.55			
Agricultural College	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 16 (25 Stat., 676)	90,000.00	89,959.15		40.85	400.00		400.00
Agricultural College	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	39,812.26	187.77		187.77		
Public buildings	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 12 (25 Stat., 676)	32,000.00	19,040.00		12,960.00	5,682.74		5,682.74
Public buildings	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	50,000.00	49,413.01		586.99	8,075.02		8,075.02
Educational and charitable	Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat., 676)	170,000.00	167,866.13	2,127.38	6.49	2,676.84		
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	39,995.73		4.27			
Reform School	Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	39,882.69		117.31			
School of Mines	Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	40,003.51					
Normal schools	Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat., 676)	80,000.00	79,085.90	920.00		920.00		
Oklahoma:								
Normal schools	June 16, 1906, Sec. 12 (34 Stat., 267)	300,000.00			300,000.00	5,984.06		5,984.06
Oklahoma University	June 16, 1906, Sec. 12 (34 Stat., 267)	250,000.00			250,000.00			

University Preparatory School	June 16, 1906, Sec. 12 (34 Stat., 267)	150,000.00			150,000.00			
Agricultural and Mechanical College	June 16, 1906, sec. 12 (34 Stat., 267)	250,000.00			250,000.00			
Colored Agricultural and Normal University.	June 16, 1906, sec. 12 (34 Stat., 267)	100,000.00			100,000.00			
South Dakota:								
University	Feb. 22, 1899, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	39,999.10		.90			
University	Feb. 22, 1899, sec. 14 (25 Stat., 676)	46,080.00	46,054.37	25.75		25.75		
Agricultural College	Feb. 22, 1899, sec. 16 (25 Stat., 676)	120,000.00	120,000.32					
Agricultural College	Feb. 22, 1899, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	40,003.31					
Public buildings	Feb. 22, 1899, sec. 12 (25 Stat., 676)	32,000.00	32,001.68					
Public buildings	Feb. 22, 1899, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	50,000.00	49,996.18		3.82			
Educational and charitable	Feb. 22, 1899 (25 Stat., 676)	170,000.00	170,000.31					
Deaf and dumb asylums	Feb. 22, 1899 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	39,999.97		.03			
Reform schools	Feb. 22, 1899 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	39,996.24		3.76			
School of Mines	Feb. 22, 1899 (25 Stat., 676)	40,000.00	39,999.72		.28			
Normal schools	Feb. 22, 1899 (25 Stat., 676)	80,000.00	80,000.06					
Missionary work	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 895)	160.00			160.00	160.00		160.00
Military camp ground	Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 646)	640.00	640.00					
Insane asylum and public schools	June 16, 1880 (21 Stat., 290)	640.00	640.00					
	Apr. 1, 1892 (27 Stat., 13)	640.00	640.00					
Utah:								
University	Feb. 2, 1855, sec. 3 (10 Stat., 611)	46,080.00	45,836.05		243.95			
University	July 16, 1894, sec. 8 (28 Stat., 117)	110,000.00	87,125.82		22,874.18	22,359.50		21,327.59
Agricultural College	July 16, 1894, sec. 8 (28 Stat., 117)	200,000.00	152,047.69	11,578.39	36,373.92	41,744.35		30,165.96
Public buildings	July 16, 1894, sec. 7 (28 Stat., 117)	64,000.00	43,512.54		20,487.46	16,004.51		16,004.51
Insane asylums	July 16, 1894, sec. 12 (28 Stat., 117)	100,000.00	80,854.46	219.08	18,926.46	18,868.19		18,329.11
Deaf and dumb asylums	July 16, 1894, sec. 12 (28 Stat., 117)	100,000.00	86,225.65	3,711.85	10,062.50	12,099.30		8,387.45
Reform School	July 16, 1894, sec. 12 (28 Stat., 117)	100,000.00	85,421.17	1,681.52	12,897.31	14,159.15		12,477.63
School of Mines	July 16, 1894, sec. 12 (28 Stat., 117)	100,000.00	75,827.16	1,547.99	22,624.85	23,133.31		21,585.32
Normal schools	July 16, 1894, sec. 12 (28 Stat., 117)	100,000.00	73,526.07		26,473.93	26,288.32		25,888.32
Blind asylums	July 16, 1894, sec. 12 (28 Stat., 117)	100,000.00	82,598.08	126.00	17,275.92	17,194.97		17,051.20
Reservoirs	July 16, 1894, sec. 12 (28 Stat., 117)	500,000.00	400,944.31	55,744.24	43,311.45	97,079.38		37,714.11
Miners' Hospital	July 16, 1894, sec. 12 (28 Stat., 117)	50,000.00	41,517.60		8,482.40	8,934.62		8,934.62
Washington:								
University	July 17, 1854 (10 Stat., 305), Mar. 14, 1864 (13 Stat., 28) and Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 14 (25 Stat., 676).	46,080.00	46,030.26		49.74	450.00		450.00
Agricultural College	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 16 (25 Stat., 676)	90,000.00	89,918.20		81.80			
Public buildings	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 12 (25 Stat., 676)	32,000.00	31,986.62		13.38			
Public buildings	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	100,000.00	98,474.51	1,511.87	13.62	1,511.87		
Educational and charitable	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	200,000.00	200,000.03			160.00		160.00
Normal schools	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	100,000.00	97,916.94		2,083.06	2,184.52		2,064.52
Scientific schools	Feb. 22, 1889, sec. 17 (25 Stat., 676)	100,000.00	99,980.93		19.07			
Wisconsin:								
Forestry	June 27, 1906 (34 Stat., 517)	20,000.00			20,000.00			
Wyoming:								
University	Feb. 18, 1881 (21 Stat., 326)	46,080.00	46,091.34					
Agricultural College	July 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 222)	90,000.00	84,756.88		5,243.12	4,944.63		3,823.70
Penitentiary	July 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 222)	30,000.00	29,997.45		2.55			
Public buildings	July 10, 1890, sec. 6 (26 Stat., 222)	32,000.00	31,974.04		25.96			

a Saline lands.

Status of specific grants—Continued.

State and purpose.	Act.	Acres.	Status of grants.			Status of selections.		
			Acres confirmed.		Acres unsatisfied July 1, 1906.	Acres pending July 1, 1906.	Acres selected during year ended June 30, 1907.	Acres pending July 1, 1907.
			Prior to June 30, 1906.	During year ended June 30, 1907.				
Wyoming—Continued.								
Public buildings	July 10, 1890, sec. 11 (26 Stat., 222)	75,000.00	74,995.78	.....	4.22	.....	.....	.....
Insane asylums	July 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 222)	30,000.00	28,489.66	.....	1,510.34	959.36	.....	959.36
Educational, penal, etc. (Carbon County)	July 10, 1890, sec. 11 (26 Stat., 222)	30,000.00	29,969.70	.....	30.30	.....	.....	.....
Educational, penal, etc	July 10, 1890, sec. 11 (26 Stat., 222)	260,000.00	240,448.36	.....	19,551.64	19,061.84	.....	18,341.84
Deaf and dumb asylums (in Laramie County.)	July 10, 1890, sec. 11 (26 Stat., 222)	30,000.00	29,261.33	.....	738.67	704.08	.....	704.08
Miners' Hospital	July 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 222)	30,000.00	29,771.23	.....	228.77	1,440.63	.....	1,440.63
Fish hatchery (Albany County)	July 10, 1890, sec. 8 (26 Stat., 222) May 28, 1888, sec. 8 (25 Stat., 158)	(a)	480.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish hatchery	July 10, 1890, sec. 11 (26 Stat., 222)	5,000.00	4,359.42	616.84	23.74	616.84	.....	.....
Poor farm	July 10, 1890, sec. 11 (26 Stat., 222)	10,000.00	9,990.60	.....	9.40	.....	.....	.....

a 1 section.

CONTEST DIVISION (H).

Division H has charge of and decides all contests against homestead entries, timber and stone entries, desert land entries, all protests against commutation or final proof made on homestead entries, and all applications to contest cash or final entries where final certificates or receipts have been issued, also applications to amend entries, where a contest is involved or a hearing has been ordered on conflicting applications to make entry or "prior settlement" cases.

This division acts upon appeals from actions of registers and receivers on interlocutory matters designated "Miscellaneous appeals," and on motions for review or rehearing on decisions of the Commissioner, and approves entries for patent where the final or commutation proof is in issue on appeal.

The work of the division for the past year shows a decided increase over the work of the year prior, and that, too, with a smaller force on docket cases. Nearly one thousand more contest cases of all kinds were decided during the past year than were decided during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. In addition to that, two of the contest clerks were engaged for about three months on work sent up from Division C.

Practically all of the regular work of the division is now on a current basis, except docket cases, and they are not quite three months behind, a decided gain during the year.

As to the correctness of the docket work in which millions of dollars' worth of property interests are involved, it is noted that in 931 appeals to the Secretary, promulgated during the year, less than 4 per cent were actually reversed.

The following is a detailed report of the work performed in Division H during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Work of Division H during year ended June 30, 1907.

Appealed (docket) cases:		
Undecided on hand July 1, 1906	327	
Received during the year	1,039	
		1,366
Referred to other divisions	3	
Remanded	51	
Decided	1,209	
		1,263
Balance on hand		103
Decided cases awaiting closing July 1, 1906	768	
Decided or referred to other divisions	1,263	
Returned from the Department	567	
		2,596
Transmitted to the Secretary on appeal	665	
Closed	1,033	
		1,698
Balance on hand		898
Unappealed cases:		
On hand July 1, 1906	809	
Received during the year	6,011	
		6,820

Unappealed cases—Continued.		
Examined and remanded	158	
Referred to other divisions	6	
Examined and closed	5,590	
		5,754
Balance on hand		1,066
Miscellaneous appeals from actions of registers and receivers:		
On hand July 1, 1906	16	
Received during the year	241	
		257
Examined and decided	217	
Referred to other divisions	9	
		226
Balance on hand		31
Total appealed and unappealed cases on hand		1,200
Appeals from decisions of Commissioner:		
On hand July 1, 1906	63	
Received	665	
		728
Transmitted to the Secretary	669	
Refused to forward	16	
		685
Balance on hand		43
Motions for review, rehearings, etc.:		
On hand July 1, 1906	1	
Received	252	
		253
Acted on	60	
Sent to Secretary	193	
		253
Applications to contest final entries:		
On hand July 1, 1906	3	
Received	244	
		247
Hearings authorized	140	
Hearings denied	85	
Referred	22	
		247
Decisions of the Secretary:		
On hand	9	
Received	665	
Carried over from last report	327	
		1,001
Promulgated		931
Balance on hand		70
Entries canceled:		
Original	5,697	
Final	49	
		5,746
Total acreage of canceled entries		875,100
Entries approved for patent		80
Letters received		15,008
Letters filed		6,094
Referred to other divisions		97
Letters written in the division		14,565

RECLAMATION, SWAMP LANDS, AND SPECIAL ENTRIES DIVISION (K).

Division K was formerly known as the "Division of swamp lands," but on April 12, 1907, the name of the division was changed, and there were transferred to it all papers and records pertaining to abandoned military and Indian reservations, to homestead entries within forest reserves, and to logging operations on the ceded Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, formerly in division C, the records and papers in division G pertaining to private land claims, and all records and business of divisions A and C relating to the reclamation of the arid lands.

As thus modified, the division has charge of all claims reported under the swamp-land grants and prepares lists of swamp lands in place and of swamp-land indemnity, writes decisions rejecting improper claims, and adjusts contests against entries and locations in conflict with the swamp-land claims of the States to which the swamp-land grants have been extended.

The division prepares instructions to the district land officers in regard to the reclamation projects under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), and passes upon entries of such lands; prepares schedules of lands in abandoned military and Indian reservations, and instructions for the disposal thereof, as well as in regard to the opening of lands in forest reserves to settlement and entry under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233). It has charge of all claims to land which had their origin in some form of concession from another government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which such claims are located, of the sales of timber on ceded Chippewa lands, and of the logging operations on said lands, under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400).

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the year ended June 30, 1907:

Work of Division K during year ended June 30, 1907.

Letters pending for action July 1, 1906	70	
Letters received during the year	2,872	
		2,942
Letters disposed of during the year		2,632
Letters pending June 30, 1907, many of which relate to cases not reached in regular order		310
Letters written during the year		1,885
Original homestead entries:		
Received during the year		90
Canceled during the year		4
Pending June 30, 1907		86
Final entries:		
Received during the year		109
Canceled		1
Sent to other divisions for action		2
Pending June 30, 1907		106
Private claims and small holdings:		
Received during the year		2,904
Approved for patenting		37
Pending June 30, 1907		2,867

SWAMP LANDS IN PLACE.

New claims to 160,532.98 acres were reported during the year, and investigation having shown that the amount of swamp lands in place was too small, 1,000,000 acres were added to the amount reported as selected, to cover selections not heretofore included in this report. Claims to 36,732.56 acres were approved as against 139,539.64 acres the previous year, and 32,222.68 acres were certified or patented, as against 92,901.94 acres the previous year.

The following table shows in detail the result of work performed in the adjustment of swamp land in place claims favorable to the States. From the selection lists are prepared clear lists for approval, and on the basis of the approved lists are prepared certifications or patents, which are evidence of the final disposition of the lands to the States.

Swamp land in place claims:		
Area involved in claims—		
Pending July 1, 1906 (estimated).....acres..	62,046.26	
Received during the year.....acres..	1,160,532.98	
		1,222,579.24
Certified under act of March 2, 1849.....acres..	8,886.75	
Patented.....acres..	23,415.39	
Rejected and canceled.....acres..	231,602.83	
		263,904.97
Pending for action June 30, 1907 (estimated).....acres..		958,674.27
Area involved in—		
Lists (16) transmitted to and approved by the Secretary .acres..		36,732.56
Swamp-land approved lists (19) certified (in duplicate) .acres..		37,682.16
Swamp-land patents (16) executed.....acres..		32,222.68
34 decisions for rejection or cancellation.....acres..		463,671.53
Swamp-land cash and land indemnity claims:		
Area involved in claims—		
Pending July 1, 1906 (ascertained).....acres..	1,713,431.11	
Received during the year.....acres.....		
		1,713,431.11
Cash indemnity approved ($88.03) on the basis of.....acres..	151.98	
Land indemnity certified.....acres..	79.95	
Rejected and canceled.....acres..	4,120.00	
		4,351.93
Pending for action June 30, 1907		1,709,079.18
4 decisions for rejection or cancellation.....acres..		48,640.53
Contests against swamp-land claims:		
Pending July 1, 1906	17	
Received during the year	6	
		23
Decided during the year		11
Pending for action June 30, 1907		12
Entries and locations in conflict with swamp-land claims:		
Pending July 1, 1906	228	
Received during the year	54	
		282
Relieved from conflict or canceled		159
Pending for action June 30, 1907		123

Swamp-land claims reported, approved, and certified under various grants.

State.	Claims reported.		Claims approved.		Lands patented.	
	Year ended June 30, 1907.	Total since dates of grants.	Year ended June 30, 1907.	Total since dates of grants.	Year ended June 30, 1907.	Total patented since dates of grants.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	.....	534,190.04	.....	419,325.76	.....	418,520.14
Arkansas	.....	8,656,372.39	80.00	7,695,637.26	119.33	7,685,255.21
California	1,589.72	2,067,842.94	1,589.72	2,078,444.93	3,283.31	2,042,214.99
Florida	5,819.50	22,279,027.48	16,814.00	20,458,866.46	18,025.20	20,139,584.76
Illinois	.....	3,981,784.10	296.30	1,497,028.35	296.30	1,457,380.98
Indiana	.....	1,377,727.70	120.00	1,266,075.75	120.00	1,254,230.73
Iowa	.....	4,572,816.27	258.76	942,180.67	103.22	871,702.71
Louisiana (act of 1849)	.....	11,216,831.33	8,886.75	8,970,869.30	8,886.75	8,922,389.43
Louisiana (act of 1850)	.....	785,270.00	.....	414,156.97	.....	394,237.45
Michigan	.....	7,293,278.93	.....	5,731,608.68	.....	5,655,533.16
Minnesota	153,123.76	5,625,499.62	7,084.03	4,533,588.77	.....	4,356,485.39
Mississippi	.....	3,604,795.93	573.30	3,341,057.98	573.30	3,282,643.80
Missouri	.....	4,843,676.09	.....	4,498,573.28	.....	3,345,514.51
Ohio	.....	117,992.00	.....	26,271.95	.....	26,251.95
Oregon	.....	526,903.63	1,029.70	355,749.62	815.27	253,493.46
Wisconsin	.....	4,802,872.12	.....	3,353,067.86	.....	3,251,102.34
Not previously reported	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,160,532.98	83,286,880.57	36,732.56	65,582,503.59	32,222.68	63,356,541.01

During the year claims to 235,722.83 acres were rejected and canceled, as against claims to 368,140.00 acres rejected and canceled in the previous year, a decrease of 132,417.17 acres. This does not include rejections of indemnity claims, which are separately reported below. The exact amount rejected and canceled during the past fifty-seven years that the adjustment of swamp-land claims has been in progress can not be reported, as no account of rejections and cancellations has been kept in a tabulated form in the annual or other reports, except during the past sixteen years. The table following shows in detail the acreage of the claims rejected and canceled during the last fiscal year and also during the fifteen years preceding.

Area affected by rejection of claims and cancellations of selections under swamp-land laws from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1906, and during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

State.	1892-1906.			1907.			Recapitulation.
	Swamp land in place.	Swamp-land indemnity.	Total.	Swamp land in place.	Swamp-land indemnity.	Total.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	55,200.00	14,340.00	69,540.00	960.00	.....	960.00	70,500.00
Arkansas	1,166,012.16	.....	1,166,012.16	.....	.....	.....	1,166,012.16
California	54,640.00	.....	54,640.00	.....	.....	.....	54,640.00
Florida	1,335,460.50	18,780.00	1,354,240.50	30,100.00	.....	30,100.00	1,384,340.50
Illinois	741,253.16	922,493.40	1,663,746.56	.....	.....	.....	1,663,746.56
Indiana	45,481.93	680.00	46,161.93	.....	.....	.....	46,161.93
Iowa	977,946.20	907,535.56	1,885,481.76	97,760.00	.....	97,760.00	1,983,241.76
Louisiana	1,219,614.65	14,760.37	1,234,375.02	7,937.40	.....	7,937.40	1,242,312.42
Michigan	68,440.00	.....	68,440.00	.....	.....	.....	68,440.00
Minnesota	699,812.91	.....	699,812.91	75,325.43	.....	75,325.43	775,138.34
Mississippi	151,659.50	49,240.00	200,899.50	80.00	.....	80.00	200,979.50
Missouri	396,277.68	206,935.27	603,212.95	1,120.00	.....	1,120.00	604,332.95
Ohio	22,480.00	40,642.79	63,122.79	.....	.....	.....	63,122.79
Oregon	281,369.50	.....	281,369.50	1,920.00	.....	1,920.00	283,289.50
Wisconsin	519,712.54	.....	519,712.54	16,400.00	4,120.00	20,520.00	540,232.54
Unclassified	72,804.29	.....	72,804.29	.....	.....	.....	72,804.29
Total	7,808,165.02	2,175,407.39	9,983,572.41	231,602.83	4,120.00	235,722.83	10,219,295.24

NOTE.—A statement showing the amount of rejections and cancellations was not prepared prior to the year beginning July 1 1892.

SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

The following table exhibits the total amount of cash paid and the area certified and patented by States, since the passage of the act of March 2, 1855 (sec. 2482, R. S.), also the amount of the unadjusted claims pending at the close of the fiscal year. A large proportion of these unadjusted claims is claimed by States in which there remain no vacant public lands to satisfy the claims, if any of them were allowed.

Cash indemnity paid and land indemnity certified under the swamp-land indemnity acts, and indemnity lands patented and cash and land-indemnity claims remaining unadjusted June 30, 1907.

State.	Cash indemnity paid.		Land indemnity awarded.		Cash and land-indemnity claims remaining unadjusted.
	Amount.	Basis.	Certified.	Patented.	
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	$18,505.44	33,308.04	20,009.36	19,795.16	18,960.00
Arkansas	374,450.00	209,160.00			
Florida (acts of 1855 and 1857)	67,133.66	78,857.06	88,252.71	87,155.19	2,848.07
Florida (Palatka indemnity)			7,151.59	6,107.10	
Illinois	473,638.26	448,793.84	101,984.90	2,309.07	932,185.34
Indiana	39,080.14	29,973.63	8,434.84	4,880.20	47,840.00
Iowa	567,431.71	471,035.94	341,632.97	321,976.98	487,605.77
Louisiana	53,118.65	49,588.98	32,546.83	32,265.08	39,240.00
Michigan	15,922.06	13,364.31	24,639.43	24,038.69	3,760.00
Mississippi	17,786.56	21,910.05	47,888.73	47,846.88	148,480.00
Missouri	195,874.82	191,417.06	83,687.00	81,016.69	240.00
Ohio	29,027.76	23,441.67			20,800.00
Wisconsin	185,278.91	154,348.09	106,042.08	105,047.99	7,120.00
Total	2,057,247.97	1,725,198.67	862,270.44	732,439.03	1,709,079.18

RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

Public notice has been given that water would be furnished this year in the Minidoka project in Idaho and the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada. The charges announced for these two projects are $22 per irrigable acre for building the irrigation system, and 40 cents per acre for operation and maintenance for the season of 1907. The irrigable area in the Minidoka project is about 80,000 acres, and the farm units of land subject to entry under the act range from 40 to 80 acres each.

Notice was also given that water would be furnished from the Huntley project in Montana at the opening of the irrigation season of 1908. The charge for building the irrigation system was fixed at $30 per acre of irrigable land, and the charge for operation and maintenance was placed at 60 cents per acre. The lands in the Huntley project are a part of the former Crow Indian Reservation and were also disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 352), which required each entryman to pay $4 per acre for the land. This money goes to the Indians and is in addition to the reclamation charges.

There are 32,287.93 acres in the Huntley project, of which 25,862.98 acres are irrigable, there being 588 farm units. The irrigable area of the farm units varied in size from approximately 40 acres upward to 90 acres.

With regard to the Minidoka project in Idaho the records of this Office show the following:

Status of lands under Minidoka reclamation project, Idaho.

	First form.	Second form.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Withdrawals	249,480.00	908,160.00
Restorations	160.00	425,840.00
Balance	249,320.00	482,320.00
Public lands subject to homestead entry		359,280.00
Already entered		104,920.00
Balance subject to entry		254,360.00

The withdrawals, restorations, and other data in connection with the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada and California are as follows:

Status of lands under Truckee-Carson irrigation project.

		Acres.
Withdrawals, second form		2,979,840
Withdrawals changed to first form	481,060	
Restored to public domain	341,400	
		822,460
Balance withdrawn		2,157,380
Area of land subject to entry at date of withdrawal		1,201,500
Entered since withdrawal	25,760	
Area of entries canceled	7,640	
		18,120
Area of public land subject to entry, remaining		1,183,380
Withdrawals, first form		112,160
Changed from second to first form		481,060
Total withdrawn, first form		593,220
Area of public land in project		334,620

The following table furnished by the Reclamation Service under date of May 20, 1907, shows by States the areas then withdrawn under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388):

Area withdrawn for reclamation purposes.

State or Territory.	Number of townships.	Square miles.	Acres.
Arizona	136	4,896	3,133,440.00
California	214	7,704	4,930,560.00
Colorado	74	2,664	1,704,960.00
Idaho	130	4,680	2,995,200.00
Kansas			33.75
Montana	236	8,496	5,437,440.00
Nebraska	34	1,224	783,360.00
Nevada	187	6,732	4,308,480.00
New Mexico	53	1,908	1,221,120.00
North Dakota	19	684	437,760.00
Oklahoma	2	72	46,080.00
Oregon	76	2,736	1,761,040.00
South Dakota	40	1,440	921,600.00
Utah	13	468	299,520.00
Washington	45	1,620	1,036,800.00
Wyoming	71	2,556	1,635,840.00
Total	1,330	47,880	30,053,233.75

The areas given do not represent the amount of public land actually withdrawn, but are the total of the areas described in the withdrawals and include a large area not affected by the withdrawals. The public land actually withdrawn is probably less than 40 per cent of the areas listed, according to the Reclamation Service.

CHIPPEWA LOGGING OPERATIONS.

During the past year logging operations on ceded Chippewa lands, in Minnesota, under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400), were in progress on 231 different sections. The following statement shows the number of feet of timber logged during each of the four years logging has been carried on under said act, the value of the timber, and the expense of logging to the Indians, including salaries of the superintendent of logging and his assistants, and other necessary expenses incident to scaling the timber, viz:

Summary of Chippewa logging operations.

Season.	Quantity logged.	Value.	Expense of logging.	Percentage of expense of logging.
	Feet B. M.			
1903-4	45,500,448	$269,198.12	$14,413.58	5⅓
1904-5	121,643,728	815,236.84	26,805.88	3⅓
1905-6	173,561,034	1,122,943.29	35,592.84	3⅛
1906-7	141,852,838	912,743.74	49,200.48	5⅜
Total	482,648,048	3,120,122.00	126,012.78	4

The expense of the past year shows an increase in percentage for the reason that certain per diems for services in previous years, amounting to nearly $8,000, were paid during the past year. The falling off in the amount of timber logged the past year was due to the scarcity of men at the different lumber camps, and the early spring. The average price of the timber for the four years is $6.47 per M.

The following statement shows by sales the amount of timber logged and the price paid, to which is attached the original Government estimates of quantity and value:

Proceeds of Chippewa logging operations, by sales.

Date of sale.	Quantity.	Price.	Original estimate.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Feet B. M.		*Feet B. M.*	
March 2, 1903	25,089,812	$131,053.24	13,636,000	$68,559.70
December 5, 1903	161,010,091	950,151.87	237,472,150	1,432,771.68
December 28, 1903	189,342,808	1,358,368.14	171,767,600	1,218,132.02
November 15, 1904	92,216,475	599,612.54	148,338,500	932,319.12
November 17, 1904	13,419,190	71,418.06	9,597,850	55,127.95
Trespass	1,569,672	9,518.15		
Total	482,648,048	3,120,122.00	580,812,100	3,706,910.47

With regard to three of the sales, March 2 and December 28, 1903, and November 17, 1904, the amount of timber logged and the price *realized* are considerably in excess of the original estimates. From

reports received, it is safe to say that the original estimates will be exceeded at least 25 per cent, and that the gross receipts from the five sales will be in the neighborhood of $4,500,000.

The method of keeping logging accounts has been changed the past year and the most modern methods adopted. The accounts are now kept on cards, which are arranged primarily by purchasers and secondarily by sections, townships, and ranges, the cards indicating the sale, the price of the timber logged, and the payments made.

During the past year more attention has been given to trespassing on ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota. Investigation showed that timber was being unlawfully removed from lands in the vicinity of Rainy River, as well as in other localities, and as a result of efforts by the superintendent of logging and his assistants, ably assisted by the special agents of this Office, three persons have been indicted for illegally cutting and removing timber from ceded Chippewa lands and $1,205.31 realized for 132,420 feet of timber cut in trespass. Other cases are still pending.

DOWN TIMBER ON TEN SECTIONS.

Instructions were prepared for the sale of the down timber on the reservation in Minnesota known as the "Ten Sections," under the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 351). This timber, amounting to 2,055,500 feet, was sold for $18,705.05, the price bid being $9.10 per M feet. The purchaser has already paid $3,741.01 on the contract.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN FOREST RESERVES.

During the past year notices have issued of the opening to settlement and entry of 49,335 acres of lands in national forests. These lands were opened under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233).

A large number of other lists of lands ready to be opened under said act have been furnished this Department by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of said act; but on account of there being no available appropriation for paying the expense of advertising the notices, as required by the act, action looking to the opening of the lands has been deferred.

IMPORTANT CASES.

Among the more important cases considered during the year were the following:

In connection with Baca float No. 3, involving nearly 100,000 acres in the southern part of Arizona, the survey of which has recently been completed, the question as to whether or not the Office still retains jurisdiction over the land to the extent of determining the legality of the location has been up for consideration. This is a somewhat famous case, having been numerous times before the Department for decision on various points; but no public survey ever having been made of said float until the one recently completed the case has never previously been in such shape that final action could be taken thereon. The location of this float, made June 17, 1863, has been held for rejection by the Office, and the case is now again before the Department on appeal.

An important question has arisen and has been considered by this Office in connection with an application for patent on the Santa Teresa grant, embracing 8,478.51 acres in the southern part of New Mexico, on that part of the Rio Grande which forms a disputed boundary between New Mexico and Texas. The question involves the authority of this Office to issue patent on land claimed by the State of Texas to be within her jurisdiction, but confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims and surveyed as being in New Mexico.

In connection with an application for patent on the Brazito grant, embracing more than 20,000 acres in the southern part of New Mexico, has arisen the question of the authority of this Office to locate the bed of the Rio Grande as it flowed in 1853 in a different place from the location of the same river bed as found by the Court of Private Land Claims and to issue patent on the said grant, which was confirmed by act of Congress, and including in said patent the resulting conflict with the Santo Tomas grant, which was confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims and has been patented. This case is now before the Department on appeal from the decision of this Office proposing to recognize the survey of the said Brazito grant and to issue patent thereon.

In connection with swamp-land matters the following rulings are of interest:

Where a claim to public land in Minnesota based on settlement made prior to survey and the lands upon survey are returned as swamp and overflowed and are claimed by the State under its swamp-land grant, the settler will be accorded an opportunity to show the true character of the lands by evidence other than the field notes of survey. (35 L. D., 58.)

The rule laid down in First Lester regarding showing made by field notes of survey modified in certain cases. (35 L. D., 326 and 469.)

DRAFTING DIVISION (L).

All drafting required by the General Land Office for departmental or other purposes is done by this division. In addition to the preparation of maps, diagrams, and tracings for official use, for which no charge can be made, the division also prepares numerous copies of official plats and diagrams, which are charged for at cost, and in conformity with the laws and regulations in force authorizing the same. The most important official work embraces the compilation of maps of the United States and of the numerous States and Territories containing public land or in which Government land has been located in the past, the platting of townships and lesser subdivisions, and also the duties of the forest section, which was added to the division by transfer during November, 1906. A necessary and very important work required of the division includes examination of locations of rights of way for railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs to determine their relation to the lines of public survey and to discover conflicts of location which may arise between them.

This division is also custodian of all official field notes of survey of the public domain and the originals and photolithographic copies of plats and maps relating thereto, together with about 422 complete volumes of mineral plats and several thousand segregation mineral *plats and diagrams.*

The delivery of 25,000 copies of the United States map of 1906 has been begun, and the copies so far received are satisfactory, although printed from stone in four sheets and requiring more care in joining than a two-sheet map.

The revision of manuscript of United States map of 1906 for map of 1907 required sixty days' time of one of the draftsmen of this division in bringing the data up to June 30, 1907, for use in making corrections on copper-plate base map of 1906. This work is very important and embraces changed boundaries of a large number of national forests, Indian and military reservations, national parks, additions and changes in railroads, public-land surveys, incorporation of new county seats, and new post-offices. The engraving of this work by an employee of the division will probably be completed during the month of August, when the transfers will be furnished the contractors for map of 1907.

This Office has caused to be made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, at small expense, two electrotype or basso plates of the northwest and middle north sections of the copper-plate base, with a view to protecting and prolonging the usefulness of the original plates. Other basso plates will be secured as the necessity therefor becomes apparent.

An enlarged map of the United States and also charts and diagrams for the exhibit of this Office at the Jamestown Exposition were prepared in the division.

Maps of the proposed State of Oklahoma, a new map of Idaho, and a map of the Yellowstone National Park for the use of the Secretary of the Interior have been compiled and published. The new two-sheet map of California, 1907, is in the hands of the lithographers. A manuscript tracing of the map of Montana has advanced almost to completion, and photographs have been furnished the United States Geological Survey and the Canadian government for official use. A map of New Mexico is also being compiled. State maps of Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Nevada or Nebraska will be issued during the year.

Maps to accompany the reports of the governors of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Hawaii were edited and corrected. Examination and report were made upon 325 railroad and tramway maps and 385 maps of canals, ditches, and reservoir sites, nearly all in duplicate, representing surveys for rights of way, and 315 orders of withdrawal and restoration, for irrigation and other purposes, were entered and indexed. Two hundred and twenty-five copies of approval on right-of-way maps were made and noted on index.

Frequent demands are made upon this division for calculations and tabular statements of States and Territories, reservations, etc. All county boundaries have been corrected to date upon guide maps in this division, and other progress maps and lists, embracing full sets showing the progress of surveys and indexes to right-of-way diagrams are kept current. An atlas and set of unbound maps showing correct land-district boundaries and a set of State and Territorial maps indicating the national forests, the areas of the national forests being computed in many instances for the Forest Service, are kept current, and also plat and field-note indexes of the public-land States and Territories, progress maps, and two books showing disposition of photolithographs and California field-note reproduction, indexes of

exteriors and mineral-segregation diagrams, and index cards in duplicate of large file case.

Four indexes of exteriors and an index of Washington field notes have been compiled or revised; fifty volumes of field notes have been prepared for binding and sent to the Government Printing Office, while the California loose plats are in process of binding in 125 loose-leaf volumes as fast as received from the contractors. Other loose plats have been filed temporarily in tilting-drawer cases for ready reference.

The reading of field notes to determine the indemnity swamp lands in the various States is practically completed; and the designation of coal and noncoal lands for divisions B and C has caused, during the two months the work has been in progress, the examination of lands embraced in about 20,000 cases.

Aside from the regular reports of the division and 652 small township diagrams of coal lands prepared or colored, 1,498 official diagrams and compilations were made; two lists of townships were prepared for Congress showing coal and forest withdrawals. The land districts, national forests, field divisions and headquarters, and irrigation projects to date were indicated on two United States maps. Maps were prepared showing withdrawals and restorations of lands containing workable coal in the States of Utah, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, and New Mexico. A set of 71 protraction diagrams, covering the Navaho and Zuñi Indian reservations, was constructed during the year; also 14 township plats of the Ceboletta private claim, New Mexico, all in triplicate. The remaining private claims in New Mexico embracing railroad indemnity limits are now being similarly protracted.

During the year 669 diagrams and tracings were made, for which fees amounting to $1,849.64 were collected, and 3,534 tracings were made for official use.

The plat and other files of this division have become so large as to require all the time of three file clerks, with such assistance as may be rendered by a laborer, in withdrawing, binding, and filing plats. The principal file clerk is also required to designate the land districts within which lie lands proposed to be withdrawn for reclamation purposes.

As to the photolithographs, 5,163 copies of township plats have been furnished for official use, including 2,112 which were specially requested by the United States Geological Survey; 4,440 copies have been supplied to surveyors-general and local officers and 11,596 to outside applicants, from which fees were collected amounting to $3,035.89. About 600 plats remain to be forwarded to the lithographers under the $3,500 appropriation of 1907, while the special reproductions, covering almost the entire State of California, are about two-thirds completed. Plats for reproduction under the current contract will be forwarded as soon as those in hand are completed.

The copying of township plats and field notes for the United States surveyor-general of California and the register and receiver at Oakland, Cal., has gradually increased the force of the division from 22 to 84 employees. The special draftsmen made 3,114 tracings (included above), besides comparing to date; the special copyists have written 135,440 pages of field notes, compared 109,861 pages and

prepared and indexed 241 field-note volumes for the surveyor-general, besides a small amount of tract-book copying and comparing to complete the special work of division C. Care is being taken to make the Oakland district special, as far as practicable. At the instance of division A the surveyor-general obtained a number of complete and fractional field-note volumes from the various registers and receivers in California, and while it has been somewhat difficult to segregate the remaining pages desired from the volumes on file in this office, a large amount of unnecessary copying has been saved thereby.

The forest section examined 145 proposed withdrawals, made 515 withdrawals and restorations, and reported upon the creation of 108 new, enlarged, or reduced national forests to the Secretary of the Interior. In addition it did a large amount of comparing, filing, examination of townships as to status, and assistance with California photolithographs.

Name, date of proclamation, and estimated area of the national forests established during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Acres.
Arizona:	
Baboquivari National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	126,720
Dragoon National Forest (May 25, 1907)	69,120
Huachuca National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	314,125
Tumacacori National Forest (Nov. 7, 1906)	203,550
California:	
Inyo National Forest (May 25, 1907)	221,324
Pinnacles National Forest (July 18, 1906)	14,108
Stony Creek National Forest (Feb. 6, 1907)	883,405
Colorado:	
Ouray National Forest (Feb. 2, 1907)	273,175
Colorado and New Mexico:	
Las Animas National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	196,620
Idaho:	
Coeur d'Alene National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	2,331,280
Lemhi National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	1,344,800
Palouse National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	194,404
Port Neuf National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	99,508
Salmon River National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	1,879,680
Idaho and Montana:	
Cabinet National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	2,060,960
Idaho and Utah:	
Raft River National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	410,247
Idaho and Wyoming:	
Caribou National Forest (Jan. 15, 1907)	740,740
Montana:	
Big Hole National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	1,612,960
Crazy Mountains National Forest (Aug. 10, 1906)	234,760
Ekalaka National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	33,808
Kootenai National Forest (Aug. 13, 1906)	887,360
Little Rockies National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	31,000
Lolo National Forest (Sept. 20, 1906)	760,820
Long Pine National Forest (Sept. 24, 1906)	111,445
Missoula National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	194,430
Otter National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	590,720
Pryor Mountains National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	204,320
Snowy Mountains National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	126,080
Nevada:	
Charleston National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	149,165
Independence National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	135,019
Monitor National Forest (Apr. 15, 1907)	572,640
Toiyabe National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	625,040
Toquima National Forest (Apr. 15, 1907)	368,000

	Acres.
New Mexico:	
Big Burros National Forest (Feb. 6, 1907)	155,340
Gallinas National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	38,212
Guadalupe National Forest (Apr. 19, 1907)	283,065
Magdalena National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	146,240
Manzano National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	459,726
Mount Taylor National Forest (Oct. 5, 1906)	110,525
Peloncillo National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	178,977
Sacramento National Forest (Apr. 24, 1907)	881,841
San Mateo National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	424,663
Taos National Forest (Nov. 7, 1906)	233,200
Oregon:	
Coquille National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	148,317
Fremont National Forest (Sept. 17, 1906)	1,235,720
Goose Lake National Forest (Aug. 21, 1906)	630,000
Heppner National Forest (July 18, 1906)	292,176
Imnaha[a] National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	1,750,240
Siskiyou National Forest (Oct. 5, 1906)	713,702
Tillamook National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	175,518
Umpqua National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	798,400
Utah:	
Glenwood National Forest (Feb. 6, 1907)	**173,896**
Monticello National Forest (Feb. 6, 1907)	**214,270**
Wasatch National Forest (Aug. 16, 1906)	**85,440**
Washington:	
Colville National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	**869,520**
Wyoming:	
Bear Lodge National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	**136,784**
Sierra Madre National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	**370,911**

Name, date of proclamation, and estimated area of the national forests enlarged during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Acres.
Arizona:	
Chiricahua National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	287,520
Grand Canyon National Forest (Aug. 8, 1906)	2,257,920
Santa Rita National Forest (May 27, 1907)	490,558
California:	
Diamond Mountain National Forest (Oct. 15, 1906)	641,137
Diamond Mountain National Forest (May 27, 1907)	649,838
Plumas National Forest (May 27, 1907)	787,742
San Jacinto National Forest (Feb. 14, 1907)	1,751,439
Santa Barbara National Forest (Oct. 3, 1906)	1,982,100
Shasta National Forest (Sept. 24, 1906)	1,523,770
Stanislaus National Forest (Sept. 7, 1906)	1,296,800
Stony Creek National Forest (Apr. 19, 1907)	937,569
California and Nevada:	
Tahoe National Forest[b] (Sept. 17, 1906)	1,453,887
Colorado:	
Holy Cross National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	1,061,280
Montezuma National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	1,612,146
Park Range National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	1,133,686
San Juan National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	2,203,918
Uncompahgre National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	619,428
Colorado and Wyoming:	
Medicine Bow National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	1,929,519
Idaho:	
Sawtooth National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	3,340,160
Weiser National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	1,126,429
Idaho and Montana:	
Big Hole National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	1,917,100
Kootenai National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	1,052,602

[a] With this national forest were consolidated the Chesnimnus and Wallowa national forests.
[b] With this national forest was consolidated the Yuba National Forest, California.

	Acres.
Idaho and Washington:	
Priest River National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	916,000
Priest River National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	1,221,620
Montana:	
Big Belt National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	641,460
Hell Gate National Forest (Sept. 14, 1906)	1,582,400
Lewis and Clarke National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	5,541,180
Little Belt National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	1,062,120
Lolo National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	1,211,680
New Mexico:	
Big Burros National Forest (Apr. 6, 1907)	155,780
Gallinas National Forest (Apr. 15, 1907)	78,480
Jemez National Forest (Nov. 7, 1906)	1,460,245
Lincoln National Forest (Apr. 24, 1907)	627,435
Magdalena National Forest (June 6, 1907)	153,782
Oregon:	
Ashland National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	172,800
Blue Mountains National Forest [a] (Mar. 2, 1907)	3,603,920
Cascade Range National Forest (Jan. 25, 1907)	5,355,320
Cascade National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	5,886,840
Siskiyou National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	1,132,582
Oregon and Washington:	
Wenaha National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	813,342
Utah:	
Beaver National Forest (Apr. 25, 1907)	286,699
Fish Lake National Forest (Apr. 29, 1907)	363,337
Manti National Forest (Apr. 25, 1907)	786,080
Utah and Wyoming:	
Uinta National Forest (Oct. 6, 1906)	2,192,146
Washington:	
Olympic National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	1,594,560
Rainier National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	2,565,760
Washington National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	6,310,740
Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho:	
Yellowstone National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	8,317,880

Name, date of proclamation, and estimated area of the national forests reduced during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Acres.
Arizona:	
Grand Canyon National Forest (Aug. 8, 1906)	2,257,920
California:	
Diamond Mountain National Forest (May 27, 1907)	649,838
Colorado:	
Park Range National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	1,133,686
Idaho:	
Weiser National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	1,126,429
Montana:	
Big Belt National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	641,460
Little Belt National Forest (Feb. 15, 1907)	1,053,160
Pryor Mountains National Forest (June 1, 1907)	78,733
New Mexico:	
Lincoln National Forest (Apr. 24, 1907)	627,435
Magdalena National Forest (June 6, 1907)	153,782
Washington:	
Rainier National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	2,565,760
Washington National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	6,310,740
Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho:	
Yellowstone National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	8,317,880
New Mexico:	
The Portales National Forest (Mar. 16, 1907), New Mexico, area, 172,680 acres, was abolished by proclamation dated March 16, 1907.	

[a] With this national forest was consolidated the Maury Mountain National Forest, Oregon.

There are, accordingly, 159 national forests created by Presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), embracing 150,831,665 acres, as follows:

Existing national forests (estimated area).

	Acres.
Alaska:	
Afognak National Forest and Fish Culture Reserve (Dec. 24, 1892)	403,640
Alexander Archipelago National Forest (Aug. 20, 1902)	4,506,240
Arizona:	
Grand Canyon National Forest [a] (Feb. 20, 1893; May 6, 1905; Aug. 8, 1906; Nov. 28, 1906)	2,257,920
San Francisco Mountains National Forest (Aug. 17, 1898; Apr. 12, 1902)	1,975,310
Black Mesa National Forest (Aug. 17, 1898; June 30, 1906)	2,030,240
Prescott National Forest (May 10, 1898; Oct. 21, 1899)	423,680
Santa Rita National Forest (Apr. 11, 1902; May 27, 1907)	490,558
Santa Catalina National Forest (July 2, 1902)	155,520
Mount Graham National Forest (July 22, 1902; Executive order Oct. 6, 1906)	140,880
Chiricahua National Forest (July 30, 1902; Nov. 5, 1906)	287,520
Pinal Mountains National Forest (Mar. 20, 1905)	45,760
Tonto National Forest (Oct. 3, 1905)	1,115,200
Baboquivari National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	126,720
Huachuca National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	314,125
Tumacacori National Forest (Nov. 7, 1906)	203,550
Dragoon National Forest (May 25, 1907)	69,120
California:	
San Gabriel National Forest (Dec. 20, 1892; Executive order Oct. 13, 1905)	555,395
Sierra National Forest (Feb. 14, 1893; act Feb. 7, 1905; July 25, 1905; act June 11, 1906	5,049,934
San Bernardino National Forest (Feb. 25, 1893; Executive order May 14, 1904)	737,120
Trabuco Canyon National Forest (Feb. 25, 1893; Jan. 30, 1899)	109,920
Stanislaus National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; act Feb. 7, 1905; Sept. 7, 1906)	1,296,800
San Jacinto National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; Feb. 14, 1907)	1,751,439
Santa Barbara National Forest (Dec. 22, 1903; Oct. 3, 1906)	1,982,100
Modoc National Forest (Nov. 29, 1904)	288,218
Warner Mountains National Forest (Nov. 29, 1904)	306,518
Plumas National Forest (Mar. 27, 1905; May 27, 1907)	787,742
Trinity National Forest (Apr. 26, 1905)	1,243,042
Klamath National Forest (May 6, 1905)	1,896,313
Lassen Peak National Forest (June 2, 1905)	897,115
Diamond Mountain National Forest (July 14, 1905; Oct. 15, 1906; May 27, 1907)	649,838
Shasta National Forest (Oct. 3, 1905; Sept. 24, 1906)	1,523,770
Monterey National Forest (June 25, 1906)	335,195
San Luis Obispo National Forest (June 25, 1906)	363,350
Pinnacles National Forest (July 18, 1906)	14,108
Stony Creek National Forest (Feb. 6, 1907; Apr. 19, 1907)	937,569
Inyo National Forest (May 25, 1907)	221,324
California and Nevada:	
Tahoe National Forest (Apr. 13, 1899; Oct. 3, 1905; Sept. 17, 1906)	1,453,887
Colorado:	
White River National Forest (Oct. 16, 1891; June 28, 1902; May 21, 1904)	970,880
Pikes Peak National Forest (Feb. 11, 1892; Mar. 18, 1892; May 12, 1905)	1,681,667
Battlement Mesa National Forest (Dec. 24, 1892; May 16, 1904; June 5, 1905)	797,720
San Isabel National Forest (Apr. 11, 1902; June 12, 1905)	321,227
Gunnison National Forest (May 12, 1905)	901,270
Leadville National Forest (May 12, 1905)	1,219,947

[a] Game preserve created in the Grand Canyon National Forest by proclamation of November 28, 1906.

	Acres.
Colorado—Continued.	
San Juan National Forest (June 3, 1905; Mar. 2, 1907)	2,203,918
Park Range National Forest (June 12, 1905; Mar. 1, 1907)	1,133,686
Wet Mountains National Forest (June 12, 1905)	239,621
Cochetopah National Forest (June 13, 1905)	1,133,330
Montezuma National Forest (June 13, 1905; Mar. 2, 1907)	1,612,146
Uncompahgre National Forest (June 14, 1905; Mar. 1, 1907)	619,428
Holy Cross National Forest (Aug. 25, 1905; Mar. 1, 1907)	1,061,280
Fruita National Forest (Feb. 24, 1906)	7,680
Ouray National Forest (Feb. 2, 1907)	273,175
Colorado and New Mexico:	
Las Animas National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	196,620
Colorado and Utah:	
La Sal National Forest (Jan. 25, 1906)	158,462
Colorado and Wyoming:	
Medicine Bow National Forest (May 22, 1902; July 16, 1902; May 17, 1905; Mar. 2, 1907)	1,929,519
Idaho:	
Pocatello National Forest (Sept. 5, 1903)	49,920
Henrys Lake National Forest (May 23, 1905)	798,720
Weiser National Forest (May 25, 1905; May 10, 1906; Mar. 2, 1907)	1,126,429
Sawtooth National Forest (May 29, 1905; Nov. 6, 1906)	3,340,160
Payette National Forest (June 3, 1905)	1,460,960
Cassia National Forest (June 12, 1905)	326,160
Lemhi National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	1,344,800
Salmon River National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	1,879,680
Cœur d'Alene National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	2,331,280
Palouse National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	194,404
Port Neuf National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	99,508
Idaho and Montana:	
Bitter Root National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; June 14, 1904; May 22, 1905)	4,552,880
Kootenai National Forest (Aug. 13, 1906; Nov. 5, 1906)	1,052,602
Big Hole National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906; Mar. 1, 1907)	1,917,100
Cabinet National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	2,060,960
Idaho and Utah:	
Bear River National Forest (May 28, 1906	683,280
Raft River National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	410,247
Idaho and Washington:	
Priest River National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; Nov. 6, 1906; Mar. 2, 1907)	1,221,620
Idaho and Wyoming:	
Caribou National Forest (Jan. 15, 1907)	740,740
Kansas:	
Garden City National Forest (July 25, 1905)	97,280
Montana:	
Lewis and Clark National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; June 9, 1903; Mar. 2, 1907)	5,541,180
Gallatin National Forest (Feb. 10, 1899; Mar. 7, 1906)	888,660
Hell Gate National Forest (Oct. 3, 1905; June 2, 1906; Sept. 14, 1906)	1,582,400
Little Belt National Forest (Aug. 16, 1902; Oct. 3, 1905; Nov. 6, 1906; Feb. 15, 1907)	1,053,160
Madison National Forest (Aug. 16, 1902; Mar. 28, 1905; Oct. 3, 1905)	958,800
Highwood Mountains National Forest (Dec. 12, 1903)	45,080
Elkhorn National Forest (May 12, 1905)	186,240
Big Belt National Forest (Oct. 3, 1905; Mar. 1, 1907)	641,460
Helena National Forest (Apr. 12, 1906)	782,160
Crazy Mountains National Forest (Aug. 10, 1906)	234,760
Lolo National Forest (Sept. 20, 1906; Nov. 6, 1906)	1,211,680
Long Pine National Forest (Sept. 24, 1906)	111,445
Snowy Mountains National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	126,080
Ekalaka National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	33,808
Pryor Mountains National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906; June 1, 1907)	78,733
Missoula National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	194,430
Little Rockies National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	31,000
Otter National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	590,720

	Acres.
Nebraska:	
Dismal River National Forest (Apr. 16, 1902)	85,123
Niobrara National Forest (Apr. 16, 1902)	123,779
North Platte National Forest (Mar. 10, 1906)	347,170
Nevada:	
Ruby Mountains National Forest (May 3, 1906)	423,660
Charleston National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	149,165
Independence National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	135,019
Toiyabe National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	625,040
Monitor National Forest (Apr. 15, 1907)	572,640
Toquima National Forest (Apr. 15, 1907)	368,000
New Mexico:	
Pecos River National Forest (Jan. 11, 1892; May 27, 1898; Executive order June 2, 1898)	430,880
Gila National Forest (Mar. 2, 1899; July 21, 1905)	2,823,900
Lincoln National Forest (July 26, 1902; Oct. 3, 1905; June 25, 1906; Apr. 24, 1907)	627,435
Jemez National Forest (Oct. 12, 1905; Nov. 7, 1906)	1,460,245
Mount Taylor National Forest (Oct. 5, 1906)	110,525
Magdalena National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906; June 6, 1907)	153,782
Peloncillo National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	178,977
San Mateo National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	424,663
Gallinas National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906; Apr. 15, 1907)	78,480
Manzano National Forest (Nov. 6, 1906)	459,726
Taos National Forest (Nov. 7, 1906)	233,200
Big Burros National Forest (Feb. 6, 1907; Apr. 6, 1907)	155,780
Guadalupe National Forest (Apr. 19, 1907)	283,065
Sacramento National Forest (Apr. 24, 1907)	881,841
Oklahoma:	
Wichita National Forest[a] (July 4, 1901; June 2, 1905; May 29, 1906)	60,800
Oregon:	
Bull Run National Forest (June 17, 1892)	142,080
Cascade National Forest (Sept. 28, 1893; July 1, 1901; Jan. 25, 1907; Mar. 2, 1907)	5,886,840
Ashland National Forest (Sept. 28, 1893; Apr. 24, 1906; Mar. 2, 1907)	172,800
Blue Mountains National Forest (Mar. 15, 1906; Mar. 2, 1907)	3,603,920
Heppner National Forest (July 18, 1906)	292,176
Goose Lake National Forest (Aug. 21, 1906)	630,000
Fremont National Forest (Sept. 17, 1906)	1,235,720
Siskiyou National Forest (Oct. 5, 1906; Mar. 1, 1907)	1,132,582
Imnaha National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	1,750,240
Coquille National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	148,317
Tillamook National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907)	175,518
Umpqua National Forest (Mar. 2, 1907	798,400
Oregon and Washington:	
Wenaha National Forest (May 12, 1905; Mar. 1, 1907)	813,342
Porto Rico:	
Luquillo National Forest (Jan. 17, 1903)	65,950
South Dakota:	
Cave Hills National Forest (Mar. 5, 1904)	23,360
Slim Buttes National Forest (Mar. 5, 1904)	58,160
Short Pine National Forest (July 22, 1905)	19,040
South Dakota and Wyoming:	
Black Hills National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; Sept. 19, 1898; Act Jan. 9, 1903; Executive order, Oct. 31, 1905)	1,209,600
Utah:	
Fish Lake National Forest (Feb. 10, 1899; May 2, 1904; Jan. 22, 1906; Apr. 29, 1907	363,337
Payson National Forest (Aug. 3, 1901; Nov. 5, 1903; July 21, 1905)	167,280
Manti National Forest (May 29, 1903, Jan. 18, 1906; Apr. 25, 1907)	786,080
Aquarius National Forest (Oct. 24, 1903)	639,000
Grantsville National Forest (May 7, 1904)	68,960
Salt Lake National Forest (May 26, 1904)	95,440
Sevier National Forest (May 12, 1905; Jan. 17, 1906)	710,920
Dixie National Forest (Sept. 25, 1905)	465,920
Beaver National Forest (Jan. 24, 1906; Apr. 25, 1907)	286,699

[a] *Game preserve* created in the Wichita National Forest by proclamation of June 2, 1905.

	Acres.
Utah—Continued.	
Vernon National Forest (Apr. 24, 1906)	68,800
Fillmore National Forest (May 19, 1906)	399,600
Wasatch National Forest (Aug. 16, 1906)	85,440
Monticello National Forest (Feb. 6, 1907)	214,270
Glenwood National Forest (Feb. 6, 1907)	173,896
Utah and Wyoming:	
Uinta National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; July 14, 1905; Jan. 16, 1906; May 29, 1906; Oct. 6, 1906)	2,192,146
Washington:	
Washington National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; Apr. 3, 1901; June 12, 1905; Mar. 2, 1907)	6,310,740
Olympic National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; Apr. 7, 1900; July 15, 1901; Mar. 2, 1907)	1,594,560
Rainier National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; Mar. 2, 1907)	2,565,760
Colville National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	869,520
Wyoming:	
Big Horn National Forest (Feb. 22, 1897; June 29, 1900; May 22, 1902; Dec. 23, 1904)	1,151,680
Crow Creek National Forest (Oct. 10, 1900; Executive order Oct. 9, 1903)	56,320
Sierra Madre National Forest (Nov. 5, 1906)	370,911
Bear Lodge National Forest (Mar. 1, 1907)	136,784
Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho:	
Yellowstone National Forest (Mar. 30, 1891; Sept. 10, 1891; May 22, 1902; June 13, 1902; Jan. 29, 1903; May 4, 1904; May 22, 1905; Mar. 2, 1907)	8,317,880
Total area	150,831,665

Lands under temporary withdrawal for forestry purposes.

	Acres.	Acres.
Estimated area withdrawn for forestry purposes June 30, 1906		34,508,741
Estimated area withdrawn for forestry purposes from June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1907		24,586,101
		59,094,842
Withdrawn area restored from June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1907	10,535,913	
Withdrawn area included in permanent national forests during fiscal year	30,912,709	
		41,448,622
Estimated area embraced in temporary withdrawals for forestry purposes June 30, 1907		17,546,220

Table of areas of all States, Territories, and acquisitions of the United States, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.

States and Territories.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
Alabama	51,279	32,818,560	719	460,160	51,998	33,278,720
Arizona	113,840	72,857,600	116	74,240	113,956	72,931,840
Arkansas	52,525	33,616,000	810	518,400	53,335	34,134,400
California	156,092	99,898,880	2,205	1,411,200	158,297	101,310,080
Colorado	103,658	66,341,120	290	185,600	103,948	66,526,720
Connecticut	4,820	3,084,800	145	92,800	4,965	3,177,600
Delaware	1,965	1,257,600	405	259,200	2,370	1,516,800
District of Columbia	60	38,400	10	6,400	70	44,800
Florida	54,861	35,111,040	3,805	2,435,200	58,666	37,546,240
Georgia	58,725	37,584,000	540	345,600	59,265	37,929,600
Idaho	83,779	53,618,560	534	341,760	84,313	53,960,320
Illinois	56,002	35,841,280	663	424,320	56,665	36,265,600
Indiana	35,885	22,966,400	469	300,160	36,354	23,266,560
Indian Territory (see Oklahoma)						
Iowa	55,586	35,575,040	561	359,040	56,147	35,934,080
Kansas	81,774	52,335,360	384	245,760	82,158	52,581,120
Kentucky	40,181	25,715,840	417	266,880	40,598	25,982,720
Louisiana	45,409	29,061,760	3,097	1,982,080	48,506	31,043,840
Maine	29,895	19,132,800	3,145	2,012,800	33,040	21,145,600

Table of areas of all States, Territories, and acquisitions of the United States, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census—Continued.

States and Territories.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
Maryland	9,941	6,362,240	2,386	1,527,040	12,327	7,889,280
Massachusetts	8,039	5,144,960	227	145,280	8,266	5,290,240
Michigan	57,480	36,787,200	500	320,000	57,980	37,107,200
Minnesota	80,858	51,749,120	3,824	2,447,360	84,682	54,196,480
Mississippi	46,362	29,671,680	503	321,920	46,865	29,993,600
Missouri	68,727	43,985,280	693	443,520	69,420	44,428,800
Montana	145,776	93,296,640	796	509,440	146,572	93,806,080
Nebraska	76,808	49,157,120	712	455,680	77,520	49,612,800
Nevada	109,821	70,285,440	869	556,160	110,690	70,841,600
New Hampshire	9,031	5,779,840	310	198,400	9,341	5,978,240
New Jersey	7,514	4,808,960	710	454,400	8,224	5,263,360
New Mexico	122,503	78,401,920	131	83,840	122,634	78,485,760
New York	47,654	30,498,560	1,550	992,000	49,204	31,490,560
North Carolina	48,740	31,193,600	3,686	2,359,040	52,426	33,552,640
North Dakota	70,183	44,917,120	654	418,560	70,837	45,335,680
Ohio	40,740	26,073,600	300	192,000	41,040	26,265,600
Oklahoma	69,414	44,424,960	643	411,520	70,057	44,836,480
Oregon	95,607	61,188,480	1,092	698,880	96,699	61,887,360
Pennsylvania	44,832	28,692,480	294	188,160	45,126	28,880,640
Rhode Island	1,067	682,880	181	115,840	1,248	798,720
South Carolina	30,495	19,516,800	494	316,160	30,989	19,832,960
South Dakota	76,868	49,195,520	747	478,080	77,615	49,673,600
Tennessee	41,687	26,679,680	335	214,400	42,022	26,894,080
Texas	262,398	167,934,720	3,498	2,238,720	265,896	170,173,440
Utah	82,184	52,597,760	2,806	1,795,840	84,990	54,393,600
Vermont	9,124	5,839,360	440	281,600	9,564	6,120,960
Virginia	40,262	25,767,680	2,365	1,513,600	42,627	27,281,280
Washington	66,836	42,775,040	2,291	1,466,240	69,127	44,241,280
West Virginia	24,022	15,374,080	148	94,720	24,170	15,468,800
Wisconsin	55,256	35,363,840	810	518,400	56,066	35,882,240
Wyoming	97,594	62,460,160	320	204,800	97,914	62,664,960
	2,974,159	1,903,461,760	52,630	33,683,200	3,026,789	1,937,144,960
Alaska					590,884	378,165,760
Guam					210	134,400
Hawaii					6,449	4,127,360
Panama Canal strip					474	303,360
Philippine Islands					115,026	73,616,640
Porto Rico					3,435	2,198,400
Tutuila Group, Samoa					77	49,280
Total					3,743,344	2,395,740,160

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between Latitude 42° North and the mouth of the Columbia River; and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width, adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

During the fiscal year there have been created by President's proclamation, under act of June 8, 1906, the following national monuments: El Morro and Chaco Canyon, in New Mexico; Montezuma Castle and Petrified Forest, in Arizona; Devils Tower, in Wyoming, and the Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone, in California. The Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone are under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. Owing to the failure of Congress to make specific appropriation for custodians of national monuments, the remaining five reservations have been temporarily placed in charge of two chiefs of al agents, and the registers and receivers of the land districts ch the monuments are located. A number of recommendaor the creation of new monuments are under consideration, ion thereon has been deferred, pending the receipt of further ation as to fitness, definite location, etc.

National monuments created during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Acres.
Wyoming:	
Devils Tower (Sept. 24, 1906)	1,152.91
Arizona:	
Petrified Forest (Dec. 8, 1906)	6,776.02
Montezuma Castle (Dec. 8, 1906)	160.00
New Mexico:	
El Morro (Dec. 8, 1906)	160.00
Chaco Canyon (Mar. 11, 1907)	20,629.40
California:	
Lassen Peak (May 6, 1907)	1,280.00
Cinder Cone (May 6, 1907)	5,120.00

ACCOUNTS DIVISION (M).

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Letters received and considered	35,681
Letters written	16,764
Accounts examined and certified for settlement	6,946
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded	10,097

The aggregate receipts of the land service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were $11,553,178, and the aggregate expenditures and liabilities $2,295,004.70, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of $9,258,173.30 on account of the disposals of public lands during said fiscal year.

A large amount of work has been performed in this division that can not be conveniently tabulated, such as the preparation of statistical tables, estimates of annual and other appropriations, reports called for by the Court of Claims and by Congress, statement of accounts showing the amounts to be credited to the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions, receipt, examination, recording and distribution of monthly and quarterly returns from local land offices, compilation of statistics for the annual report, and much other service in connection with the public lands.

The accounts adjusted in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, aggregate $15,191,061.69 and show receipts and disbursements as follows:

Receipts and disbursements during year ended June 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

571	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (sales of public and Indian lands)	$9,542,819.77
431	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys)	2,273,306.70
100	accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on public timber	95,057.77
3	accounts of moneys collected on account of sales of public timber, acts of March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897	994.62
18	accounts of moneys received from sales of Government property (old furniture, etc.)	590.70
530	accounts of moneys received by town-site boards	19,214.35
65	accounts of moneys deposited by individuals to cover the cost of field and office work in connection with the survey of public lands	142,805.91
12	accounts of receiving clerk, General Land Office, for moneys received from certified copies and transcripts of records	33,093.57
1,665	Total	$12,107,883.39

DISBURSEMENTS.

1,331	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys as special disbursing agents	$793,394.16
431	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys)	1,045,093.73
229	quarterly accounts of surveyors-general as disbursing agents	305,212.52
22	State fund accounts	180,375.91
711	repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold	64,129.36
201	accounts of deputy surveyors	270,323.48
418	accounts of town-site boards	18,594.39
2,369	miscellaneous accounts, including those of special agents, inspectors, and contingent, transportation, and other accounts	406,054.75
5,281	Total	3,083,178.30

In addition to the above accounts, there was adjusted in this division an account in favor of the State of California, for 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of the public lands in said State since its admission into the Union, to aid in the support of the public or common schools of said State, as provided in the act of Congress, approved June 27, 1906. The amount found due the State under the provisions of the said act from its admission into the Union to and including June 30, 1906, aggregated $973,192.59.

Accounts were also adjusted in this division, in which the reclamation fund under the act of Congress, approved June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), was credited with receipts from sales of public lands and fees and commissions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounting in the aggregate to $5,166,336.50.

The following tables show the public land transactions in the several States and Territories during the year:

Amounts deposited by railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, under the act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat., 121), to reimburse the United States for cost of survey of public lands selected by them and embraced within the limits of their grants.

Name of road.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Central Pacific R. R. Co	$272.25	$30.20	$302.45
Northern Pacific R. R. Co	.84		.84
Southern Pacific R. R. Co	3,469.20	238.72	3,707.92
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy. Co	411.05	72.33	483.38
Total	4,153.34	341.25	4,494.59

In addition to the above amount, viz, $4,494.59, deposited by railroad companies to reimburse the United States for the cost of surveys during the fiscal year 1907, certificates covering deposits made by railroad companies under the act of February 27, 1899 (30 Stat., 892), were surrendered, under the provisions of said act, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office during said fiscal year on account of surveying fees due the United States, as follows:

Central Pacific Railroad Company	$1,101.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company	28,920.00
Santa Fé Pacific Railroad Company	200.00
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	30.00
Total	30,251.00

The total reimbursement to the United States during the fiscal year 1907 on account of survey of lands within railroad grants was thus ***$34,745.59.***

Amounts deposited by claimants on account of the platting of mining claims, and transcript of records, in the surveyors-general offices, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

District.	Mining claims.	Transcript of records.
Alaska	$11,150.00	.....
Arizona	17,745.00	$48.50
California	11,835.00	43.50
Colorado	34,820.50	103.20
Florida	.....	13.50
Idaho	9,475.00	49.00
Louisiana	.....	217.95
Minnesota	.....	14.00
Montana	11,470.00	.....
Nevada	42,240.00	.....
New Mexico	2,635.00	108.15
Oregon	4,005.00	55.80
South Dakota	2,450.00	.....
Utah	15,512.00	.....
Washington	4,833.00	57.95
Wyoming	2,850.00	20.05
Total	171,020.50	731.60

Amounts deposited by settlers and railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, to secure the survey of public lands under acts of August 20, 1894 (28 Stat., 423), and February 27, 1899 (30 Stat., 892).

Depositors.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Settlers	$109.00	$99.00	$208.00
Oregon and California Land Co	3,656.50	550.00	4,206.50
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co	13,925.00	860.00	14,785.00
Oregon and California R. R. Co	526.00	60.00	586.00
Southern Pacific R. R. Co	881.00	200.00	1,081.00
Total	19,097.50	1,769.00	20,866.50

Covered into Treasury to credit of reclamation fund from sales of public lands and fees and commissions, under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388).

State or Territory.	Total, June 30, 1905.	Fiscal year 1906.	Total for 6 years ended June 30, 1906.
Arizona	$243,768.19	$54,559.06	$298,327.25
California	2,323,057.69	239,320.01	2,562,377.70
Colorado	1,969,733.89	534,068.16	2,503,802.05
Idaho	2,034,699.52	315,175.56	2,349,875.08
Kansas	139,874.69	75,370.50	215,245.19
Montana	2,146,687.45	486,637.10	2,633,324.55
Nebraska	671,849.57	74,704.24	746,553.81
Nevada	64,929.12	35,843.13	100,772.25
New Mexico	521,349.30	202,015.97	723,365.27
North Dakota	4,440,591.94	933,012.96	5,373,604.90
Oklahoma	3,127,703.37	514,325.73	3,642,029.10
Oregon	4,769,380.34	491,069.48	5,260,449.82
South Dakota	1,023,172.13	279,300.55	1,302,472.68
Utah	362,076.39	114,595.02	476,671.41
Washington	3,051,433.01	489,958.56	3,541,391.57
Wyoming	1,185,801.42	326,380.47	1,512,181.89
Total	28,076,108.02	5,166,336.50	33,242,444.52

Accrued and paid on account of grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands.

State or Territory.	Total to June 30, 1905.	Fiscal year 1906.	Aggregate June 30, 1906, inclusive.
Alabama	$1,071,699.46	$1,058.90	$1,072,758.36
Arkansas	287,550.10	3,526.32	291,076.42
Colorado	345,896.95	7,850.94	353,747.89
California		973,192.59	973,192.59
Florida	116,865.21	5,178.17	122,043.38
Idaho	127,803.32	13,352.49	141,155.81
Illinois	1,187,908.89		1,187,908.89
Indiana	1,040,255.26		1,040,255.26
Iowa	633,638.10		633,638.10
Kansas	1,096,497.11	763.16	1,097,260.27
Louisiana	455,026.68	3,392.48	458,419.16
Michigan	579,455.00	1,345.49	580,800.49
Minnesota	515,359.30	9,651.28	525,010.58
Mississippi	1,067,539.75	927.20	1,068,466.95
Missouri	1,043,210.20	1,564.45	1,044,774.65
Montana	195,405.53	20,883.09	216,288.62
Nebraska	529,847.31	1,494.17	531,341.48
Nevada	13,722.12	1,515.05	15,237.17
New Mexico	19,675.37	5,115.35	24,790.72
North Dakota	213,262.96	32,688.98	245,951.94
Ohio	999,353.01		999,353.01
Oregon	470,854.07	22,489.56	493,343.63
South Dakota	82,838.43	6,992.70	89,831.13
Utah	25,664.06	4,425.47	30,089.53
Washington	258,981.30	20,011.37	278,992.67
Wisconsin	583,411.15	693.54	584,104.69
Wyoming	83,068.55	15,455.75	98,524.30
Total	13,044,789.19	1,153,568.50	14,198,357.69

Aggregate sales of timber and stone lands from passage of acts of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), and August 4, 1892 (27 Stat., 348), to June 30, 1907.

State or Territory.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama	85	7,709.67	$19,276.61
Arizona	3	200.00	500.00
Arkansas	1,052	113,494.66	283,754.66
California	17,663	2,506,643.17	6,266,633.80
Colorado	2,306	290,104.19	725,265.14
Florida	471	57,628.68	144,023.70
Idaho	5,676	785,531.90	1,974,508.43
Iowa	3	119.36	298.40
Louisiana	1,054	101,677.76	254,198.09
Michigan	1,166	99,055.65	247,639.59
Minnesota	8,004	996,453.94	2,494,447.69
Mississippi	34	2,738.25	6,845.84
Montana	3,477	464,489.07	1,161,164.75
Nebraska	1	97.20	243.00
Nevada	48	6,110.65	15,279.01
North Dakota	52	5,412.83	13,532.07
Oregon	18,950	2,795,065.70	6,987,667.92
South Dakota	186	19,843.86	49,609.77
Utah	3	401.07	1,002.68
Washington	13,407	1,824,185.31	4,560,465.93
Wisconsin	937	69,870.24	174,677.07
Wyoming	2,248	248,856.80	622,142.96
Total	76,826	10,395,689.96	26,003,177.11

Aggregate sales of desert lands from passage of acts of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat., 377), and March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), to June 30, 1907.

State or Territory.	Original entries.			Final entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arizona	3,570	1,123,721.20	$329,003.65	785	236,466.63	$227,933.85
California	7,133	1,816,594.41	469,121.20	1,345	328,761.02	351,774.77
Colorado	5,367	1,011,538.99	253,435.79	979	166,574.90	166,418.57
Dakota Territory	35	20,021.00	5,005.25	1	300.00	300.00
Idaho	9,077	1,726,277.78	431,510.89	2,983	550,211.81	549,957.29
Montana	19,167	3,853,830.43	971,400.86	7,914	1,564,512.94	1,575,323.93
Nevada	740	198,959.74	49,972.98	151	40,004.88	40,017.40
New Mexico	5,918	1,244,690.11	313,024.01	813	208,795.44	208,440.58
North Dakota	498	82,451.61	20,613.11	70	11,248.79	11,246.49
Oregon	2,899	526,503.78	131,691.82	742	136,071.23	136,065.06
South Dakota	851	154,987.53	38,746.94	71	13,754.44	13,754.44
Utah	5,388	1,001,246.68	257,103.62	1,568	265,086.39	270,979.03
Washington	2,493	463,667.43	127,146.13	288	40,097.41	43,846.89
Wyoming	11,798	2,874,518.49	725,659.64	3,635	938,105.24	946,996.00
Total	74,934	16,099,009.18	4,123,435.89	21,345	4,499,991.12	4,543,054.30

Public land disposed of under the timber-culture laws from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat., 605), and all subsequent acts amendatory thereof, up to June 30, 1907.

State or Territory.	Original entries.				
	Number of entries.	Acres.	Registers' and receivers' fees.	Government fees.	Total fees.
Arizona	1,152	164,806.63	$4,604.00	$10,620.00	$15,224.00
Arkansas	41	4,817.14	164.00	325.00	489.00
California	8,264	1,163,922.03	33,614.00	76,400.00	110,014.00
Colorado	27,864	4,332,922.19	111,468.00	273,470.00	384,938.00
Dakota Territory	77,446	12,055,642.98	310,962.44	763,900.00	1,074,862.44
Florida	3	480.00	12.00	30.00	42.00
Idaho	4,054	533,957.49	16,147.38	35,410.00	51,557.38
Iowa	1,044	81,378.95	4,248.83	7,590.00	11,838.83
Kansas	64,345	9,702,653.36	262,942.56	620,333.00	883,275.56
Louisiana	713	101,695.31	2,843.55	6,808.00	9,651.55
Minnesota	15,268	2,099,046.55	64,664.98	142,490.00	207,154.98
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana	3,595	486,638.66	14,352.00	31,810.00	46,162.00
Nebraska	59,127	8,876,351.20	242,102.33	571,280.00	813,382.33
Nevada	46	6,292.50	184.00	430.00	614.00
New Mexico	1,612	230,316.54	6,444.00	14,850.00	21,294.00
North Dakota	1,699	263,123.95	6,796.00	16,650.00	23,446.00
Oklahoma					
Oregon	7,126	1,051,235.21	28,456.00	67,365.00	95,821.00
South Dakota	2,925	449,583.61	11,696.00	28,455.00	40,151.00
Utah	1,476	179,690.74	5,900.00	12,025.00	17,925.00
Washington	9,354	1,362,193.51	37,310.00	88,305.00	125,615.00
Wisconsin	1	40.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
Wyoming	3,123	459,556.42	12,494.00	29,410.00	41,904.00
Total	290,278	43,606,344.97	1,177,410.07	2,797,961.00	3,975,371.07

Public land disposed of under the timber-culture laws from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat., 605), and all subsequent acts amendatory thereof, up to June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Final entries.			Timber-culture entries commuted to cash under act March 3, 1891.		
	Number.	Acres.	Fees.	Number.	Acres.	Receipts.
Arizona	52	7,149.14	$208.00	74	10,223.42	$12,779.26
Arkansas	4	480.00	16.00	1	40.00	44.00
California	478	63,171.58	1,896.00	567	78,728.76	98,499.13
Colorado	3,789	585,243.30	15,154.00	660	98,179.52	122,722.36
Dakota Territory	1,309	185,467.24	4,984.79	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	341	40,436.03	1,369.50	236	28,244.51	35,305.93
Iowa	390	31,987.87	1,560.00	39	2,292.17	2,965.22
Kansas	12,880	2,004,871.35	51,505.03	961	142,931.88	178,650.55
Louisiana	87	11,937.97	348.00	42	5,856.85	7,299.54
Minnesota	2,923	373,540.90	11,708.00	389	49,261.29	61,543.77
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	406	55,939.73	1,628.00	225	29,044.43	36,506.32
Nebraska	16,870	2,546,696.04	67,776.73	1,250	187,371.35	234,332.61
Nevada	1	160.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	91	12,931.60	363.00	55	7,837.25	9,796.56
North Dakota	7,895	1,226,285.66	31,568.83	781	120,524.80	150,661.75
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1,499	224,056.67	6,016.00	252	35,902.61	44,878.37
South Dakota	13,764	2,124,753.58	55,036.00	821	121,730.98	152,082.89
Utah	138	15,556.26	552.00	89	10,157.44	12,696.85
Washington	2,001	291,967.52	8,000.00	538	75,689.54	94,770.83
Wisconsin	1	40.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	332	50,383.08	1,328.00	125	15,288.29	19,135.91
Total	65,251	9,853,055.52	261,025.88	7,105	1,019,305.09	1,274,671.85

Aggregate cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands, also miscellaneous receipts from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1907.

[Compiled from "The Public Domain" and reports of the Commissioners of the General Land Office.]

Fiscal year.	Cash sales.	Amount of fees and commissions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.	Receipts from sales of Indian lands.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Aggregate receipts from all sources.
May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$208,059,657.14
1881	$3,534,550.98	$860,833.65	$4,395,384.63	$1,006,691.63	$6,727.90	5,408,804.16
1882	6,628,775.92	1,124,531.15	7,753,307.07	634,617.22	6,591.75	8,394,516.04
1883	9,657,032.28	1,423,329.10	11,080,361.38	625,404.27	8,118.05	11,713,883.70
1884	10,304,582.49	1,536,410.58	11,840,993.07	938,137.26	10,274.76	12,789,405.09
1885	6,223,926.74	1,462,188.06	7,686,114.80	933,483.52	8,821.86	8,628,420.18
1886	5,757,891.06	1,654,876.25	7,412,767.31	1,407,729.63	10,587.40	9,031,084.34
1887	9,246,321.33	1,537,600.39	10,783,921.72	1,484,302.30	20,784.85	12,289,008.87
1888	11,203,071.95	1,498,000.05	12,701,072.00	821,113.77	24,951.65	13,547,137.42
1889	8,018,254.50	1,251,971.23	9,270,225.73	389,524.72	26,150.89	9,685,901.34
1890	6,349,174.24	1,121,696.07	7,470,870.31	293,062.30	16,585.00	7,780,517.61
1891	4,160,099.07	944,938.65	5,105,037.72	318,333.42	5,849.00	5,429,220.14
1892	3,322,865.01	1,064,805.26	4,387,670.27	456,681.84	15,757.58	4,860,109.69
1893	3,193,280.64	998,184.65	4,191,465.29	284,752.65	3,516.20	4,479,734.14
1894	1,653,080.71	1,021,205.08	2,674,285.79	91,981.03	1,557.50	2,767,824.32
1895	1,116,090.07	750,710.59	1,866,800.66	149,879.48	16,773.89	2,033,454.03
1896	1,053,905.59	793,557.82	1,847,463.41	214,700.42	44,197.84	2,106,361.67
1897	917,911.19	678,469.55	1,596,380.74	438,716.31	52,834.23	2,087,931.28
1898	1,291,076.10	853,265.50	2,144,341.60	100,317.49	33,336.09	2,277,995.18
1899	1,703,988.32	890,702.17	2,594,690.49	442,913.73	32,533.12	3,070,137.34
1900	2,899,731.83	1,157,081.03	4,056,812.86	239,769.39	83,175.85	4,379,758.10
1901	2,966,542.86	1,340,894.29	4,307,437.15	585,661.27	79,062.37	4,972,160.79
1902	4,139,268.47	1,740,820.18	5,880,088.65	288,666.68	93,171.85	6,261,927.18
1903	8,900,471.18	1,507,147.48	10,557,618.66	308,939.14	158,185.85	11,024,743.65
1904	7,445,902.84	1,349,990.89	8,795,893.73	333,757.62	153,690.63	9,283,341.98
1905	4,849,766.06	1,286,621.93	6,136,387.88	791,807.67	89,615.72	7,017,811.38
1906	4,885,988.82	1,642,488.56	6,528,477.38	967,532.50	89,514.02	7,585,523.90
1907	7,728,114.30	1,819,159.21	9,547,273.51	1,892,805.70	113,098.79	11,553,178.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398,519,548.66

Indian lands disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, by States and offices.

[The areas in brackets have been previously accounted for in the original entries.]

State and office.	Entries and partial payments.	Acres.	Receipts.
Cherokee School (Alabama):			
Montgomery	5	323.20	$404.00
Round Valley Indian Reservation (California):			
Eureka	5	(a)	318.00
Oakland	39	a [5,918.61]	2,037.19
Ute (Colorado):			
Durango	176	[9,193.21] 18,639.88	36,404.63
Glenwood Springs	169	[6,511.56] 17,298.48	14,603.45
Gunnison	40	[320.00] 3,858.27	6,974.49
Montrose	289	[7,058.00] 32,668.46	39,192.53
Total	674	[23,082.77] 72,465.09	97,175.10
Shoshone and Bannock (Idaho):			
Blackfoot (Pocatello town lots)	14	.....	140.00
Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve (Kansas):			
Dodge City	100	[1,655.48] 7,142.68	8,950.55
Topeka	5	[135.98] 71.97	144.12
Total	105	[1,791.46] 7,214.65	9,094.67
Kansas Trust and Diminished Reserve (Kansas):			
Topeka	1	[160.00]	24.66
Chippewa (Minnesota):			
Cass Lake	175	[23,193.60] 320.00	22,826.68
Crookston	286	[41,351.70] 185.33	48,319.19
Duluth	122	[14,574.69]	6,771.98
Total	583	[71,119.99] 505.33	77,917.85
Red Lake Indian Reservation (Minnesota):			
Crookston	350	[53,016.22]	100,807.68
Certain Sioux Indian Lands (Minnesota):			
Under act March 19, 1906, St. Cloud	1	40.00	670.00
Flathead (Montana):			
Missoula	1	80.00	160.00
Crow Indian ceded lands (Montana):			
Billings	398	[56,320.75]	56,320.75
Omaha (Nebraska):			
O'Neill	4	[160.00] 186.89	5,208.58
Devils Lake Indian Reservation (North Dakota):			
Devils Lake	506	[64,727.08] 154.95	68,906.26
Wichita ceded land (Oklahoma):			
Elreno	378	[56,184.89]	70,231.10
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian lands (Oklahoma):			
Lawton	2,400	[383,417.93]	846,397.93
Umatilla (Oregon):			
La Grande	40	[694.69] 3,162.37	2,097.18

a Interest and installment payments.

Indian lands disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, by States and offices—Continued.

State and office.	Entries and partial payments.	Acres.	Receipts.
Grande Ronde Indian Reservation (Oregon):			
Portland	33	9,503.06	$9,917.44
Sioux (South Dakota):			
Chamberlain	191	[25,453.67] 335.61	20,078.17
Huron	1	[160.00]	80.00
Pierre	4	[559.70]	419.85
Rapid City	5	[760.00]	380.00
Watertown	3	[160.00] 160.00	340.00
Total	204	[27,093.37] 495.61	21,298.02
Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation (South Dakota):			
Mitchell	1,648	[225,662.63]	353,214.39
Uintah Valley Indian Reservation (Utah):			
Vernal	422	[1,612.19] 1,493.48	28,633.84
Colville Indian Reservation (Washington):			
Spokane	244	[2,766.09] 31,226.01	82,651.29
Waterville	59	4,083.49	11,344.03
Total	303	[2,766.09] 35,309.50	93,995.32
Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation (Wyoming):			
Lander	637	[94,543.31] 40.35	47,835.74

RECAPITULATION.

State.	Entries and payments.	Acres.	Receipts.
Alabama	5	323.20	$404.00
California	44	[5,918.61]	2,355.19
Colorado	674	[23,082.77] 72,465.09	97,175.10
Idaho	14		140.00
Kansas	106	[1,951.46] 7,214.65	9,119.33
Minnesota	934	[124,136.21] 545.33	179,395.53
Montana	399	[56,320.75] 80.00	56,480.75
Nebraska	4	[160.00] 186.89	5,208.58
North Dakota	506	[64,727.08] 154.95	68,906.26
Oklahoma	2,778	[439,602.82]	916,629.03
Oregon	73	[694.69] 12,665.43	12,014.62
South Dakota	1,852	[252,756.00] 495.61	374,512.41
Utah	422	[1,612.19] 1,493.48	28,633.84
Washington	303	[2,766.09] 35,309.50	93,995.32
Wyoming	637	[94,543.31] 40.35	47,835.74
Total	8,751	[1,068,271.98] 130,974.48	1,892,805.70

Areas of public and Indian lands disposed of for cash and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural-college and other kinds of scrip, and located with military bounty-land warrants, and selected by States and railroads each year ended June 30, from 1901 to 1907, inclusive.

State or Territory.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	97,069.59	79,030.51	118,015.48	95,338.63	97,561.08	102,621.51	92,530.30
Alaska	1,190.41	1,440.67	1,723.37	1,770.65	2,973.11	4,925.86	7,132.16
Arizona	151,718.44	449,175.64	142,775.78	234,085.06	151,340.84	107,054.87	86,121.64
Arkansas	393,042.30	351,997.42	425,695.34	516,964.53	416,583.11	441,530.07	496,015.40
California	635,074.42	656,406.35	957,507.84	986,253.31	1,032,758.32	809,811.28	579,294.93
Colorado	693,847.60	1,107,613.48	1,620,391.95	1,679,617.79	621,100.25	1,597,010.38	2,483,666.69
Florida	129,633.16	109,599.88	2,996,591.76	286,095.63	326,579.30	166,053.73	109,663.03
Idaho	885,422.90	671,327.03	700,472.55	855,754.73	609,568.10	734,763.70	1,162,745.25
Illinois	325.68	4.80	303.07	4.90	40.00	40.00	296.30
Indiana		5,733.06	20.97		9.30		129.70
Iowa	14,377.75	373,989.47	903.02	952.39	1,010.84	957.93	195.65
Kansas	409,241.97	233,210.20	457,529.18	268,627.46	273,100.34	669,438.67	611,726.97
Louisiana	244,763.76	11.15	188,457.17	95,324.72	269,200.68	80,086.61	89,608.79
Michigan	55,217.60	51,224.89	59,689.43	47,580.07	41,519.50	38,669.10	42,828.40
Minnesota	759,931.83	697,427.44	933,845.87	1,098,763.74	835,314.29	397,567.07	324,418.22
Mississippi	113,851.45	80,395.39	119,124.82	82,201.70	77,034.04	75,856.78	55,645.26
Missouri	114,204.81	67,808.37	98,080.95	117,304.56	104,096.72	101,426.89	154,871.72
Montana	1,359,696.52	1,354,222.54	1,533,205.29	1,052,994.63	1,086,290.05	1,782,279.90	1,218,780.97
Nebraska	675,230.16	536,762.24	503,531.32	1,318,931.13	4,792,351.65	1,736,964.79	1,785,762.47
Nevada	9,386.14	34,627.63	206,643.67	216,468.06	88,563.48	278,904.38	47,254.63
New Jersey						90.03	
New Mexico	773,664.04	443,507.26	886,276.60	601,360.93	603,264.07	1,235,059.38	2,758,006.91
North Dakota	2,084,690.68	2,548,606.34	2,935,112.18	1,798,551.95	1,679,722.76	3,325,828.23	2,256,423.56
Ohio		131.02	45.00				
Oklahoma	1,896,587.34	4,413,556.24	1,544,317.90	1,394,227.56	770,225.35	1,426,306.46	2,007,753.84
Oregon	995,663.35	1,297,632.14	1,926,395.13	1,172,415.14	769,480.58	617,293.21	951,481.34
South Dakota	467,523.20	670,261.59	755,853.40	823,240.29	1,028,149.12	1,707,684.39	1,502,411.24
Utah	495,704.18	380,441.50	165,006.03	133,503.01	185,517.13	413,030.21	334,827.36
Washington	990,497.09	1,261,567.45	1,418,319.48	961,822.89	773,541.23	989,907.66	911,327.34
Wisconsin	119,703.88	154,024.90	113,766.27	89,949.98	72,012.71	55,592.44	28,966.92
Wyoming	995,536.05	1,456,798.70	2,014,698.83	402,192.24	347,714.32	534,431.94	897,679.59
Total	15,562,796.30	19,488,535.30	22,824,299.65	16,332,297.68	17,056,622.27	19,431,187.47	20,997,566.58

Business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at private entry	1	80.53			$100.70
Sales of land at public auction	4	122.35			182.65
Sales of timber and stone lands	70	5,949.09			14,875.15
Sales of town sites, Claiborne	5	144.84			869.04
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	156	278.82			376.19
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	137	[12,841.03]			16,038.38
Under act March 3, 1887	2	159.26			
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants	1	[80.40]			100.50
Total cash sales	376	6,734.89			32,542.61
Original homestead entries	982	83,976.89	$2,117.77	$6,610.00	8,727.77
Final homestead entries	410	[37,496.53]	943.08		943.08
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	1	38.28		2.00	2.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	10	1,200.00		30.00	30.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	2	157.23			
Lieu selections, act Mar. 3, 1903	2	99.81			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	70			700.00	700.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				78.00	78.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				949.34	949.34
Total	1,853	92,207.10	3,060.85	8,369.34	43,972.80
Sales of Cherokee Indian school lands	5	323.20			404.00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,593.97; total, $8,593.97.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	14	1,256.08			$5,777.50
Sales of coal lands	30	4,771.79			47,717.94
Sales of town sites	2	559.81			699.77
Total cash sales	46	6,587.68			54,195.21
Original homestead entries	15	544.48	$20.48	$80.00	100.48
Final homestead entries	15	[544.48]	20.48		20.48
Applications to purchase coal lands	41			410.00	410.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	52			520.00	520.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	56			560.00	560.00
Coal land declaratory statements	153			459.00	459.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				66.97	66.97
Total	378	7,132.16	40.96	2,095.97	56,332.14

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,899.30; incidental expenses, $855.33; total, $6,754.63.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Sales of land at private entry	1	35.38			$44.23
Sales of land at public auction	1	35.40			212.40
Sales of mineral lands	157	8,798.49			42,710.00
Sales of coal lands	5	800.00			16,000.00
Sales under act Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 502)	1	40.25			50.31
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	27	96.86			123.59
Original entries under the desert-land act	60	10,036.09			2,509.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	12	[1,831.96]			1,831.96
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	17	[2,424.31]			3,230.39
Total cash sales	281	19,844.47			66,711.88
Original homestead entries	465	66,037.17	$2,525.82	$4,245.00	6,770.82
Final homestead entries	96	[12,467.22]	510.37		510.37
Lands entered with Wyandotte scrip	2	80.00		2.00	2.00
Indian allotments	1	160.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	161			1,610.00	1,610.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	6			60.00	60.00
Valentine scrip filing	1			1.00	1.00
Coal land declaratory statements	8			24.00	24.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Town site declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				23.00	23.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				733.32	733.32
Total	1,024	86,121.64	3,036.19	6,707.32	76,455.39

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,900; incidental expenses, $2,179.38; total, $8,079.38.

CAMDEN, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction	5	120.00			$150.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	273	51,417.79			78,544.67
Sales of mineral lands	2	140.00			350.00
Supplemental payment	1				75.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, sale under act June 27, 1906	1	48.66			121.65
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	61	305.97			379.97
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	169	[19,715.18]			24,643.96
Cash sales not on file for military bounty-land warrants	1	[79.67]			99.58
Total cash sales	511	82,030.62			104,364.83
Original homestead entries	906	99,576.59	$2,480.34	$7,035.00	9,515.34
Final homestead entries	440	[50,571.74]	1,259.25		1,259.25
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	24	2,851.17		78.00	78.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	8	320.00			
Scrip locations, act Dec. 28, 1878	8	120.00			

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CAMDEN, ARK.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	273			$2,730.00	$2,730.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				46.00	46.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,177.10	1,177.10
Total	2,168	134,818.18	$3,739.59	11,088.10	119,192.52

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,164.29; expense of depositing public moneys, $18.85; total, $8,183.14.

DARDANELLE, ARK.

Sales of timber and stone lands	84	10,083.28			$25,208.27
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	44	191.71			239.92
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	48	[6,711.40]			8,389.37
Total cash sales	176	10,274.99			33,837.56
Original homestead entries	716	89,936.80	$2,276.63	$6,075.00	8,351.63
Final homestead entries	201	[25,640.63]	619.17		619.17
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	84			840.00	840.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				28.00	28.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				687.25	687.25
Total	1,181	100,251.79	2,895.80	7,637.25	44,370.61

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,281.64; expense of depositing public moneys, $1.75; total, $7,283.39.

HARRISON, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	28	2,758.19			6,895.48
Sales of mineral lands	48	6,343.18			15,925.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	100	374.35			467.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	81	[8,560.80]			10,701.02
Total cash sales	258	9,515.72			34,039.44
Original homestead entries	1,348	148,801.74	$3,720.24	$10,435.00	14,155.24
Final homestead entries	584	[70,079.09]	1,752.00		1,752.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	40			400.00	400.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	33			330.00	330.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				53.00	53.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,084.63	1,084.63
Total	2,269	158,317.46	5,472.24	12,330.63	51,842.31

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,433.12; expense of depositing public moneys, $4.55; total, $8,437.67.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction	1	10.85			$13.57
Sales of timber and stone lands	53	6,140.67			15,351.67
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	39	224.91			281.21
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	27	[2,666.96]			3,333.69
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants	2	[320.00]			400.00
Total cash sales	122	6,376.43			19,380.14

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries	876	93,292.21	$2,259.35	$6,660.00	$9,619.35
Final homestead entries	351	[35,062.95]	907.80		907.80
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	18	2,520.00		63.00	63.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	2	160.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	53			530.00	530.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				5.00	5.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,026.13	1,026.13
Total	1,427	102,508.64	3,267.15	8,296.13	20,965.42

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,260; total, $7,260.

EUREKA, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	7	567.97			$709.97
Sales of timber and stone lands	134	20,291.43			50,726.64
Sales of mineral lands	2	35.05			180.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	14	81.04			101.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	4	[520.00]			660.00
Total cash sales	161	20,975.49			52,369.92
Original homestead entries	99	13,653.62	$512.01	$900.00	1,412.01
Final homestead entries	49	[6,893.30]	258.49		258.49
State selections under various grants	27	2,127.43		54.00	54.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	134			1,340.00	1,340.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				29.00	29.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				590.60	590.60
Total	473	36,756.54	770.50	2,936.60	56,077.02
Cash receipts from sales of Round Valley Indian Reservation land					318.00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,814.48; incidental expenses, $437.44; total, $5,251.92.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Sales of mineral lands	9	393.57			$1,990.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	2.49			3.11
Original entries under the desert-land act	6	960.00			240.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	17	[3,080.36]			3,080.36
Total cash sales	33	1,356.06			5,313.47
Original homestead entries	25	3,560.00	$139.50	$225.00	364.50
Final homestead entries	13	[1,990.80]	75.00		75.00
State selections under various grants	42	5,841.23		84.00	84.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	12			120.00	120.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Townsite declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				708.90	708.90
Total	130	10,757.29	214.50	1,180.90	6,708.87

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,276.66; incidental expenses, $199.86; expense of depositing public moneys, $26.40; total, $2,502.92.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	2	679.79			$849.74
Sales of timber and stone lands	25	2,151.56			5,378.90
Sales of mineral lands	5	976.54			2,485.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	12	52.34			81.70
Original entries under the desert-land act	415	87,770.72			21,942.88
Final entries under the desert-land act	26	[6,242.02]			6,242.02
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	7	[1,063.13]			1,728.92
Sales under act Mar. 3, 1887	2	827.25			234.06
Amount recovered from Southern Pacific Railroad Co. on suit for land erroneously granted to and sold by said company					300.00
Total cash sales	494	92,458.20			39,243.22
Original homestead entries	266	38,879.47	$2,095.61	$2,510.00	4,605.61
Final homestead entries	38	[5,410.46]	274.30		274.30
State selections under various grants	7	599.15		14.00	14.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	632	100,971.94		1,264.00	1,264.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	25			250.00	250.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	8			80.00	80.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6			18.00	18.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				66.00	66.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				772.88	772.88
Total	1,478	232,908.76	2,369.91	4,987.88	46,601.01

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,284.84; total, $9,284.84.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	10	762.49			$1,160.32
Sales of timber and stone lands	3	402.28			1,005.70
Sales of mineral lands	2	1,198.79			3,000.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	7	[981.65]			1,227.05
Total cash sales	22	2,363.56			6,393.07
Final homestead entries	71	[10,157.71]	$392.02		392.02
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3			$30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				259.39	259.39
Total	96	2,363.56	392.02	289.39	7,074.48
Receipts from sales of Round Valley Indian Reservation lands:					
Payments by installments	39	[5,918.61]			1,697.68
Interest payments					339.51
Total	39	[5,918.61]			2,037.19

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,809.26; incidental expenses, $2,879.81; total, $4,689.07.

REDDING, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	7	520.00			$650.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	418	59,966.15			149,915.55
Sales of mineral lands	28	1,689.84			6,015.00
Sale of town site	1	195.65			489.13
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	35	207.77			316.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	8	[1,078.52]			1,396.30
Amount recovered from Central Pacific Railroad Co. on suit for land erroneously granted to and sold by said company					450.00
Total cash sales	497	62,579.41			159,232.87

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DENVER, COLO.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries	1,639	251,400.95	$15,344.11	$15,925.00	$31,269.11
Final homestead entries	215	[31,914.90]	1,590.53		1,590.53
State selections under various grants	97	13,995.74		194.00	194.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	134			1,340.00	1,340.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	126			1,260.00	1,260.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	9			90.00	90.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	20			60.00	60.00
Coal land declaratory statements	13			39.00	39.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				207.00	207.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,394.83	1,394.83
Total	3,470	425,164.43	16,934.64	20,499.83	160,242.85

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,160.22; total, $10,160.22.

DURANGO, COLO.

Sales of timber and stone lands	141	20,172.27			$50,420.73
Sales of mineral lands	46	1,364.36			6,702.50
Sales of coal lands	2	120.00			2,000.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	22.75			28.44
Original entries under the desert-land act	32	4,357.26			1,089.29
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[80.00]			80.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	11	[1,480.00]			1,850.00
Sales under act June 25, 1906 (34 Stat., 459)	1	30.00			37.50
Total cash sales	239	26,066.64			62,218.45
Original homestead entries	99	14,141.99	$530.66	$930.00	1,460.66
Final homestead entries	44	[6,195.80]	228.47		228.47
Original homestead entries, Southern Ute Indian lands	109	13,853.20	521.15	925.00	1,446.15
Final homestead entries, Southern Ute Indian lands	34	[4,533.12]	170.03		170.03
Original homestead entries, Ute lands	15	1,881.27	70.54	125.00	195.54
Commissions on commuted Indian lands (Ute)			13.00		13.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	204			2,040.00	2,040.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	46			460.00	460.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Preemption declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements	8			24.00	24.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				699.28	699.28
Total	805	55,943.10	1,533.85	5,258.28	69,010.58
Cash sales of Southern Ute Indian lands:					
Timber and stone	63	9,885.71			24,714.28
Excess payments on homesteads, etc	7	25.37			31.73
Original desert	52	8,606.01			2,151.52
Final desert	46	[8,551.65]			8,551.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash	4	[520.00]			650.00
Soldiers' additional homestead	3	[121.56]			151.95
Total	175	18,517.09 [9,193.21]			36,251.13
Cash sales of Ute Indian land under act June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882:					
Sale of land at public auction	1	122.79			153.50

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,000; incidental expenses, $1,694.82; total, $7,694.82.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

VISALIA, CAL.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	13	1,481.23			$3,384.60
Sales of timber and stone lands	6	550.24			1,375.70
Sales of mineral lands	17	4,530.71			11,395.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	25	158.59			244.83
Original entries under the desert-land act	71	14,122.03			3,530.70
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[629.52]			629.52
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	5	[800.00]			1,600.00
Total cash sales	141	20,842.80			22,160.35
Original homestead entries	291	43,701.50	$2,397.86	$2,775.00	5,172.86
Final homestead entries	29	[4,306.73]	219.48		219.48
State selections under various grants	178	22,862.69		356.00	356.00
Indian allotments	1	80.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	6			60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	13			130.00	130.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				751.42	751.42
Total	659	87,486.99	2,617.34	4,081.42	28,859.11

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,366.98; incidental expenses, $519.20; expense of depositing public moneys, $24.55; total, $5,910.73.

DEL NORTE, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction	1	80.00			$100.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	17	1,738.09			4,345.26
Sales of mineral lands	9	364.43			1,840.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	15	36.78			45.91
Original entries under the desert land-act	42	8,363.44			2,090.87
Final entries under the desert-land act	7	[1,040.00]			1,040.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	2	[319.17]			398.96
Total cash sales	93	10,582.74			9,861.00
Original homestead entries	111	16,075.43	$602.86	$1,025.00	1,627.86
Final homestead entries	45	[6,669.06]	250.10		250.10
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	17			170.00	170.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	12			120.00	120.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				200.95	200.95
Total	279	26,658.17	852.96	1,530.95	12,244.91

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,556.14; incidental expenses, $274.36; expense of depositing public moneys, $7.50; total, $2,838.00.

DENVER, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction	30	2,112.38			$3,128.48
Sales of timber and stone lands	139	17,777.41			44,445.14
Sales of mineral lands	128	1,855.64			8,622.50
Sales of coal lands	3	480.00			4,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	121	398.04			651.40
Original entries under the desert-land act	677	135,542.52			33,887.51
Final entries under the desert-land act	67	[12,929.44]			13,029.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	51	[7,714.88]			14,243.62
Grant to city of Boulder, act of Feb. 28, 1899 (30 Stat., 915)	1	1,601.75			
Total cash sales	1,217	159,767.74			122,808.09

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GUNNISON, COLO.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Cash sales of Ute Indian lands:					
Preemption	8	1,191.15			$1,488.94
Timber and stone	9	520.19			1,300.48
Mineral	8	289.21			990.00
Coal	2	120.00			2,400.00
Excess payments on homesteads, etc.	1	63			.79
Original desert	8	1,737.09			434.28
Final desert	3	[160.00]			160.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total	40	[320.00] 3,858.27			6,974.49

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,995.22; incidental expenses, $153.36; expense of depositing public moneys, $7.65; total, $2,156.23.

HUGO, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction	3	175.61			$624.87
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	279	1,161.65			1,977.20
Original entries under the desert-land act	159	31,021.45			7,755.39
Final entries under desert-land act	1	[120.00]			120.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	70	[11,034.06]			18,192.58
Total cash sales	512	32,358.71			28,670.04
Original homestead entries	4,109	649,355.32	$35,517.44	$40,775.00	76,292.44
Final homestead entries	52	[8,257.28]	455.78		455.78
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
State selections under various grants	23	3,321.63		46.00	46.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	74			222.00	222.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				26.00	26.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				695.64	695.64
Total	4,775	685,035.66	35,973.22	41,780.64	106,423.90

Salaries, fees and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,518.93; total, $7,518.93.

LAMAR, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction	1	160.00			$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	2	319.67			799.18
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	161	516.14			701.18
Original entries under the desert-land act	287	55,303.30			13,826.66
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[489.98]			489.98
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	23	[3,583.87]			4,479.84
Total cash sales	478	56,299.11			20,496.84
Original homestead entries	1,912	302,980.58	$12,960.91	$19,005.00	31,965.91
Final homestead entries	76	[11,550.34]	451.29		451.29
State selections under various grants	9	1,360.00		18.00	18.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	38			114.00	114.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				434.23	434.23
Total	2,515	360,639.69	13,412.20	19,600.23	53,509.27

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,952.61; incidental expenses, $711.37; total, $6,663.98.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	7	760.00			1,900.00
Sales of mineral lands	61	2,452.42			8,922.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	4.33			5.45
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	160.00			40.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[160.00]			160.00
Total cash sales	72	3,416.75			11,077.95
Original homestead entries	36	5,417.82	$204.00	$345.00	549.00
Final homestead entries	8	[1,200.00]	45.00		45.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	7			70.00	70.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	51			510.00	510.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				91.35	91.35
Total	175	8,834.57	249.00	1,026.35	12,353.30

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,151.89; incidental expenses, $9.84; expense of depositing public moneys, $8.30; total, $2,170.03.

MONTROSE, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	20	2,515.48			6,288.70
Sales of mineral lands	41	897.26			4,565.00
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	2	3.09			3.85
Original entries under the desert-land act	11	1,880.00			470.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[533.32]			533.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	5	[788.49]			985.60
Total cash sales	83	5,375.83			13,296.47
Original homestead entries	30	4,349.75	$162.20	$280.00	442.20
Final homestead entries	26	[4,076.27]	153.00		153.00
Original homestead entries, Ute Indian land	329	39,713.02	1,473.90	2,660.00	4,133.90
Final homestead entries, Ute Indian land	10	[1,399.29]	52.55		52.55
Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ute Indian lands			63.55		63.55
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	51			510.00	510.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	25			250.00	250.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Preemption declaratory statements	101			303.00	303.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	25			75.00	75.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,171.30	1,171.30
Total	684	49,438.60	1,905.20	5,304.30	20,505.97
Cash sales of Ute Indian lands:					
Preemption	39	5,025.43			6,281.83
Timber and stone	31	3,977.53			9,943.85
Mineral	1	175.62			880.00
Coal	5	440.00			8,800.00
Excess payments on homestead entries, etc	9	42.68			53.51
Original desert	144	23,007.20			5,751.92
Final desert	47	[5,364.13]			5,364.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash	13	[1,693.87]			2,117.29
Total	289	[7,058.00] / 32,668.46			39,192.53

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,549.52; total, $7,549.52.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

PUEBLO, COLO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	18	1,195.80			$1,995.09
Sales of timber and stone lands	123	16,385.74			40,964.35
Sales of mineral lands	33	606.26			2,222.80
Sales of coal lands	5	600.79]			12,015.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	156	713.10			942.77
Original entries under the desert-land act	300	78,617.29			19,654.37
Final entries under the desert-land act	51	[10,343.78			25,343.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	46	[7,113.55]			8,899.30
Total cash sales	822	98,118.98			98,978.96
Original homestead entries	1,807	278,506.58	$11,231.04	$17,635.00	28,866.04
Final homestead entries	236	[34,402.61]	1,293.46		1,293.46
State selections under various grants	101	9,417.69		202.00	202.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	123			1,230.00	1,230.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	20			200.00	200.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	15			45.00	45.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	7			21.00	21.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				79.00	79.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				744.79	744.79
Total	3,133	386,043.25	12,524.52	20,162.79	129,666.27

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,822.15; total, $10,822.15.

STERLING, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction	4	240.00			$330.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	168	602.73			797.17
Original entries under the desert-land act	163	32,997.83			8,248.76
Final entries under the desert-land act	3	[318.66]			318.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	45	[6,941.68]			9,215.48
Total cash sales	383	33,840.56			18,910.07
Original homestead entries	1,896	298,707.53	$12,096.81	$18,785.00	30,881.81
Final homestead entries	124	[19,719.55]	800.94		800.94
State selections under various grants	231	34,379.63		462.00	462.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	17			51.00	51.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	7			21.00	21.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				48.00	48.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,000.01	1,000.01
Total	2,658	366,927.72	12,897.75	20,367.01	52,174.83

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,449.30; expense of depositing public moneys, $25.90; total, $7,475.20.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	4	160.99			$211.22
Sales of timber and stone lands	187	21,276.47			53,143.22
Sale under act of Aug. 31, 1852	1	40.15			50.10
Sale under act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 634)	1	40.00			50.09
Sales of abandoned military reservations and payments thereon	1	69.75			383.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	163	222.66			278.82
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	185	[23,301.04]			29,126.61
Total cash sales	542	21,810.02			83,243.96
Original homestead entries	623	68,524.71	$1,715.24	$4,895.00	6,610.24
Final homestead entries	229	[26,927.42]	673.58		673.58
State selections under various grants	7	223.43		14.00	14.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	8	999.45		25.00	25.00
Lands entered with private-land scrip	1	40.00			
Palatka scrip location	1	40.22		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	187			1,870.00	1,870.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				829.12	829.12
Total	1,598	91,637.83	2,388.82	7,651.12	93,283.90

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,450; incidental expenses, $4,727.21; expense of depositing public moneys, $16.10; total, $10,193.31.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	7	800.63			2,001.70
Sales of mineral lands	2	90.94			460.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments thereon					13,351.20
Excess payment on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	72	343.16			445.75
Original entries under the desert-land act	184	25,732.31			6,433.94
Final entries under the desert-land act	130	[18,181.81]			18,181.81
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	37	[5,091.28]			6,364.12
Commuted timber-culture entry	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	434	27,007.04			47,488.52
Original homestead entries	873	119,544.47	$4,477.25	$7,840.00	12,317.25
Final homestead entries	263	[38,500.40]	1,442.59		1,442.59
Commissions on commuted Indian lands			220.95		220.95
State selections under various grants	355	55,324.20		710.00	710.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	1	40.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	7			70.00	70.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				701.85	701.85
Total	1,937	201,915.71	6,140.79	9,350.85	62,980.16
Cash sales—Shoshone and Bannock Indian lands: Town lots—(Pocatello)	14				140.00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,310.22; total, $8,310.22.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BOISE, IDAHO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$80.00
Sales of land by preemption entry	1	159.81			199.81
Sales of timber and stone lands	146	16,900.68			44,301.72
Sales of mineral lands	21	780.01			2,597.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	47	235.43			294.33
Original entries under the desert-land act	300	51,720.49			12,930.25
Final entries under the desert-land act	57	[8,949.62]			8,958.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	80	[11,661.88]			14,577.36
Total cash sales	653	69,836.42			84,869.44
Original homestead entries	807	99,615.63	$3,735.78	$6,650.00	10,385.78
Final homestead entries	186	[26,806.83]	1,005.22		1,005.22
State selections under various grants	19	2,360.00		38.00	38.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	26	1,459.35		52.00	52.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	141			1,410.00	1,410.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	20			200.00	200.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				99.00	99.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,184.55	1,184.55
Total	1,858	173,271.40	4,741.00	9,651.55	99,261.99

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,402.49; total, $9,402.49.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

Sales of timber and stone lands	326	43,691.85			$109,229.50
Sales of mineral lands	48	3,903.62			19,525.00
Sales of town sites	1	66.73			166.85
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	33	250.72			486.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	96	[12,599.40]			22,364.50
Total cash sales	504	47,912.92			151,772.60
Original homestead entries	329	41,379.73	$2,817.05	$2,895.00	5,712.05
Final homestead entries	269	[37,622.95]	2,597.45		2,597.45
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			6.00		6.00
State selections under various grants	90	9,201.75		180.00	180.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	213	32,172.54		426.00	426.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	326			3,260.00	3,260.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	61			610.00	610.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	7			70.00	70.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				17.00	17.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,642.05	1,642.05
Total	1,799	130,666.94	5,420.50	9,100.05	166,293.15

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,913.73; expense of depositing public moneys, $12.15, total, $7,925.88.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HAILEY, IDAHO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	560.00			$1,400.00
Sales of mineral lands	13	1,348.09			6,377.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	21	86.00			107.54
Original entries under the desert-land act	309	60,271.00			15,067.75
Final entries under the desert-land act	43	[5,269.42]			5,269.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	11	[1,555.44]			1,944.29
Sales of "Heyburn" town lots	74				10,975.00
Sales of "Rupert" town lots	127				50,560.00
Total cash sales	603	62,265.09			91,701.50
Original homestead entries	628	70,433.05	$2,641.42	$4,775.00	7,416.42
Final homestead entries	89	[10,608.53]	397.83		397.83
State selections under various grants	1,926	311,347.97		3,852.00	3,852.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	23	3,079.88		46.00	46.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5			50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	17			170.00	170.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				93.00	93.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				169.38	169.38
Total	3,299	447,125.99	3,039.25	9,200.38	103,941.13

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,638.17; expense of depositing public moneys, $13.15; total, $7,651.32.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Sales of timber and stone lands	880	118,537.34			$301,012.66
Sales of mineral lands	7	361.61			1,425.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	51	325.92			407.15
Original entries under the desert-land act	3	400.00			100.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[58.25]			58.25
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	69	[9,078.32]			15,231.79
Soldiers' and sailors' additional homestead entry	1	[20.00]			75.00
Total cash sales	1,012	119,624.87			318,309.85
Original homestead entries	463	59,594.13	$2,233.98	$4,025.00	6,258.98
Final homestead entries	452	[63,009.32]	2,358.94		2,358.94
Final commissions on commuted homesteads, Indian lands			57.76		57.76
State selections under various grants	19	2,631.80		38.00	38.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	182	27,914.41		364.00	364.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	879			8,790.00	8,790.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	8			80.00	80.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				29.00	29.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,938.37	1,938.37
Total	3,016	209,765.21	4,650.68	15,267.37	338,227.90

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,017.36; expense of depositing public moneys, $87.85; total, $9,105.21.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CASS LAKE, MINN.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
ds listed or selected under grants to railads	26	1,764.69		$52.00	$52.00
lications to purchase timber and stone nds	125			1,250.00	1,250.00
liers' and sailors' homestead declaratory atements	1			2.00	2.00
ount received for cancellation notices				81.00	81.00
ount received for reducing testimony to riting				1,284.11	1,284.11
Total	1,136	54,111.41	$2,649.84	5,619.11	48,221.22
s of Chippewa Indian lands:					
Homestead entries commuted to cash	114	[15,595.91]			18,349.85
Partial payments on Chippewa lands	60	[7,597.69]			2,075.83
Town sites	1	320.00			2,401.00
Total	175	[23,193.60] 320.00			22,826.68

laries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,787.32; total, 7.32.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

s of land at public auction	2	80.00			$100.00
s of timber and stone lands	1	40.00			100.00
ss payments on homestead, timberlture, and other entries and locations	10	41.34			51.71
mestead entries commuted to cash under tion 2301, R. S.	56	[7,517.65]			9,697.07
Total cash sales	69	161.34			9,948.78
nal homestead entries	189	23,124.23	$589.68	$1,595.00	2,184.68
homestead entries	326	[44,729.86]	1,187.38		1,187.38
al homestead entries, Red Lake In- Reservation	39	4,644.91	116.10	310.00	426.10
al homestead entries, Chippewa In- lands	314	44,460.34	1,110.66	2,875.00	3,985.66
omestead entries, Chippewa Indian	316	[45,757.93]	1,087.51		1,087.51
isted or selected under grants to rail-	2	239.91		4.00	4.00
ommissions on commuted Indian			1,551.54		1,551.54
ions to purchase timber and stone	1			10.00	10.00
received for cancellation notices				94.00	94.00
received for reducing testimony to				1,400.17	1,400.17
al	1,256	72,630.73	5,642.87	6,288.17	21,879.82
rom sales of Chippewa Indian					
tead entries commuted to cash prior payments)	232	[34,039.21]			41,662.94
ment payments	52	[7,312.49]			6,424.59
tes	2	185.33			231.66
	286	[41,351.70] 185.33			48,319.19
of Chippewa lands under act 1889					760.00
					49,079.19
sales of Red Lake Indian Reserved lands:					
entries commuted to cash r payments)	177	[27,696.70]			82,477.43
payments	173	[25,319.52]			18,330.25
	350	[53,016.22]			100,807.68

and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,981.03; total

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	40.00			$160.00
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants	3	[280.00]			360.00
Total cash sales	4	40.00			480.00
Original homestead entries	1	52.43	$1.31	$5.00	6.31
Final homestead entries	3	[207.13]	10.37		10.37
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				578.65	578.65
Total	9	92.43	11.68	593.65	1,055.33

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,609.43; incidental expenses, $3.44; total, $1,612.87.

COLBY, KANS.

Sales of land at public auction	47	2,540.61			$4,456.88
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	30	68.99			120.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	8	[1,193.04]			1,491.31
Total cash sales	85	2,609.60			6,067.63
Original homestead entries	600	84,548.92	$3,368.59	$5,415.00	8,783.59
Final homestead entries	170	[25,235.78]	923.17		923.17
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				85.00	85.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				730.64	730.64
Total	856	87,158.52	4,291.76	6,232.64	16,612.03

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,730.56; expense of depositing public moneys, $3.50; total, $7,734.06.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Sales of land at public auction	96	3,791.66			$25,298.86
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	136	384.64			650.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	33	[5,110.08]			6,412.71
Total cash sales	265	4,176.30			32,362.23
Original homestead entries	3,303	511,770.21	$15,006.32	$32,335.00	47,341.32
Final homestead entries	276	[43,076.96]	1,290.54		1,290.54
Preemption declaratory statements	20			40.00	40.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	76			152.00	152.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				191.00	191.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,736.96	1,736.96
Total	3,943	515,946.51	16,296.86	34,460.96	83,120.05
Receipts from sales of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands:					
Full payments	82	6,174.24			7,717.80
First payments	6	968.44			302.64
Payments subsequent to first payments	12	[1,655.48]			803.10
Interest payments					127.01
Total	100	{[1,655.48] 7,142.68}			8,950.55

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,943.55; expense of depositing public moneys, $28.68; total, $10,972.23.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	4	226.79			$436.23
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	3	[200.00]			350.00
Total cash sales	7	226.79			786.23
Original homestead entries	18	1,180.50	$51.07	$100.00	151.07
Final homestead entries	20	[1,727.47]	78.41		78.41
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				61.75	61.75
Total	45	1,407.29	129.48	161.75	1,077.46
Receipts from sales of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands:					
Full payments	1	15.99			20.00
First payments	1	55.98			17.50
Payments subsequent to first payments	3	[135.98]			102.50
Interest payments					4.12
Total	5	[135.98] / 71.97			144.12
Receipts from sales of Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands:					
From payment subsequent to first payment					16.67
From interest payment					7.99
Total					24.66

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,210.31; incidental expenses, $87.85; total, $1,298.16.

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

Sales of timber and stone lands	127	9,421.40			$23,553.74
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	16	47.93			100.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	55	[5,043.57]			7,885.21
Supplemental payment	1	[79.54]			99.43
Total cash sales	199	9,469.33			31,638.58
Original homestead entries	182	11,542.52	$413.04	$1,085.00	1,498.04
Final homestead entries	211	[20,296.14]	705.68		705.68
Supplemental payment on railroad selections				1.00	1.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	4	439.03		11.00	11.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	1	40.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	127			1,270.00	1,270.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,251.98	1,251.98
Total	724	21,490.88	1,118.72	3,633.98	36,391.28

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,300.31; incidental expenses, $267.68; expense of depositing public moneys, $6.75; total, $5,574.74.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	10	[illegible]39.77			$762.42
Sales of timber and stone lands	237	[illegible]65.60			41,415.54
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	84	[illegible]09.43			542.87
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	99	[illegible]13.87]			10,492.34
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants	5	[illegible]82.37]			705.57
Supplemental payments	4	[illegible]10.75]			511.03
Total cash sales	439	[illegible]74.80			54,229.77
Original homestead entries	515	[illegible]17.30	$965.31	$3,140.00	4,105.31
Final homestead entries	346	[illegible]69.94]	848.64		848.64
Land listed or selected under grants to railroads	4	[illegible]80.92		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	33	3[illegible]44.65		94.00	94.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	11	1[illegible]13.49			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	237			+2,370.00	2,370.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				64.00	64.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,448.99	1,448.99
Total	1,585	59,231.16	1,813.95	7,124.99	63,168.71

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,955.21; incidental expenses, $3,263.88; total, $9,219.09.

MARQUETTE, MICH.

Sales of land at public auction	4	226.26			$500.80
Sales of timber and stone lands	193	14,724.84			36,812.19
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	14	99.85			124.83
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	37	[2,793.73]			3,492.19
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants	2	[320.00]			400.00
Competitive bids	8				900.00
Total cash sales	258	15,050.95			42,230.01
Original homestead entries	279	27,501.74	$687.23	$2,015.00	2,702.23
Final homestead entries	98	[11,091.32]	273.29		273.29
Lands entered with private land scrip	3	132.30			
Lands entered with Porterfield scrip	1	8.21		1.00	1.00
Indian allotments	1	135.20			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	193			1,930.00	1,930.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,477.43	1,477.43
Total	833	42,828.40	960.52	5,438.43	48,628.96

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,980.65; incidental expenses, $1,679.60; total, $7,660.25.

CASS LAKE, MINN.

Sales of land at public auction	4	85.45			$107.06
Sales of timber and stone lands	125	11,865.04			29,662.64
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	138.24			172.83
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	69	[7,946.56]			9,932.24
Sales under act May 16, 1906	1	42.00			52.50
Supplemental payment	1				25.00
Total cash sales	222	12,130.73			39,952.27
Original homestead entries	209	18,941.90	$473.58	$1,485.00	1,958.58
Final homestead entries	306	[39,684.41]	987.19		987.19
Original homesteads, Chippewa Indian lands	171	21,274.09	531.82	1,465.00	1,996.82
Final homesteads, Chippewa Indian lands	76	[10,692.66]	267.34		267.34
Commissions on commuted Indian lands			389.91		389.91

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CASS LAKE, MINN.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	26	1,764.69		$52.00	$52.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	125			1,250.00	1,250.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				81.00	81.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,284.11	1,284.11
Total	1,136	54,111.41	$2,649.84	5,619.11	48,221.22
Sales of Chippewa Indian lands:					
Homestead entries commuted to cash	114	[15,595.91]			18,349.85
Partial payments on Chippewa lands	60	[7,597.69]			2,075.83
Town sites	1	320.00			2,401.00
Total	175	[23,193.60] 320.00			22,826.68

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,787.32; total, $8,787.32.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Sales of land at public auction	2	80.00			$100.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	40.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	41.34			51.71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	56	[7,517.65]			9,697.07
Total cash sales	69	161.34			9,948.78
Original homestead entries	189	23,124.23	$589.68	$1,595.00	2,184.68
Final homestead entries	326	[44,729.86]	1,187.38		1,187.38
Original homestead entries, Red Lake Indian Reservation	39	4,644.91	116.10	310.00	426.10
Original homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands	314	44,460.34	1,110.66	2,875.00	3,985.66
Final homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands	316	[45,757.93]	1,087.51		1,087.51
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	2	239.91		4.00	4.00
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			1,551.54		1,551.54
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				94.00	94.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,400.17	1,400.17
Total	1,256	72,630.73	5,642.87	6,288.17	21,879.82
Receipts from sales of Chippewa Indian lands:					
Homestead entries commuted to cash (less prior payments)	232	[34,039.21]			41,662.94
Installment payments	52	[7,312.49]			6,424.59
Town sites	2	185.33			231.66
Total	286	[41,351.70] 185.33			48,319.19
Proceeds of Chippewa lands under act Jan. 14, 1889					760.00
Total					49,079.19
Receipts from sales of Red Lake Indian Reservation ceded lands:					
Homestead entries commuted to cash (less prior payments)	177	[27,696.70]			82,477.43
Installment payments	173	[25,319.52]			18,330.25
Total	350	[53,016.22]			100,807.68

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,981.03; total, $8,981.03.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DULUTH, MINN.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	3	103.22			$129.04
Sales of land by preemption entry	1	[15.70]			22.55
Sales of timber and stone lands	593	[1,176.15] 76,265.09			193,814.19
Sale of town site	1	200.00			262.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	110	833.93			1,091.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	62	[8,307.47]			11,087.24
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	771	77,402.24			208,707.78
Original homestead entries	802	93,473.93	$2,457.24	$6,666.00	9,122.24
Final homestead entries	322	[33,475.06]	997.02		997.02
Original homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands	28	2,980.72	74.85	210.00	284.85
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			98.06		98.06
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	173	15,861.52		346.00	346.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	120.00		3.00	3.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	4	127.12			
Lands entered with Valentine scrip	1	11.84		1.00	1.00
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	2	205.75			
Indian allotments	3	241.36			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	593			5,930.00	5,930.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				61.00	61.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,611.37	1,611.37
Total	2,702	190,514.48	3,627.17	14,831.37	225,166.30
Sales of Chippewa Indian lands:					
Homestead entries commuted to cash	30	[3,889.58]			4,100.58
First payments	92	[10,685.11]			2,671.40
Total	122	[14,574.69]			6,771.98

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,137.66; total, $9,137.66.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.[a]

Sales of land at public auction	1	7.50			$9.38
Sales of land under act June 27, 1906	1	54.03			68.08
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887	2	360.00			900.00
Excess payments on homestead and other entries and locations	4	7.32			18.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	17	[1,161.53]			1,772.35
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	26	428.85			2,968.12
Original homestead entries	89	6,140.90	$234.53	$570.00	804.53
Final homestead entries	155	[15,508.28]	605.59		605.59
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	2	46.52		4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				294.03	294.03
Total	272	6,616.27	840.12	884.03	4,692.27
Sales of certain Sioux Indian lands under act Mar. 19, 1906 (34 Stat., 78):					
To State of Minnesota	1	40.00			670.00

[a] In pursuance of Executive order dated Nov. 5, 1906, the land office at St. Cloud, Minn., was permanently closed and discontinued at the close of official business hours on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1906, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Duluth, Minn., on Monday, Dec. 17, 1906.

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,669.83; incidental expenses, $393.34; expenses *of depositing public moneys*, $1.80; total, $2,064.97.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

JACKSON, MISS.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	27	2,251.33			$5,628.52
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	94	388.54			487.04
Balance due on double minimum lands	4	[400.93]			501.14
Supplemental payments	7	30.97			34.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	145	[13,785.63]			17,634.35
Sales under act of Mar. 4, 1907	1	640.00			800.00
Sales under act of Mar. 2, 1895	1	[160.08]			176.10
Total cash sales	279	3,310.84			25,261.15
Original homestead entries	619	47,609.05	$1,204.27	$3,975.00	5,179.27
Final homestead entries	445	[39,463.66]	999.86		999.86
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	30	3,533.47		89.00	89.00
Lands entered with agricultural-college scrip	3	477.18		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	4	141.42			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	27			270.00	270.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				39.00	39.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				982.12	982.12
Total	1,407	55,071.96	2,204.13	5,363.12	32,828.40

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,097.43; incidental expenses, $2,968.70; expense of depositing public moneys, $14; total, $8,080.13.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Sales of land at private entry	671	94,039.16			$118,024.56
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	24	103.57			129.49
Additional payment	2	2.74			3.42
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant	1	80.00			100.00
Total cash sales	698	94,225.47			118,257.47
Orginal homestead entries	740	60,606.25	$1,619.68	$4,840.00	6,459.68
Final homestead entries	445	[40,679.46]	1,105.64		1,105.64
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	1	40.00		2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				44.00	44.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,311.20	1,311.20
Total	1,884	154,871.72	2,725.32	6,197.20	127,179.99

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,324.89; expense of depositing public moneys, $82.90; total, $8,407.79.

BILLINGS, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction	1	57.78			$72.23
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	800.00			2,000.00
Sales of coal lands	24	3,597.19			46,375.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	2	13.28			33.21
Original entries under the desert-land act	17	2,547.42			636.85
Final entries under the desert-land act	7	[1,080.00]			1,080.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	25	[3,122.78]			5,484.18
Total cash sales	81	7,015.67			55,681.57
Original homestead entries	176	24,201.28	$1,815.11	$1,595.00	3,410.11
Final homestead entries	86	[12,188.18]	906.15		906.15
Original homestead entries, Crow Indian ceded lands	398	56,315.10	2,087.32	3,675.00	5,762.32
Final commissions on commuted Crow Indian lands			168.21		168.21
State selections under various grants	3	398.09		6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5			50.00	50.00

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	57			$171.00	$171.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	13			39.00	39.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				186.76	186.76
Total	819	87,930.14	$4,976.79	5,724.76	66,383.12
Sales of Crow Indian ceded lands under act Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 352, part 1): First payments on land entered under the homestead law	398	[56,320.75]			56,320.75

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,372.48; total, $9,372.48.

BOZEMAN, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction	6	470.89			$748.62
Sales of timber and stone lands	14	1,340.56			3,351.40
Sales of mineral lands	4	89.68			455.00
Sales of coal lands	2	338.06			6,361.20
Sale of town site	1	2.34			5.85
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	39.96			78.56
Original entries under the desert-land act	87	13,266.66			3,316.67
Final entries under the desert-land act	102	[14,351.73]			14,350.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	41	[5,279.44]			9,064.86
Total cash sales	264	15,548.15			37,732.64
Original homestead entries	235	33,561.31	$2,473.28	$2,145.00	4,618.28
Final homestead entries	197	[29,377.72]	2,129.42		2,129.42
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			287.73		287.73
State selections under various grants	24	3,737.22		48.00	48.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	73	11,434.01		146.00	146.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	14			140.00	140.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	14			140.00	140.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	21			63.00	63.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				19.00	19.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				602.15	602.15
Total	842	64,280.69	4,890.43	3,303.15	45,926.22

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,658.42; total, $7,658.42.

GLASGOW, MONT.[a]

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	13.91			$17.39
Original entries under the desert-land act	22	3,215.84			803.97
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[960.61]			960.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1	[120.00]			150.00
Total cash sales	32	3,229.75			1,931.97
Original homestead entries	80	12,358.63	$464.98	$788.00	1,252.98
Final homestead entries	3	[464.75]	19.00		19.00
Indian allotments	18	2,837.61			
Coal-land declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				15.46	15.46
Total	136	18,425.99	483.98	812.46	3,228.41

[a] Act to provide for a land district in Valley County, in the State of Montana, to be known as the Glasgow land district, approved Feb. 25, 1907 (34 Stats., p. 929). In pursuance of said act of Congress, the land office at Glasgow, Mont., was opened for the transaction of public business on June 1, 1907.

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $500; incidental expenses, $657.32; total, $1,157.32.

Business transacted at the local land offices—Continued.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	52	4,251.59			$5,484.49
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	1,080.00			2,700.00
Sales of mineral lands	2	57.59			290.00
Sales of coal lands	3	150.74			3,014.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	73	473.54			610.77
Original entries under the desert-land act	278	51,048.88			12,762.27
Final entries under the desert-land act	348	[65,730.14]			65,730.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	44	[5,940.70]			7,425.88
Total cash sales	808	57,062.34			98,018.35
Original homestead entries	734	105,330.35	$3,961.17	$6,865.00	10,826.17
Final homestead entries	400	[58,121.26]	2,196.51		2,196.51
State selections under various grants	199	29,913.47		398.00	398.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	11	1,000.26		22.00	22.00
Indian allotments	109	17,067.16			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	8			80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	9			27.00	27.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				54.00	54.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				884.26	884.26
Total	2,282	210,373.58	6,157.68	8,356.26	112,532.29

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,993.05; incidental expenses, $3,601.75; total, $9,594.80.

HELENA, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction	5	481.92			$802.40
Sales of land by preemption entry	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	97	13,829.01			34,571.67
Sales of mineral lands	157	4,767.95			20,842.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	14	92.67			188.88
Original entries under the desert-land act	85	14,343.41			3,585.86
Final entries under the desert-land act	88	[14,157.93]			14,157.93
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	9	[1,320.00]			2,000.00
Total cash sales	456	33,674.96			76,349.24
Original homestead entries	142	21,463.30	$1,323.92	$1,385.00	2,708.92
Final homestead entries	117	[17,855.95]	1,140.03		1,140.03
State selections under various grants	95	14,596.96		190.00	190.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	306	48,225.24		612.00	612.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	100			1,000.00	1,000.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	198			1,980.00	1,980.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	37			370.00	370.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				7.00	7.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				510.03	510.03
Total	1,456	117,960.46	2,463.95	6,069.03	84,882.22

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,353.59; total, $8,353.59.

Business transacted at the local land offices—Continued.

KALISPELL, MONT.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	739	98,641.71			$246,614.82
Sales of mineral lands	1	38.47			195.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	42.46			74.87
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	160.00			40.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[40.00]			40.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	74	[11,013.90]			15,083.59
Total cash sales	823	98,882.64			262,048.28
Original homestead entries	75	8,976.94	$492.23	$820.00	1,112.23
Final homestead entries	157	[23,317.83]	1,149.80		1,149.80
State selections under various grants	24	3,812.07		48.00	48.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	56	8,467.51		112.00	112.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	730			7,300.00	7,300.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				59.00	59.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,513.07	2,513.07
Total	1,875	120,139.16	1,642.03	10,782.07	274,442.38

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,464.74; total, $7,464.74.

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction	12	1,461.53			$1,826.91
Sales of timber and stone lands	80	8,637.26			21,593.17
Sales of mineral lands	10	885.81			4,460.00
Sales of coal lands	6	548.90			7,089.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments and accrued interest thereon					1,320.49
Excess payments on homesteads, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	35	250.34			316.45
Original entries under the desert-land act	195	30,034.24			7,508.61
Final entries under the desert-land act	129	[19,933.52]			19,941.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	152	[23,139.13]			29,500.78
Total cash sales	619	41,818.08			93,556.76
Original homestead entries	569	86,253.66	$3,448.38	$5,485.00	8,933.38
Final homestead entries	134	[20,185.51]	800.75		800.75
State selections under various grants	37	5,906.80		74.00	74.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	873	135,683.66		1,746.00	1,746.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	80			800.00	800.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	15			45.00	45.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				94.00	94.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				879.41	879.41
Total	2,331	269,662.20	4,249.13	9,149.41	106,955.30

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,644.30; total, $7,644.30.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MILES CITY, MONT.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	35.00			$43.75
Sales of timber and stone lands	10	1,117.91			2,794.77
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	57	256.52			418.92
Original entries under the desert-land act	169	30,027.62			7,506.93
Final entries under the desert-land act	62	[10,624.22]			10,624.22
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	11	[1,496.06]			3,340.15
Total cash sales	310	31,437.05			24,728.74
Original homestead entries	843	129,053.15	$8,081.89	$8,220.00	16,301.89
Final homestead entries	86	[11,782.62]	616.15		616.15
State selections under various grants	22	3,520.00		44.00	44.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	786	121,944.11		1,572.00	1,572.00
Indian allotments	4	678.65			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	10			100.00	100.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	10			30.00	30.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				219.15	219.15
Total	2,077	286,632.96	8,698.04	10,221.15	43,647.93

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,961.44; total, $7,961.44.

MISSOULA, MONT.

Sales of land by preemption entry	12	1,660.21			$2,392.70
Sales of timber and stone lands	173	23,386.69			58,465.79
Sales of mineral lands	9	1,405.21			4,580.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	111.50			241.03
Original entries under the desert-land act	9	1,720.00			430.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	14	[2,634.59]			2,634.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	8	[1,236.82]			2,892.05
Total cash sales	234	28,283.61			71,636.16
Original homestead entries	95	12,471.58	$867.89	$855.00	1,722.89
Final homestead entries	84	[12,496.33]	823.26		823.26
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	18	2,540.60		36.00	36.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	173			1,730.00	1,730.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	12			120.00	120.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Preemption declaratory statements	50			150.00	150.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				703.28	703.28
Total	667	43,295.79	1,691.15	3,610.28	76,937.59
Sales of Flathead Indian lands (Bitter Root Valley): Preemption	1	80.00			160.00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,120.85; expense of depositing public moneys, $44.65; total, $9,165.50.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	22	1,549.95			$2,097.01
Sales of abandoned military reservations and payments thereon	1	[160.00]			377.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	76	428.45			535.86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	16	[2,278.00]			2,847.50
Total cash sales	115	1,977.50			5,858.12
Original homestead entries	1,129	401,325.66	$4,240.94	$10,700.00	14,940.94
Final homestead entries	121	[20,909.05]	462.19		462.19
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	7			14.00	14.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				190.00	190.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				906.15	906.15
Total	1,375	403,303.16	4,703.13	11,818.15	22,379.40

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,686.27; expense of depositing public moneys, $12.50; total, $7,698.77.

BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	9	441.78			$552.24
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	72	235.43			294.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	2	[280.90]			351.13
Total cash sales	83	677.21			1,197.74
Original homestead entries	642	354,627.54	$2,563.00	$6,410.00	8,973.00
Final homestead entries	87	[16,817.74]	334.94		334.94
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6			12.00	12.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				187.00	187.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				765.41	765.41
Total	818	355,304.75	2,897.94	7,374.41	11,470.09

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,886.32; incidental expenses, $1,807.13; total, $6,693.45.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	29	2,267.10			$3,871.39
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	55.40			69.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	12	[1,073.90]			1,342.37
Total cash sales	50	2,322.50			5,282.91
Original homestead entries	232	68,394.14	$856.98	$2,185.00	3,041.98
Final homestead entries	106	[16,780.97]	409.54		409.54
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				34.00	34.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				579.29	579.29
Total	392	70,716.64	1,266.52	2,806.29	9,355.72

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,993.38; incidental expenses, $159.88; total, $3,153.26.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	12	840.00			$1,162.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations and payments thereon					2,825.59
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	54	128.53			171.95
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	5	[504.10]			760.25
Total cash sales	71	968.53			4,919.79
Original homestead entries	1,245	514,795.35	$5,207.30	$12,375.00	17,582.30
Final homestead entries	139	[21,694.22]	817.11		817.11
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	18	2,874.66		36.00	36.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	20			40.00	40.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				330.00	330.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,394.80	1,394.80
Total	1,493	518,638.54	6,024.41	14,175.80	25,120.00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,549.22; expenses of depositing public moneys, $16.90; total, $7,566.12.

O'NEILL, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	26	1,596.44			$2,699.56
Sales of abandoned military reservations and payments thereon					3,199.31
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	12	31.31			39.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	20	[2,313.41]			2,800.98
Total cash sales	58	1,627.75			8,739.03
Original homestead entries	341	125,143.62	$1,346.90	$3,380.00	4,726.90
Final homestead entries	192	[29,173.87]	699.94		699.94
Original homestead entries, Ponca Indian Reservation	2	287.70	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final homestead entries, Ponca Indian Reservation	22	[3,097.38]	77.72		77.72
Commissions on commuted Indian land			9.00		9.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				90.00	90.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,282.67	1,282.67
Total	615	127,059.07	2,141.56	4,772.67	15,653.26
Receipts from sales of Omaha Indian lands	4	[160.00] 186.89			4,029.57
Interest payments					1,179.01
Total	4	[160.00] 186.89			5,208.58

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,621; incidental expenses, $1,161.72; expense of depositing public moneys, $16.30; total, $5,799.02.

VALENTINE, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	21	1,815.84			$2,269.79
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	45	167.87			209.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	11	[1,639.48]			2,049.10
Total cash sales	77	1,983.71			4,528.63
Original homestead entries	588	308,569.71	$2,348.26	$5,875.00	8,223.26
Final homestead entries	257	[44,582.58]	968.58		968.58
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				159.00	159.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				908.85	908.85
Total	925	310,553.42	3,316.84	6,948.85	14,794.32

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,451.75; incidental expenses, $1,590.16; expense of depositing public moneys, $12.90; total, $7,054.81.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CARSON CITY, NEV.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	3	160.00			$400.00
Sales of mineral lands	192	7,813.09			39,145.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	69	830.36			1,248.14
Original entries under the desert-land act	32	6,947.30			1,736.84
Final entries under the desert-land act	9	[1,718.22]			1,718.43
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	2	[311.15]			388.94
Total cash sales	307	15,750.75			44,635.35
Original homestead entries	288	31,508.88	$1,299.09	$2,145.00	3,444.09
Final homestead entries	70	[6,981.16]	294.54		294.54
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3			30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	202			2,020.00	2,020.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	74			740.00	740.00
Valentine scrip filings	3			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	32			96.00	96.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				388.96	388.96
Total	979	47,254.63	1,593.60	5,923.96	53,182.91

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,586.54; expense of depositing public moneys, $61.40; total, $8,647.94.

CLAYTON, N. MEX.

Sales of land at public auction	2	120.00			$210.00
Sales of coal lands	2	255.03			5,100.60
Sales of abandoned military reservations	1	[40.00]			50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	565	897.47			1,121.33
Original entries under the desert-land act	231	37,999.79			9,500.06
Final entries under the desert-land act	11	[1,956.75]			1,956.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	88	[13,697.50]			17,121.87
Total cash sales	900	39,272.29			35,060.61
Original homestead entries	9,657	1,519,746.45	$56,984.70	$95,510.00	152,494.70
Final homestead entries	457	[72,379.04]	2,714.18		2,714.18
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	7	280.00		14.00	14.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	111			333.00	333.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	7			21.00	21.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,123.76	1,123.76
Total	11,140	1,559,298.74	59,698.88	97,026.76	191,786.25

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $5,631.85; total, $11,631.85.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

Sales of mineral lands	40	2,103.15			$10,210.00
Sale of town site	1	80.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	24	113.96			142.43
Original entries under the desert-land act	297	59,170.57			14,792.64
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	19	[2,914.86]			3,643.61
Total cash sales	381	61,467.68			28,888.68
Original homestead entries	624	91,787.66	$3,442.11	$5,880.00	9,322.11
Final homestead entries	81	[10,303.35]	386.36		386.36
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	2	80.00		4.00	4.00
Small holdings acts, Mar. 31, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893	1	124.78			
Lands entered with Valentine scrip	2	64.56		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	38			380.00	380.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Preemption declaratory statements	1			$3.00	$3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	12			36.00	36.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				428.55	428.55
Total	1,145	153,524.68	$3,828.47	6,749.55	39,466.70

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $739.20; expense of depositing public moneys, $8.25; total, $6,747.45.

ROSWELL, N. MEX.

Sales of land at public auction	2	120.00			$150.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	185	437.83			547.32
Original entries under the desert-land act	303	54,283.86			13,571.01
Final entries under the desert-land act	76	[12,691.82]			12,691.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	136	[20,827.03]			26,033.50
Total cash sales	702	54,841.69			52,993.38
Original homestead entries	3,872	607,952.68	$22,798.31	$38,260.00	61,058.31
Final homestead entries	192	[29,793.24]	1,117.24		1,117.24
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	6	315.99		12.00	12.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	23			69.00	69.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	7			21.00	21.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				297.00	297.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				847.64	847.64
Total	4,807	663,110.36	23,915.55	39,521.64	116,430.57

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,498.84; total, $9,498.84.

SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of mineral lands	3	262.21			940.00
Sales of coal lands	6	639.49			11,189.80
Sales of town sites	1	208.98			261.22
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	160	378.69			474.41
Original entries under the desert-land act	198	31,818.00			7,954.59
Final entries under the desert-land act	6	[499.74]			499.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	24	[3,257.30]			4,071.62
Total cash sales	399	33,347.37			25,441.38
Original homestead entries	2,101	325,143.53	$12,404.89	$20,555.00	32,959.89
Final homestead entries	346	[53,132.88]	2,039.34		2,039.34
State selections under various grants	136	21,732.71		272.00	272.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	4	200.00		8.00	8.00
Small holdings acts, Mar. 3, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893	19	1,086.24			
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	2	240.00			
Indian allotments	2	323.28			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4			40.00	40.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	63			189.00	189.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	53			159.00	159.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				13.00	13.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				734.41	734.41
Total	3,130	382,073.13	14,444.23	21,973.41	61,859.02

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,612.62; total, $8,612.62.

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Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	115	6,283.01			$30,365.85
Sales of timber and stone lands	2	233.88			584.70
Sales of coal lands	3	240.00			2,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	223	1,195.79			2,455.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	442	[65,136.20]			103,147.53
Total cash sales	785	7,952.68			139,353.43
Original homestead entries	3,119	453,046.74	$19,495.00	$29,215.00	48,710.91
Final homestead entries	913	[139,393.80]	5,727.65		5,727.65
State selections under various grants	17	2,519.04		34.00	34.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	188	13,392.46		376.00	376.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	8			16.00	16.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	8			16.00	16.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	26			52.00	52.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				932.00	932.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,450.92	2,450.92
Total	5,066	476,910.92	25,223.56	33,111.92	197,688.91

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $6,711.16; total, $12,711.16.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	159	7,753.06			$18,878.35
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	40.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	49	321.17			404.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	549	[72,135.62]			90,169.87
Additional payment	1	[65.00]			12.50
Total cash sales	759	8,114.23			109,565.09
Original homestead entries	672	74,664.65	$1,867.40	$5,250.00	7,117.40
Final homestead entries	1,395	[206,952.95]	5,176.25		5,176.25
Original homestead entries, Devils Lake Indian Reservation	100	8,725.83	217.22	690.00	907.22
Final homestead entries, Devils Lake Indian Reservation	6	[235.00]	5.55		5.55
State selections under various grants	4	160.00		8.00	8.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	8	518.43		16.00	16.00
Commissions on commuted Indian lands			357.72		357.72
Indian allotments	36	5,361.54			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				106.00	106.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,554.95	2,554.95
Total	2,985	97,544.68	7,624.14	8,642.95	125,832.18
Receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands, Devils Lake Indian Reservation, N. Dak.:					
Public auction	4	154.95			697.27
Homestead entries commuted to cash	81	[11,085.35]			26,469.69
Full payments	1	[40.00]			180.00
First payments	95	[8,560.55]			12,960.95
Payments subsequent to first payments	325	[45,041.18]			28,598.35
Total	506	154.95 [64,727.08]			68,906.26

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,790.95; expense of depositing public moneys, $138.60; total, $10,929.55.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DICKINSON, N. DAK.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	27	1,912.52			$4,131.07
Sales of coal lands	4	200.42			2,004.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	198	511.54			1,130.76
Original entries under the desert-land act	2	240.00			60.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	68	[10,717.34]			19,966.88
Total cash sales	299	2,864.48			27,292.91
Original homestead entries	4,722	752,362.51	$27,072.79	$46,755.00	73,827.79
Final homestead entries	94	[14,167.07]	650.15		650.15
State selections under various grants	7	1,028.28		14.00	14.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	695	108,080.29		1,390.00	1,390.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	47			94.00	94.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	6			12.00	12.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	295			590.00	590.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				193.00	193.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				588.44	588.44
Total	6,165	864,335.56	27,722.94	49,636.44	104,652.29

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,591.84; expense of depositing public moneys, $70.75; total, $9,662.59.

FARGO, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	22	897.87			$1,792.33
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	97.00			238.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	123	[16,302.23]			35,664.55
Total cash sales	167	994.87			37,695.50
Original homestead entries	404	55,254.17	$2,573.68	$3,625.00	6,198.68
Final homestead entries	324	[47,521.27]	2,076.60		2,076.60
Final commissions on ceded Indian lands			1.12		1.12
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	3	233.68		6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				726.18	726.18
Total	899	56,482.72	4,651.40	4,374.18	46,721.08

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $869.91; total, $6,869.91.

MINOT, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	13	599.82			$1,649.78
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	40.00			100.00
Sales of coal lands	9	560.00			8,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	120	1,735.48			2,490.59
Final entries under the desert-land act	3	[544.72]			544.72
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1,919	[292,751.58]			383,086.85
Additional payments	2	[320.00]			80.00
Competitive bids	3				3.00
Total cash sales	2,070	2,935.30			396,754.94
Original homestead entries	2,297	323,322.75	$8,080.43	$20,955.00	29,035.43
Final homestead entries	1,278	[198,986.59]	4,974.65		4,974.65
State selections under various grants	9	1,450.00		18.00	18.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	17	876.19		34.00	34.00
Indian allotments	17	2,479.09			

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Class of entry.		Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			$10.00	$10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	16			32.00	32.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				431.00	431.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				4,811.58	4,811.58
Total	5,708	331,063.33	$13,055.08	26,297.58	436,107.60

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $7,672.57; total, $13,672.57.

WILLISTON, N. DAK.[a]

Sales of land at public auction	3	160.00			$302.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	551.73			1,379.33
Sales of coal lands	5	400.00			5,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	132	420.72			574.56
Original entries under the desert-land act	3	360.00			90.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	29	[4,793.24]			4,790.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1,107	[165,072.13]			211,767.86
Total cash sales	1,284	1,892.45			224,504.69
Original homestead entries	2,786	424,519.33	$10,613.62	$26,930.00	37,543.62
Final homestead entries	150	[23,102.34]	577.60		577.60
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	5	599.92		10.00	10.00
Indian allotments	19	2,919.70			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5			50.00	50.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6			12.00	12.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	46			92.00	92.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				137.00	137.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,695.59	1,695.59
Total	4,301	429,931.40	11,191.22	28,926.59	264,622.50

[a] Land district established by act of Apr. 26, 1906; office opened for transaction of business Aug. 1, 1906.

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,500; incidental expenses, $4,174.58; expense of depositing public moneys, $12.10; total, $9,686.68.

ALVA, OKLA.

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	54	[7,059.16]			$7,371.16
Interest payments					648.62
Total cash sales	54	[7,059.16]			8,019.78
Original homestead entries	251	29,982.38	$748.37	$2,055.00	2,803.37
Final homestead entries	510	[75,885.97]	1,897.27		1,897.27
Commissions on commuted Indian lands			153.83		153.83
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				31.00	31.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,064.83	1,064.83
Total	816	29,982.38	2,799.47	3,152.83	13,972.08

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,903.88; incidental expenses, $113.21; expense of depositing public moneys, $10; total, $5,027.09.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ELRENO, OKLA.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	261	[37,836.51]			$48,250.63
Total cash sales	261	[37,836.51]			48,250.63
Original homestead entries	83	9,245.25	$230.94	$640.00	870.94
Final homestead entries	386	[57,680.62]	1,443.07		1,443.07
Original homestead entries, Wichita ceded lands	53	6,163.03	154.08	425.00	579.08
Final homestead entries, Wichita ceded lands	187	[28,359.59]	709.44		709.44
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			814.94		814.94
Amount received for cancellation notices				149.00	149.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,398.38	1,398.38
Total	970	15,408.28	3,352.47	2,612.38	54,215.48
Sales of Wichita ceded land under act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., p. 895): Homestead entries commuted to cash	378	[56,184.89]			70,231.10

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,045.15; expense of depositing public moneys, $64.05; total, $8,109.20.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	131	[15,875.19]			$24,068.55
Interest payments					140.12
Total cash sales	131	[15,875.19]			24,208.67
Original homestead entries	538	63,702.18	$1,590.28	$4,375.00	5,965.28
Final homestead entries	1,213	[175,997.99]	4,408.90		4,408.90
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			476.74		476.74
State selections previously reported; balance of fees				2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	14			28.00	28.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				170.00	170.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,852.98	1,852.98
Total	1,896	63,702.18	6,475.92	6,427.98	37,112.57

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,546.01; total, $9,546.01.

LAWTON, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	6	13.48			$16.87
Sales of town sites	2	180.75			231.12
Final and partial payments on land sold under act January 18, 1897	7	[1,280.75]			816.60
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	654	[93,480.63]			119,470.89
Cash received on final homestead entries	41	[6,357.17]			7,946.45
Total cash sales	710	194.23			128,481.93
Original homestead entries	442	52,113.00	$1,303.49	$3,560.00	4,863.49
Final homestead entries	1,358	[207,182.62]	5,178.97		5,178.97
Original homestead entries, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian lands	2,298	363,280.14	9,072.06	22,810.00	31,882.06
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			410.61		410.61
Amount received for cancellation notices				46.00	46.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,570.76	2,570.76
Total	4,808	415,587.37	15,965.13	28,986.76	173,433.82

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAWTON, OKLA.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian lands under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat., 213, pt. 1):					
Cash receipts from sales of land under acts of June 5, 1906, and June 28, 1906 (34 Stat., pp. 213, 550)	2,400	[383,417.93]			$846,283.25
Interest payments					114.68
Total	2,400	[383,417.93]			846,397.93

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,564.49; total, $9,564.49.

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sales of land at public auction	2	80.00			$100.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, Fort Elliott	48	1,920.00			11,050.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	93	152.94			191.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	1,078	[161,047.89]			191,994.01
Interest payments					3,407.38
Total cash sales	1,221	2,152.94			206,742.68
Original homestead entries	3,123	468,046.05	$11,690.70	$29,775.00	41,465.70
Final homestead entries	2,198	[341,913.11]	8,545.00		8,545.00
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			759.40		759.40
State selections under various grants	6,331	1,012,874.64		12,662.00	12,662.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	53			106.00	106.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				532.00	532.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				4,613.37	4,613.37
Total	12,926	1,483,073.63	20,995.10	47,688.37	275,426.15

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $7,769.44; total, $13,769.44.

BURNS, OREG.

Sales of land at public auction	4	308.23			$1,019.27
Sales of timber and stone lands	191	29,267.94			73,169.93
Sales of mineral lands	3	231.11			662.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	26	116.90			146.15
Original entries under the desert-land act	198	34,915.22			8,793.83
Final entries under the desert-land act	30	[5,385.55]			5,385.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	6	[960.00]			1,200.00
Total cash sales	458	64,839.40			90,377.48
Original homestead entries	433	64,818.48	$2,430.70	$4,140.00	6,570.70
Final homestead entries	74	[10,648.02]	400.30		400.30
State selections under various grants	39	3,108.46		78.00	78.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	7	554.86		14.00	14.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	191			1,910.00	1,910.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				11.00	11.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				400.25	400.25
Total	1,208	133,321.20	2,831.00	6,613.25	99,821.73

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,877.22; incidental expenses, $612.45; total, $6,489.67.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LA GRANDE, OREG.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	45	4,130.19			$5,352.75
Sales of land by preemption entry	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	1,170	166,455.05			416,137.87
Sales of mineral lands	15	554.27			2,815.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	46	293.63			408.61
Original entries under the desert-land act	27	4,040.92			1,010.23
Final entries under the desert-land act	15	[2,118.62]			2,118.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	37	[5,450.73]			7,263.41
Total cash sales	1,356	175,634.06			435,306.49
Original homestead entries	408	58,671.57	$2,311.84	$3,795.00	6,106.84
Final homestead entries	268	[40,887.17]	1,548.25		1,548.25
State selections under various grants	66	6,716.97		132.00	132.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	113	16,933.24		226.00	226.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1,170			11,700.00	11,700.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	26			260.00	260.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				127.00	127.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,873.42	1,873.42
Total	3,410	257,955.84	3,860.09	18,129.42	457,296.00
Cash receipts from sales of Umatilla Indian Reservation lands:					
Public auction	1	40.00			60.00
First payments (untimbered land)	20	2,682.37			1,117.75
Full payments (timbered land)	11	440.00			560.00
Payments subsequent to first payments and interest	8	[694.69]			359.43
Total	40	[694.69] / 3,162.37			2,097.18

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,966.70; total, $9,966.70.

LAKEVIEW, OREG.

Sales of timber and stone lands	437	62,766.45			$156,916.33
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	16	53.02			66.32
Original entries under the desert-land act	62	11,669.15			2,917.28
Final entries under the desert-land act	14	[2,840.86]			2,840.86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	21	[3,155.93]			3,944.92
Total cash sales	550	74,488.62			166,685.71
Original homestead entries	165	23,500.30	$912.47	$1,560.00	2,472.47
Final homestead entries	54	[7,805.56]	292.17		292.17
State selections under various grants	13	1,213.44		26.00	26.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	68	9,030.38		136.00	136.00
Lands listed or selected under wagon-road grants	60	9,370.32		120.00	120.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	437			4,370.00	4,370.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				917.78	917.78
Total	1,347	117,603.06	1,204.64	7,159.78	175,050.13

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,545.63; total, $7,545.63.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

PORTLAND, OREG.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	10.78			$78.15
Sales of land by preemption entry	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	426	59,910.45			149,776.12
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	20	197.98			307.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	62	[9,190.20]			13,435.08
Total cash sales	510	60,279.21			163,796.89
Original homestead entries	292	39,039.87	$1,574.27	$2,590.00	4,164.27
Final homestead entries	99	[13,053.65]	534.22		534.22
Commissions on commuted homesteads, Indian lands			230.79		230.79
State selections under various grants	23	1,987.21		46.00	46.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	114	13,467.47		228.00	228.00
Lands listed or selected under wagon-road grants	4	600.00		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	427			4,270.00	4,270.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				138.00	138.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,458.57	1,458.57
Total	1,470	115,373.76	2,339.28	8,748.57	174,884.74
Receipts from sales of "Grand Ronde Indian Reservation" lands	33	9,503.06			9,917.44

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,818.85; total, $7,818.85.

ROSEBURG, OREG.

Sales of land at public auction	5	143.46			$308.65
Sales of timber and stone lands	403	59,169.87			147,924.83
Sales of mineral lands	10	529.20			2,445.00
Under act Mar. 3, 1887	1	52.16			130.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	20	151.83			243.30
Land located with Surveyor-General scrip	1	160.00			200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	7	[1,080.00]			1,550.00
Total cash sales	447	60,206.52			152,802.18
Original homestead entries	258	34,311.16	$1,742.64	$2,270.00	4,012.64
Final homestead entries	133	[18,438.76]	1,232.56		1,232.56
State selections under various grants	12	1,008.16		24.00	24.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	8	1,080.00		16.00	16.00
Lands listed or selected under wagon-road grants	6	806.56		12.00	12.00
Lands entered with private-land scrip	1	160.00			
Lands entered under the donation act	1	159.40		5.00	5.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	403			4,030.00	4,030.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	15			150.00	150.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	7			21.00	21.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,230.32	1,230.32
Total	1,292	97,731.80	2,975.20	7,785.32	163,562.70

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $6,390.66; expense of depositing public moneys, $142.02; total, $12,532.68.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

THE DALLES, OREG.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	76	6,055.29			$7,589.12
Sales of timber and stone lands	813	121,800.57			304,501.67
Sales of coal lands	2	561.57			5,615.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	41	212.16			265.21
Original entries under the desert-land act	53	6,940.94			1,735.40
Final entries under the desert-land act	18	[2,239.92]			2,240.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	106	[15,530.29]			19,712.90
Competitive bid	1				1.00
Total cash sales	1,110	135,570.53			341,661.00
Original homestead entries	384	55,776.24	$2,119.48	$3,575.00	5,694.48
Final homestead entries	238	[36,577.08]	1,383.33		1,383.33
State selections under various grants	129	17,220.38		258.00	258.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	82	7,415.37		164.00	164.00
Lands listed or selected under wagon-road grants	1	32.46		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	813			8,130.00	8,130.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				89.00	89.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,740.14	1,740.14
Total	2760	216,014.98	3,502.81	13,981.14	359,144.95

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,208.33; incidental expenses, $5,071.59; expense of depositing public moneys, $302.85; total, $10,582.77.

ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	60	3,251.94			$12,787.77
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	17	72.87			100.49
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	145	[21,057.21]			26,347.79
Total cash sales	222	3,324.81			39,236.05
Original homestead entries	282	39,090.02	$979.05	$2,530.00	3,509.05
Final homestead entries	192	[28,075.38]	759.79		759.79
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				70.00	70.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,452.78	1,452.78
Total	701	42,414.83	1,738.84	4,062.78	45,037.67

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,056.31; incidental expenses, $191.04; total, $5,247.35.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	51	2,828.17			$6,093.61
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	21.41			984.52
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	2,171	[337,996.11]			184,008.57
Total cash sales	2,232	2,849.58			191,086.70
Original homestead entries	2,623	396,318.65	$9,908.82	$25,160.00	35,068.82
Final homestead entries	95	[14,031.48]	350.78		350.78
Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation	72	8,107.27	205.18	530.00	735.18
Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation	37	[5,361.09]	134.01		134.01
Final commissions on Sioux commuted homesteads			853.95		853.95
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	51			102.00	102.00

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	115	6,283.01			$30,365.85
Sales of timber and stone lands	2	233.88			584.70
Sales of coal lands	3	240.00			2,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	223	1,195.79			2,455.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	442	[65,136.20]			103,147.53
Total cash sales	785	7,952.68			139,353.43
Original homestead entries	3,119	453,046.74	$19,495.00	$29,215.00	48,710.91
Final homestead entries	913	[139,393.80]	5,727.65		5,727.65
State selections under various grants	17	2,519.04		34.00	34.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	188	13,392.46		376.00	376.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	8			16.00	16.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	8			16.00	16.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	26			52.00	52.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				932.00	932.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,450.92	2,450.92
Total	5,066	476,910.92	25,223.56	33,111.92	197,688.91

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $6,711.16; total, $12,711.16.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	159	7,753.06			$18,878.35
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	40.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	49	321.17			404.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	549	[72,135.62]			90,169.87
Additional payment	1	[65.00]			12.50
Total cash sales	759	8,114.23			109,565.09
Original homestead entries	672	74,664.65	$1,867.40	$5,250.00	7,117.40
Final homestead entries	1,395	[206,952.95]	5,176.25		5,176.25
Original homestead entries, Devils Lake Indian Reservation	100	8,725.83	217.22	690.00	907.22
Final homestead entries, Devils Lake Indian Reservation	6	[235.00]	5.55		5.55
State selections under various grants	4	160.00		8.00	8.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	8	518.43		16.00	16.00
Commissions on commuted Indian lands			357.72		357.72
Indian allotments	36	5,361.54			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				106.00	106.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,554.95	2,554.95
Total	2,985	97,544.68	7,624.14	8,642.95	125,832.18
Receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands, Devils Lake Indian Reservation, N. Dak.:					
Public auction	4	154.95			697.27
Homestead entries commuted to cash	81	[11,085.35]			26,469.69
Full payments	1	[40.00]			180.00
First payments	95	[8,560.55]			12,960.95
Payments subsequent to first payments	325	[45,041.18]			28,598.35
Total	506	154.95 [64,727.08]			68,906.26

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,790.95; expense of depositing public moneys, $138.60; total, $10,929.55.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DICKINSON, N. DAK.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	27	1,912.52			$4,131.07
Sales of coal lands	4	200.42			2,004.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	198	511.54			1,130.76
Original entries under the desert-land act	2	240.00			60.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	68	[10,717.34]			19,966.88
Total cash sales	299	2,864.48			27,292.91
Original homestead entries	4,722	752,362.51	$27,072.79	$46,755.00	73,827.79
Final homestead entries	94	[14,167.07]	650.15		650.15
State selections under various grants	7	1,028.28		14.00	14.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	695	108,080.29		1,390.00	1,390.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	47			94.00	94.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	6			12.00	12.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	295			590.00	590.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				193.00	193.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				588.44	588.44
Total	6,165	864,335.56	27,722.94	49,636.44	104,652.29

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,591.84; expense of depositing public moneys, $70.75; total, $9,662.59.

FARGO, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	22	897.87			$1,792.33
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	97.00			238.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	123	[16,302.23]			35,664.55
Total cash sales	167	994.87			37,695.50
Original homestead entries	404	55,254.17	$2,573.68	$3,625.00	6,198.68
Final homestead entries	324	[47,521.27]	2,076.60		2,076.60
Final commissions on ceded Indian lands			1.12		1.12
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	3	233.68		6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				726.18	726.18
Total	899	56,482.72	4,651.40	4,374.18	46,721.08

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $869.91; total, $6,869.91.

MINOT, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	13	599.82			$1,649.78
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	40.00			100.00
Sales of coal lands	9	560.00			8,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	120	1,735.48			2,490.59
Final entries under the desert-land act	3	[544.72]			544.72
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	1,919	[292,751.58]			383,086.85
Additional payments	2	[320.00]			80.00
Competitive bids	3				3.00
Total cash sales	2,070	2,935.30			396,754.94
Original homestead entries	2,297	323,322.75	$8,080.43	$20,955.00	29,035.43
Final homestead entries	1,278	[198,986.59]	4,974.65		4,974.65
State selections under various grants	9	1,450.00		18.00	18.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	17	876.19		34.00	34.00
Indian allotments	17	2,479.09			

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Coal-land declaratory statements	34			$68.00	$68.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	82			164.00	164.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				99.00	99.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,420.67	1,420.67
Total	4,759	583,046.75	$13,948.23	36,324.67	149,354.78
Cash receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands:					
Commuted homestead	5	[760.00]			380.00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,443.13; total, $10,443.13.

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.[a]

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	1.33			$1.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	35	[2,670.61]			4,511.65
Total cash sales	36	1.33			4,513.31
Original homestead entries	39	2,707.62	$101.20	$245.00	346.20
Final homestead entries	137	[16,305.10]	687.01		687.01
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Fees received from State auditor of South Dakota May 4, 1907, for transcript of records				24.10	24.10
Amount received for cancellation notices				6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				413.03	413.03
Total	213	2,708.95	788.21	690.13	5,991.65
Cash receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands:					
Preemption entry	1	160.00			200.00
Supplemental payment	2	[320.00]			140.00
Total	3	160.00			340.00

[a] In pursuance of Executive order dated February 20, 1907, the land office at Watertown, S. Dak., was permanently discontinued at the close of business hours on April 30, 1907, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Aberdeen, S. Dak., on May 1, 1907.

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,085.98; incidental expenses, $312.28; expense of depositing public moneys, $2; total, $2,400.26.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Sales of mineral lands	89	5,470.58			$25,382.50
Sales of coal lands	13	1,640.00			22,400.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments thereon					88.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	41	199.38			257.12
Original entries under the desert-land act	259	45,174.60			11,293.33
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[125.34]			126.68
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	1	[13.88]			17.35
Total cash sales	405	52,484.56			59,564.98
Original homestead entries	535	82,840.91	$3,341.84	$5,235.00	8,576.84
Final homestead entries	42	[5,987.42]	239.42		239.42
State selections under various grants	900	139,860.84		1,800.00	1,800.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	106			1,060.00	1,060.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	15			150.00	150.00
Valentine scrip filing	1			1.00	1.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	16			48.00	48.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				496.52	496.52
Total	2,020	275,186.31	3,581.26	8,798.52	71,944.76

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,691.67; incidental expenses, $3,727.98; total, *$9,419.65.*

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

VERNAL, UTAH.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	6	218.52			$3,758.05
Sales of abandoned military reservations	1	[40.00]			50.00
Original entries under the desert-land act	42	7,696.22			1,924.07
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1903	72	2,879.92			73,083.72
Total cash sales	121	10,794.66			78,815.84
Original homestead entries	13	1,966.87	$73.76	$125.00	198.76
Final homestead entries	4	[449.12]	16.84		16.84
Original homestead entries, Uintah Valley Indian Reservation	331	45,386.04	1,702.03	2,960.00	4,662.03
Final commissions on commuted homesteads			60.45		60.45
Applications to purchase mineral lands	3			30.00	30.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				109.00	109.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				668.85	668.85
Total	475	58,147.57	1,853.08	3,901.85	84,570.77
Sales of Uintah Valley Indian Reservation lands under act of May 24, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 157):					
Coal	10	1,439.86			14,398.60
Homestead entry commuted to cash	10	[1,612.19]			2,015.24
Town-site lots—Meyton, Duchesne, and Randlett	399				11,945.00
Mineral	3	53.62			275.00
Total	422	1,493.48			28,633.84

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,468.33; incidental expenses, $1,641.05; expense of depositing public moneys, $160.57; total, $7,269.95.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Sales of timber and stone lands	26	3,219.59			$8,048.92
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	13	48.59			121.56
Original entries under the desert-land act	266	46,751.05			11,688.96
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[200.29]			200.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	34	[5,093.09]			12,732.75
Total cash sales	341	50,019.23			32,792.48
Original homestead entries	431	64,495.60	$4,842.62	$4,125.00	8,967.62
Final homestead entries	132	[19,372.18]	1,477.72		1,477.72
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	157	22,978.80		314.00	314.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	27			270.00	270.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				693.06	693.06
Total	1,089	137,493.63	6,320.34	5,429.06	44,541.88

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,075; incidental expenses, $1,886.58; total, $6,961.58.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

Sales of timber and stone lands	132	13,623.05			$34,057.70
Sales of coal lands	4	520.00			6,000.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, Grass Island	1	27.91			1,409.45
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	16	261.37			561.43
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	5	[424.95]			831.18
Amount recovered on judgment *v.* Northern Pacific Railway Co. for lands erroneously granted to and sold by said company					800.00
Total cash sales	158	14,432.33			43,659.76

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—

OLYMPIA, WASH.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries	79	9,779.95	$657.71	$675.00	$1,332.71
Final homestead entries	47	[5,746.97]	333.99		333.99
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	104	16,117.70		208.00	208.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	132			1,320.00	1,320.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	6			18.00	18.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				5.00	5.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				853.43	853.43
Total	526	40,329.98	991.70	3,079.43	47,730.89

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,263.30; incidental expenses, $334; expense of depositing public moneys, $18.80; total, $5,616.10.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction	2	62.50			$95.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	319	35,737.92			89,344.62
Sales of mineral lands	12	1,098.47			5,115.00
Sales of coal lands	1	640.00			12,800.00
Sales of Port Angeles town lots	116	882.41			22,565.00
Excess payments on homesteads, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	27	220.83			277.02
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	58	[8,086.65]			10,157.11
Total cash sales	535	38,642.13			140,353.75
Original homestead entries	161	20,539.53	$775.27	$1,395.00	2,170.27
Final homestead entries	87	[11,434.16]	433.97		433.97
State selections under various grants	72	7,841.11		144.00	144.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	68	5,973.80		136.00	136.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	320			3,200.00	3,200.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	9			90.00	90.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				33.00	33.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,157.16	2,157.16
Total	1,260	72,996.57	1,209.24	7,186.16	148,749.15

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,279.06; total, $9,279.06.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction	17	1,169.99			$1,884.50
Sales of timber and stone lands	443	59,597.36			148,993.67
Sales of mineral lands	5	174.86			841.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	34	272.08			548.52
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	161.63			40.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	122	[16,982.66]			31,153.46
Total cash sales	622	61,375.92			183,462.06
Original homestead entries	530	70,282.39	$4,147.31	$4,625.00	8,772.31
Final homestead entries	532	[78,814.92]	5,124.86		5,124.86
Original homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation	222	31,673.28	1,187.96	2,030.00	3,217.96
Final homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation	69	[10,224.37]	383.76		383.76
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	94	14,007.31		188.00	188.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	660			6,600.00	6,600.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	17			170.00	170.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Amount received for cancellation notices				$106.00	$106.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,941.86	2,941.86
Total	2,750	177,338.90	$10,843.89	16,686.86	210,992.81
Sales of Colville Indian Reservation lands:					
Public auction	1	40.00			50.00
Timber and stone	217	30,995.53			77,482.14
Mineral	5	190.48			970.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash	21	[2,766.09]			4,149.15
Total	244	31,226.01			82,651.29

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,151.14; total, $9,151.14.

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of land by preemption entry	1	161.80			404.50
Sales of timber and stone lands	246	30,601.23			76,503.65
Sales of mineral lands	2	96.64			490.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	11	19.67			32.32
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	80.00			20.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	14	[1,801.43]			2,602.48
Total cash sales	276	30,999.34			80,102.95
Original homestead entries	228	29,360.84	$1,536.40	$1,950.00	3,486.40
Final homestead entries	100	[13,709.91]	786.97		786.97
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	77	9,942.20		154.00	154.00
Indian allotments	1	160.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	246			2,460.00	2,460.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	32			96.00	96.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				67.00	67.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				846.78	846.78
Total	964	70,462.38	2,323.37	5,599.78	88,026.10

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,240.91; expense of depositing public moneys, $8.30; total, $8,249.21.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction	26	1,883.21			$2,354.03
Sales of timber and stone lands	6	840.00			2,100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	66	353.71			828.00
Original entries under the desert-land act	88	20,180.53			5,045.20
Final entries under the desert-land act	13	[1,508.74]			1,508.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	164	[23,779.60]			52,174.42
Total cash sales	363	23,257.45			64,010.39
Original homestead entries	472	68,570.76	$4,625.86	$4,420.00	9,045.86
Final homestead entries	581	[87,040.94]	5,816.21		5,816.21
State selections under various grants	44	6,656.35		88.00	88.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	76	6,976.15		152.00	152.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	6			60.00	60.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				116.00	116.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,849.20	1,849.20
Total	1,543	105,460.71	10,442.07	6,688.20	81,140.66

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,132.10; expense of depositing public moneys, $25.01; total, $9,157.11.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WATERVILLE, WASH.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	25	1,327.70			$2,210.47
Sales of timber and stone lands	93	12,099.36			30,248.43
Sales of mineral lands	2	158.77			800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	94	693.21			1,444.54
Original entries under the desert-land act	33	5,046.58			1,261.65
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[240.46]			240.46
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	403	[60,623.52]			84,589.70
Total cash sales	652	19,325.62			120,795.25
Original homestead entries	1,023	147,334.09	$8,213.42	$9,545.00	17,758.42
Final homestead entries	585	[89,583.48]	4,450.49		4,450.49
Original homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation	43	5,292.11	198.50	375.00	573.50
Final homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation	95	[14,496.45]	543.85		543.85
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	637	99,983.85		1,274.00	1,274.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	117			1,170.00	1,170.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				104.00	104.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,833.38	1,833.38
Total	3,158	271,935.67	13,406.26	14,354.38	148,555.89
Sales of Colville Indian Reservation lands:					
Public auction	1	40.00			60.00
Timber and stone	24	2,800.26			7,000.65
Mineral	2	82.55			420.00
Excess payments on homestead and other entries	4	14.63			21.95
Original entries under the desert-land act	10	1,146.05			286.53
Homestead entries commuted to cash	18	[2,369.93]			3,554.90
Total	59	4,083.49			11,344.03

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,983.69; total, $8,983.69.

WAUSAU, WIS.

Sales of timber and stone lands	47	4,279.90			$10,699.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	82.88			175.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	77	[5,384.48]			8,830.89
Total cash sales	132	4,362.78			19,706.40
Original homestead entries	287	23,468.67	$918.88	$1,905.00	2,823.88
Final homestead entries	484	[53,471.06]	1,997.36		1,997.36
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	10	1,135.47		20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	47			470.00	470.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				100.00	100.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,100.09	1,100.09
Total	961	28,966.92	2,916.24	3,597.09	26,219.73

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver $5,735; incidental expenses, $1,820 65; expense of depositing public moneys, $6.30; total, $7,561.95.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BUFFALO, WYO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	10	591.32			$739.16
Sales of land under act May 10, 1906 (34 Stat., 186)	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	168	20,735.57			51,838.98
Sale of land under act Feb. 27, 1903 (32 Stat., 909)	1	52.70			65.88
Sales of coal lands	16	2,200.00			34,000.00
Sale of land under act Feb. 25, 1907 (34 Stat., 930)	1	153.50			191.88
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	37	146.98			183.79
Original entries under the desert-land act	126	19,446.04			4,861.55
Final entries under the desert-land act	46	[7,129.86]			7,133.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	18	[2,654.24]			3,317.80
Total cash sales	424	43,486.11			102,532.93
Original homestead entries	265	39,773.00	$1,491.45	$2,550.00	4,041.45
Final homestead entries	104	[15,356.02]	575.85		575.85
State selections under various grants	496	77,096.84		992.00	992.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	168			1,680.00	1,680.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	133			399.00	399.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				979.47	979.47
Total	1,594	160,355.95	2,067.30	6,632.47	111,232.70

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,875.10; expense of depositing public moneys, $20.65; total, $7,895.75.

CHEYENNE, WYO.

Sales of land at public auction	2	100.11			$150.13
Sales of land by preemption entry	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	51	5,963.19			14,907.97
Sales of mineral lands	27	2,168.95			8,062.50
Sales of coal lands	23	2,964.87			51,897.40
Sales of abandoned military reservations	1	160.00			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	45	212.77			441.27
Original entries under the desert-land act	97	15,960.54			3,990.08
Final entries under the desert-land act	73	[11,937.04]			11,937.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	8	[1,280.00]			2,200.00
Total cash sales	328	27,680.43			93,986.39
Original homestead entries	611	94,492.45	$5,387.74	$5,980.00	11,367.74
Final homestead entries	106	[15,552.03]	723.33		723.33
State selections under various grants	492	76,701.08		984.00	984.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	51			510.00	510.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	24			240.00	240.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	31			93.00	93.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				876.66	876.66
Total	1,655	198,873.96	6,111.07	8,740.66	108,838.12

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,498.47; total, $8,498.47.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DOUGLAS, WYO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	3	151.89			$221.74
Sales of timber and stone lands	99	12,859.53			32,148.58
Sales of mineral lands	1	280.00			700.00
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00			3,200.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations	1	160.00			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	27	230.77			290.02
Original entries under the desert-land act	84	12,962.36			3,220.94
Final entries under the desert-land act	12	[1,627.21]			1,627.21
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	23	[3,560.64]			4,450.80
Sales of land under act of Mar. 1, 1901	1	160.00			200.00
Total cash sales	252	26,964.55			46,259.29
Original homestead entries	368	56,525.44	$2,124.49	$3,585.00	5,709.49
Final homestead entries	110	[16,578.20]	622.50		622.50
State selections under various grants	191	28,437.71		382.00	382.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	98			975.00	975.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	29			87.00	87.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	15			45.00	45.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				933.85	933.85
Total	1,066	111,927.70	2,746.99	6,023.85	55,030.13

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,708.33; incidental expenses, $1,106.72; total, $6,815.05.

EVANSTON, WYO.

Sales of land at public auction	4	399.59			$646.75
Sales of timber and stone lands	2	320.00			800.00
Sales of mineral lands	1	123.30			620.00
Sales of coal lands	5	799.24			14,384.80
Sales of abandoned military reservations, act May 31, 1902	14	1,579.55			2,142.06
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	12	69.49			86.88
Original entries under the desert-land act	80	13,254.36			3,313.63
Final entries under the desert-land act	69	[12,273.56]			12,273.56
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	14	[2,199.04]			2,748.80
Total cash sales	201	16,545.53			37,016.48
Original homestead entries	143	21,082.67	$959.11	$1,355.00	2,314.11
Final homestead entries	156	[23,958.95]	1,115.40		1,115.40
State selections under various grants	270	42,560.38		540.00	540.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	29			87.00	87.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				546.52	546.52
Total	803	80,188.58	2,074.51	2,568.52	41,659.51

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,024.98; incidental expenses, $393.96; expense of depositing public moneys, $13.90; total, $5,432.84.

Business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LANDER, WYO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	3	104.34			$130.45
Sales of timber and stone lands	84	10,740.52			26,851.28
Sales of mineral lands	4	183.13			925.00
Sales of coal lands	1	141.28			1,412.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	18	159.49			199.41
Original entries under the desert-land act	96	12,900.64			3,223.73
Final entries under the desert-land act	10	[1,568.30]			1,568.30
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	14	[2,079.58]			2,599.50
Total cash sales	230	24,229.40			36,910.47
Original homestead entries	177	21,298.32	$940.56	$1,645.00	2,585.56
Final homestead entries	85	[11,648.97]	440.65		440.65
Original homestead entries, Shoshone or Wind River Reservation	635	94,269.55	3,527.87	6,103.00	9,630.87
State selections under various grants	331	51,794.96		662.00	662.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	286	45,556.41		572.00	572.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	84			840.00	840.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	176			528.00	528.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	28			84.00	84.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				190.83	190.83
Total	2,034	237,148.64	4,909.08	10,646.83	52,466.38
Sales of Shoshone or Wind River Reservation under act approved Mar. 3, 1905: Mineral or coal, Asmus Boysen entry	1	40.35			403.50
First payment on lands entered under the homestead laws	635	[94,383.31]			47,192.24
Town site	1	[160.00]			240.00
Total	637	[94,543.31] 40.35			47,835.74

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $867.18; total, $6,867.18.

SUNDANCE, WYO.

Sales of land at public auction	17	915.25			$1,464.06
Sales of timber and stone lands	97	11,889.74			29,724.37
Sales of mineral lands	3	328.53			1,245.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	28	67.98			85.12
Original entries under the desert-land act	83	13,516.74			3,379.49
Final entries under the desert-land act	15	[2,271.96]			2,271.96
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	34	[5,210.97]			6,513.72
Total cash sales	277	26,718.24			44,683.72
Original homestead entries	475	73,516.84	$2,756.92	$4,655.00	7,411.92
Final homestead entries	155	[23,306.69]	870.28		870.28
State selections under various grants	64	8,909.33		128.00	128.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	97			970.00	970.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	224			672.00	672.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				23.00	23.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				619.28	619.28
Total	1,296	109,144.41	3,627.20	7,093.28	55,404.20

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register, and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,242.59; total, $7,242.59.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Total sales of land at public auction	1	9.70			$160.05

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of land at public auction.			Sales of land subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	1	80.53	$100.70	4	122.35	$182.65			
Arizona	1	35.38	44.23	1	35.40	212.40			
Arkansas				5	170.85	213.57			
California				67	5,992.53	9,444.76			
Colorado				62	4,240.16	6,665.90			
Florida				4	160.99	211.22			
Idaho				2	80.00	100.00	1	159.81	$199.81
Indiana				1	9.70	160.05			
Kansas				147	6,559.06	30,191.97			
Louisiana				10	439.77	762.42			
Michigan				4	226.26	500.80			
Minnesota				10	276.17	345.48	1	[15.70]	23.55
Missouri	671	94,039.16	118,024.56						
Montana				77	6,758.71	8,978.40	13	1,820.21	2,592.70
Nebraska				119	8,510.21	12,651.99			
New Mexico				5	280.00	410.00			
North Dakota				339	17,606.28	57,119.38			
Oklahoma				2	80.00	100.00			
Oregon				131	10,647.95	14,347.94	2	320.00	400.00
South Dakota				262	17,214.03	46,458.70	1	80.00	100.00
Utah				6	218.52	3,758.05			
Washington				71	4,483.40	6,594.00	1	161.80	404.50
Wyoming				39	2,262.50	3,352.29	1	160.00	200.00
Total	673	94,155.07	118,169.49	1,368	86,374.84	202,761.97	20	2,701.82	3,920.56

State or Territory.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Sales of coal lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	70	5,949.09	$14,875.15						
Alaska				14	1,256.08	$5,777.50	30	4,771.79	$47,717.94
Arizona				157	8,798.49	42,710.00	5	800.00	16,000.00
Arkansas	438	50,399.93	126,000.09	50	6,483.18	16,275.00			
California	764	108,567.84	271,420.55	99	13,843.37	39,539.50	22	3,040.23	37,210.20
Colorado	502	67,310.94	168,279.06	328	7,772.76	34,025.00			
Florida	187	21,276.47	53,143.22						
Idaho	1,364	180,490.50	457,945.58	91	6,484.27	31,345.00			
Iowa	1	40.00	100.00						
Louisiana	364	25,987.00	64,969.28						
Michigan	193	14,724.84	36,812.19						
Minnesota	719	88,170.13	223,576.83						
Mississippi	27	2,251.33	5,628.52						
Montana	1,126	148,833.14	372,091.62	183	7,244.71	30,822.50	35	4,634.89	62,840.10
Nevada	3	160.00	400.00	192	7,813.09	39,145.00			
New Mexico				43	2,365.36	11,150.00	8	894.52	16,290.40
North Dakota	9	865.61	2,164.03				21	1,400.42	19,204.20
Oregon	3,440	499,370.33	1,248,426.75	28	1,314.58	5,922.75	2	561.57	5,615.70
South Dakota	72	7,670.75	19,176.96	43	3,298.66	16,550.00			
Utah				89	5,470.58	25,382.50	13	1,640.00	22,400.00
Washington	1,265	155,718.51	389,296.99	21	1,528.74	7,246.50	5	1,160.00	18,800.00
Wisconsin	47	4,279.90	10,699.75						
Wyoming	501	62,508.55	156,271.18	36	3,083.91	11,552.50	46	6,255.39	104,895.00
Total	11,092	1,444,574.86	3,621,277.75	1,374	76,757.78	317,443.75	187	25,158.81	350,973.54

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Excess payments on homestead and other entries.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				156	278.82	$376.19			
Arizona				27	98.86	123.59	60	10,036.09	$2,509.00
Arkansas				244	1,094.94	1,369.04			
California				116	619.59	914.85	528	109,588.25	27,397.46
Colorado				920	3,517.47	5,227.97	1,816	357,576.87	89,396.30
Florida	1	60.75	$383.90	103	222.66	278.82			
Idaho			[a] 13,351.20	224	1,241.23	1,741.51	796	138,123.80	34,531.94
Kansas				166	453.63	790.10			
Louisiana				100	317.36	443.07			
Michigan				14	99.85	124.83			
Minnesota				146	1,020.83	1,334.09			
Mississippi				94	388.54	487.04			
Missouri				24	103.57	129.49			
Montana			[b] 1,320.49	209	1,294.18	1,980.08	863	146,364.07	36,591.16
Nebraska	1	[160.00]	6,402.65	268	1,046.99	1,320.25			
Nevada				69	830.36	1,246.14	32	6,947.30	1,736.84
New Mexico	1	[40.00]	50.00	934	1,827.95	2,285.49	1,029	183,272.22	45,818.30
North Dakota				744	4,281.70	7,294.25	5	600.00	150.00
Oklahoma	48	1,920.00	11,050.00	99	166.42	208.16			
Oregon				169	1,025.52	1,437.13	340	57,566.23	14,456.74
South Dakota			[b] 1,804.42	295	946.39	1,976.24	197	31,991.85	7,998.05
Utah	1	[40.00]	138.00	41	199.38	257.12	301	52,870.82	13,217.40
Washington	1	27.91	1,409.45	261	1,869 46	3,813.39	389	72,219.79	18,056.22
Wisconsin				8	82.88	175.76			
Wyoming	16	1,899.55	2,542.00	167	887.48	1,286.49	566	88,040.68	21,989.42
Total	69	[240.00] 3,917.21	38,452.17	5,658	23,916.06	36,621.09	6,922	1,255,197.97	313,848.83

State or Territory.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash.			Miscellaneous entries under special acts of Congress.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount
Alabama				137	[12,841.03]	$16,038.38	2	159.26	
Arizona	12	[1,831.96]	$1,831.96	17	[2,424.31]	3,230.39	1	40.25	$50.31
Arkansas				325	[37,654.34]	47,068.04	1	48.66	121.65
California	58	[11,471.90]	11,471.90	44	[5,807.62]	8,307.67	2	827.25	234.06
Colorado	190	[32,284.58]	32,384.58	276	[42,566.75]	62,744.19	3	1,651.75	62.50
Florida				185	[23,301.04]	29,126.61	2	80.15	100.19
Idaho	231	[32,459.10]	32,467.96	293	[39,986.32]	60,482.06			
Kansas				44	[6,503.12]	8,254.02			
Louisiana				154	[13,157.44]	18,377.55			
Michigan				37	[2,793.73]	3,492.19			
Minnesota				204	[24,933.21]	32,488.90	4	456.03	1,020.58
Mississippi				145	[13,785.63]	17,634.35	2	[160.08] 640.00	976.10
Montana	755	[129,512.74]	129,519.32	365	[52,668.83]	74,941.49			
Nebraska				66	[8,089.79]	10,151.33			
Nevada	9	[1,718.22]	1,718.43	2	[311.15]	388.94			
New Mexico	93	[15,148.31]	15,148.04	267	[40,096.69]	50,870.60			
North Dakota	32	[5,337.96]	5,335.66	4,208	[622,115.10]	843,803.54			
Oklahoma				2,178	[315,299.38]	391,155.24	7	[1,280.75]	816.60
Oregon	77	[12,584.95]	12,585.03	239	[35,367.15]	47,106.31	1	52.16	130.40
South Dakota	52	[10,164.82]	10,164.82	3,168	[487,049.51]	297,076.97	1	10.00	12.50
Utah	2	[125.34]	126.68	1	[13.88]	17.35	72	2,879.92	73,083.72
Washington	17	[1,949.49]	1,949.49	800	[116,791.90]	194,241.10			
Wisconsin				77	[5,384.48]	8,830.89			
Wyoming	225	[36,807.93]	36,811.96	111	[16,984.47]	21,830.62	4	526.20	657.76
Total	1753	[291,397.30]	291,515.83	13,343	[1,926,526.87]	2,247,658.73	102	[1,440.83] 7,371.63	77,266.37

[a] Payments (Fort Hall). [b] Payments thereon.

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Sales of town sites.			Sales of town lots.			Cash substitution for military bounty-land warrants.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	5	144.84	$869.04				1	[80.40]	$100.50
Alaska	2	559.81	699.77						
Arkansas							3	[399.67]	499.58
California	1	195.65	489.13						
Idaho	1	66.73	166.85	201		$61,535.00			
Iowa							3	[280.00]	350.00
Louisiana							5	[582.37]	705.57
Michigan							2	[320.00]	400.00
Minnesota	1	290.00	362.50				2	[320.00]	400.00
Missouri							1	80.00	100.00
Montana	1	2.34	5.85						
New Mexico	2	288.98	361.22						
Oklahoma	2	180.75	231.12						
Washington				116	882.41	22,565.00			
Total	15	1,729.10	3,185.48	317	882.41	84,100.00	17	{[1,982.44] 80.00}	2,555.65

State or Territory.	Supplemental payments.			Amounts recovered from railroad companies on suits.	Commuted timber-culture entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.		Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arkansas	1		$75.00				
California				$2,700.00			
Idaho					1	[160.00]	$200.00
Louisiana	5	[490.29]	610.46				
Minnesota	1		25.00				
Mississippi	7	30.97	34.00				
Missouri	2	2.74	3.42				
North Dakota	3	[385.00]	92.50				
Washington				800.00			
Total	19	{875.29 33.71}	840.38	3,500.00	1	[160.00]	200.00

State or Territory.	Soldiers additional homestead entry.			Competitive bids.		Balance due on double minimum land.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Idaho	1	[20.00]	$75.00					
Michigan				8	$900.00	4	[400.93]	$501.14
North Dakota				3	3.00			
Oregon				1	1.00			
Total	1	[20.00]	75.00	12	904.00	4	[400.93]	501.14

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Amount of receipts from final homesteads.			Interest payments.	Receipts from land entered with Surveyor-General's Scrip.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.		Entries.	Acres.	Amt.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama								376	6,734.89	$32,542.61
Alaska								46	6,587.68	54,195.21
Arizona								281	19,844.47	66,711.88
Arkansas								1,067	58,197.56	191,621.97
California								1,679	239,634.48	371,919.88
Colorado								4,119	445,110.18	435,995.70
Florida								542	21,810.02	83,243.96
Idaho								3,206	326,646.34	694,141.91
Indiana								1	9.70	160.05
Iowa								4	40.00	450.00
Kansas								357	7,012.69	39,236.09
Louisiana								638	26,744.13	85,868.35
Michigan								258	15,050.95	42,230.01
Minnesota								1,088	90,213.16	259,576.93
Mississippi								279	3,310.84	25,261.15
Missouri								698	94,225.47	118,257.47
Montana								3,627	316,952.25	721,683.71
Nebraska								454	9,557.20	30,526.22
Nevada								307	15,750.75	44,635.35
New Mexico								2,382	188,929.03	142,384.05
North Dakota								5,364	24,754.01	935,166.56
Oklahoma	41	[6,357.17]	$7,946.45	$4,196.12				2,377	2,347.17	415,703.69
Oregon					1	160.00	$200.00	4,431	571,018.34	1,350,629.75
South Dakota								4,091	61,211.68	401,318.66
Utah								526	63,279.22	138,380.82
Washington								2,947	238,052.02	665,176.64
Wisconsin								132	4,362.78	19,706.40
Wyoming								1,712	165,624.26	361,389.28
Total	41	[6,357.17]	7,946.45	4,196.12	1	160.00	200.00	42,989	3,023,011.27	7,728,114.30

State or Territory.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.					Final homestead entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Total fees and commissions.	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.
Alabama	982	83,976.89	$2,117.77	$6,610	$8,727.77	410	[37,496.53]	$943.08
Alaska	15	544.48	20.48	80	100.48	15	[544.48]	20.48
Arizona	465	66,037.17	2,525.82	4,245	6,770.82	96	[12,467.72]	510.37
Arkansas	3,846	431,407.34	10,836.56	30,205	41,041.56	1,576	[181,154.41]	4,538.22
California	1,228	173,438.24	8,581.42	11,295	19,876.42	430	[60,770.49]	2,762.28
Colorado	12,277	1,903,616.73	91,736.92	120,180	211,916.92	974	[145,677.30]	6,079.53
Florida	623	68,524.71	1,715.24	4,895	6,610.24	229	[26,927.42]	673.58
Idaho	3,100	390,567.01	15,905.48	26,185	42,090.48	1,259	[176,548.03]	7,802.03
Iowa	1	52.43	1.31	5	6.31	3	[207.13]	10.37
Kansas	3,921	597,499.63	18,425.98	37,850	56,275.98	466	[70,040.21]	2,292.12
Louisiana	697	48,259.82	1,378.35	4,225	5,603.35	557	[51,166.08]	1,554.32
Michigan	279	27,501.74	687.23	2,015	2,702.23	98	[11,091.32]	273.29
Minnesota	1,841	215,041.02	5,588.46	15,175	20,763.46	1,501	[189,848.20]	5,132.03
Mississippi	619	47,609.05	1,204.27	3,975	5,179.27	445	[39,463.66]	999.86
Missouri	740	60,606.25	1,619.68	4,840	6,459.68	445	[40,679.46]	1,105.64
Montana	3,347	489,985.30	25,016.17	31,633	56,649.17	1,264	[185,790.15]	9,781.07
Nebraska	4,179	1,773,143.72	16,571.38	40,945	57,516.38	924	[153,055.81]	3,770.02
Nevada	288	31,503.88	1,229.06	2,145	3,444.06	70	[6,981.16]	294.54
New Mexico	16,254	2,544,630.32	95,630.01	160,205	255,835.01	1,076	[165,608.51]	6,257.12
North Dakota	14,100	2,091,895.98	69,921.05	133,420	203,341.05	4,160	[630,359.02]	19,188.45
Oklahoma	6,788	992,532.03	24,789.92	63,640	88,429.92	5,852	[887,019.90]	22,182.65
Oregon	1,940	276,117.62	11,091.40	17,930	29,021.40	866	[127,410.24]	5,390.83
South Dakota	9,398	1,438,143.95	35,997.52	91,115	127,112.52	1,012	[146,218.70]	4,017.09
Utah	879	130,193.82	5,117.63	8,320	13,437.63	46	[6,436.54]	256.26
Washington	3,189	447,328.55	26,185.05	29,140	55,325.05	2,228	330,423.38	19,351.82
Wisconsin	287	23,468.67	918.88	1,905	2,823.88	484	[53,471.06]	1,997.36
Wyoming	2,674	400,958.27	17,188.14	25,873	43,061.14	716	[106,400.86]	4,348.01
Total	93,957	14,754,584.62	492,071.18	878,051	1,370,122.18	27,202	[3,843,257.77]	131,532.42

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Final timber culture.			State selections.			Railroad selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Number.	Acres.	Fees.	Number.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama							1	38.28	$2
California				490	61,646.96	$980	632	100,971.94	1,264
Colorado	1	[160.00]	$4	461	62,474.69	922			
Florida				7	223.43	14			
Idaho				2,409	380,865.72	4,818	445	64,666.18	890
Louisiana							4	480.92	9
Minnesota							203	17,912.64	406
Missouri							1	40.00	2
Montana				404	61,884.61	808	2,123	329,295.39	4,246
Nebraska	1	[160.00]	4				18	2,874.66	36
New Mexico				136	21,732.71	272	19	875.99	38
North Dakota				37	5,157.32	74	916	123,700.97	1,832
Oklahoma				6,331	1,012,874.64	12,664			
Oregon				282	31,254.62	564	392	48,481.32	784
South Dakota				16	2,560.00	32			
Utah				900	139,800.84	1,800			
Washington				116	14,497.46	232	1,213	175,979.81	2,426
Wisconsin							10	1,135.47	20
Wyoming				1,844	285,500.30	3,688	286	45,556.41	572
Total	2	[320.00]	8	13,433	2,080,533.30	26,868	6,263	912,609.98	12,527

State or Territory.	Wagon-road selections.			Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.			Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.		
	Number.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama				10	1,200.00	$30			
Arkansas				43	5,491.17	142	1	160.00	$4
Florida				8	999.45	25			
Louisiana				37	4,183.68	105			
Minnesota				1	120.00	3			
Mississippi				30	3,533.47	89	3	477.18	8
Oregon	71	10,809.34	$142						
Total	71	10,809.34	142	129	15,527.77	394	4	637.18	12

State or Territory.	Lands entered with private land scrip.		Indian allotments.		Lieu selections under act March 3, 1903.	
	Entries.	Acres.	Entries.	Acres.	Entries.	Acres.
Alabama	2	157.23			2	99.81
Arizona			1	160.00		
Arkansas	10	520.00				
California			2	240.00		
Florida	1	40.00				
Louisiana	12	1,053.49				
Michigan	3	132.30	1	135.20		
Minnesota	4	127.12	3	241.36		
Mississippi	4	141.42				
Montana			131	20,583.42		
New Mexico			2	323.28		
North Dakota			72	10,760.33		
Oregon	1	160.00				
Washington			1	160.00		
Total	37	2,331.56	213	32,603.59	2	99.81

State or Territory.	Lands entered with Wyandotte scrip.			Scrip locations under act Dec. 28, 1876.		Lands entered with Valentine scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona	2	80.00	$2					
Arkansas				3	120.00			
California						1	40.00	$1
Minnesota						1	11.84	1
New Mexico						2	64.56	2
Total	2	80.00	2	3	120.00	4	116.40	4

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Lands entered with Porterfield scrip.			Palatka scrip location act June 9, 1880.			Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip.	
	Number.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.
California	1	40.00	$1					
Florida				1	40.22	$2		
Michigan	1	8.21	1					
Minnesota							2	205.75
New Mexico							2	240.00
Total	2	48.21	2	1	40.22	2	4	445.75

State or Territory.	Lands entered under acts Mar. 3, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893. (Small holdings.)		Lands entered under the donation act.			Swamp lands patented.
	Entries.	Acres.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Acres.
Arkansas						119.31
California						3,283.30
Florida						18,025.20
Illinois						296.30
Indiana						120.02
Iowa						103.25
Louisiana						8,886.70
Mississippi						573.33
New Mexico	20	1,211.02				
Oregon			1	159.40	$5	815.27
Total	20	1,211.02	1	159.40	5	32,222.68

State or Territory.	Commissions on commuted Indian lands.	Total miscellaneous entries.		
		Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama		1,407	85,472.21	$9,702.85
Alaska		30	544.48	120.96
Arizona		564	66,277.17	7,283.19
Arkansas		5,479	437,817.84	45,725.78
California		2,784	339,660.45	24,884.70
Colorado	$113.35	13,713	1,966,091.42	219,035.80
Florida		869	87,853.01	7,324.82
Idaho	284.71	7,213	836,098.91	55,885.22
Illinois			296.30	
Indiana			120.00	
Iowa		4	155.65	16.68
Kansas		4,387	597,499.63	58,568.10
Louisiana		1,307	62,864.66	7,271.67
Michigan		382	27,777.45	2,976.52
Minnesota	2,039.51	3,556	233,659.73	28,345.00
Mississippi		1,101	52,334.42	6,276.13
Missouri		1,186	60,646.25	7,567.32
Montana	455.94	7,269	901,748.72	71,940.18
Nebraska	9.00	5,122	1,776,018.38	61,335.40
Nevada		358	31,503.88	3,738.60
New Mexico		17,511	2,569,077.88	262,404.13
North Dakota	358.84	19,285	2,231,514.60	224,794.34
Oklahoma	2,615.52	18,971	2,005,406.67	125,892.09
Oregon	230.79	3,553	367,797.57	36,138.02
South Dakota	3,535.29	10,426	1,440,703.95	134,696.90
Utah	60.45	1,825	270,054.66	15,554.34
Washington		6,747	637,965.82	77,334.87
Wisconsin		781	24,604.14	4,841.24
Wyoming		5,520	732,014.98	51,669.15
Total	9,703.40	141,350	17,843,580.83	1,551,324.00

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Applications for timber and stone lands.		Mineral applications.		Mineral protests.		Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama	70	$700								
Alaska			52	$520	56	$560				
Arizona			161	1,610	6	60				
Arkansas	450	4,500	35	350	2	20			12	$24
California	766	7,660	120	1,200	10	100	1	$3	9	27
Colorado	605	6,050	302	3,020	16	160	167	501	168	504
Florida	187	1,870								
Idaho	1,358	13,580	107	1,070	10	100	1	3	3	9
Iowa	1	10								
Kansas							20	40	77	154
Louisiana	364	3,640								
Michigan	193	1,930								
Minnesota	719	7,190							3	6
Mississippi	27	270								
Montana	1,129	11,290	229	2,290	38	380	51	153	61	183
Nebraska									40	80
Nevada	3	30	202	2,020	74	740				
New Mexico			42	420	1	10	1	3	209	627
North Dakota	9	90							69	138
Oklahoma									68	136
Oregon	3,441	34,410	48	480	3	30			3	9
South Dakota	72	720	39	390	2	20	1	2	241	482
Utah			109	1,090	15	150			2	6
Washington	1,508	15,080	33	330	3	30	1	3	7	21
Wisconsin	47	470							1	2
Wyoming	500	4,995	30	300	4	40			185	555
Total	11,449	114,485	1,509	15,090	240	2,400	243	708	1,158	2,963

State or Territory.	Coal-land filings.		Reservoir filings.		Town-site filings.		Cancellation fees.	Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	Amount.	Amount.
Alabama							$78	$949.34
Alaska	153	$459						66.97
Arizona	8	24	1	$3	2	$6	23	733.32
Arkansas							132	3,977.11
California					1	3	110	5,535.56
Colorado	352	1,056	13	39			428	7,372.59
Florida							16	829.12
Idaho	11	33					246	5,636.20
Iowa								578.65
Kansas			3	6			276	2,529.35
Louisiana							79	2,700.97
Michigan							15	1,477.43
Minnesota							252	4,589.68
Mississippi							39	982.12
Missouri							44	1,311.20
Montana	68	204	13	39			259	6,513.57
Nebraska			2	4			990	5,837.17
Nevada	32	96					1	888.96
New Mexico	63	189	13	39			332	3,134.36
North Dakota	76	152	321	642			1,814	12,827.66
Oklahoma							928	11,500.32
Oregon	8	24					419	7,620.48
South Dakota	34	68	175	350			1,233	13,054.14
Utah	17	51					117	1,165.37
Washington	44	132					455	11,174.87
Wisconsin							100	1,100.09
Wyoming	474	1,422	23	69			45	4,146.61
Total	1,340	3,910	564	1,191	3	9	8,431	118,233.21

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Valentine scrip filings.		Applications to purchase coal lands.		Total miscellaneous filings and fees.		Total amount of fees and commissions from disposal of public lands.
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Amount.	Amount.
Alabama					70	$1,727.34	$11,430.19
Alaska			41	$410	302	2,015.97	2,136.93
Arizona	1	$1			179	2,460.32	9,743.51
Arkansas					499	9,003.11	54,728.89
California					907	14,638.56	39,523.26
Colorado					1,623	19,130.59	238,166.39
Florida					187	2,715.12	10,039.94
Idaho					1,490	20,677.20	76,562.42
Iowa					1	588.65	605.33
Kansas					100	3,005.35	61,573.45
Louisiana					364	6,419.97	13,691.64
Michigan					193	3,422.43	6,398.95
Minnesota					722	12,037.68	40,382.68
Mississippi					27	1,291.12	7,567.25
Missouri						1,355.20	8,922.52
Montana					1,589	21,311.57	93,251.75
Nebraska					42	6,911.17	68,246.57
Nevada	3	3			314	3,778.96	7,517.56
New Mexico					329	4,754.36	267,158.49
North Dakota					475	15,663.66	240,458.00
Oklahoma					68	12,564.32	138,456.41
Oregon					3,503	42,992.48	79,130.50
South Dakota					564	16,319.14	151,016.04
Utah	1	1			144	2,580.37	18,134.71
Washington					1,596	27,225.87	104,560.74
Wisconsin					48	1,672.09	6,513.33
Wyoming					1,216	11,572.61	63,241.76
Total	5	5	41	410	16,552	267,835.21	1,819,159.21

State or Territory.	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.			Expenses incident to the disposal of public lands.			
	No. of entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Expense of depositing.	Total expenses.
Alabama	1,853	92,207.10	$43,972.80	$6,000.00	$2,593.97		$8,593.97
Alaska	378	7,132.16	56,332.14	5,899.30	855.33		6,754.63
Arizona	1,024	86,121.64	76,455.39	5,900.00	2,179.38		8,079.38
Arkansas	7,045	496,015.40	246,350.86	24,000.00	7,139.05	$25.15	31,164.20
California	5,370	579,294.93	411,443.14	36,767.22	12,426.06	271.05	49,464.33
Colorado	19,455	2,411,201.60	674,162.09	54,655.86	17,811.77	94.75	72,562.38
Florida	1,598	109,663.03	93,283.90	5,450.00	4,727.21	16.10	10,193.31
Idaho	11,909	1,162,745.25	770,704.33	30,000.00	12,281.97	113.15	42,395.12
Illinois		296.30					
Indiana	1	129.70	160.05				
Iowa	9	195.65	1,055.33	1,609.43	3.44		1,612.87
Kansas	4,844	604,512.32	100,809.54	13,210.31	6,761.96	32.18	20,004.45
Louisiana	2,309	89,608.79	99,559.99	11,255.52	3,531.56	6.75	14,793.83
Michigan	833	42,828.40	48,628.96	5,980.65	1,679.60		7,660.25
Minnesota	5,366	323,872.89	299,959.61	19,669.83	9,299.35	1.80	28,970.98
Mississippi	1,407	55,645.26	32,828.40	5,097.43	2,968.70	14.00	8,080.13
Missouri	1,884	154,871.72	127,179.99	6,000.00	2,324.89	82.90	8,407.79
Montana	12,485	1,218,700.97	814,935.46	48,493.65	19,834.89	44.65	68,372.59
Nebraska	5,618	1,785,575.58	98,772.79	29,952.45	7,954.38	58.60	37,965.43
Nevada	979	47,254.68	52,152.91	6,000.00	2,586.54	61.40	8,647.94
New Mexico	20,222	2,758,006.91	409,542.54	24,000.00	12,482.51	8.25	36,490.76
North Dakota	25,124	2,256,268.61	1,175,624.56	35,500.00	27,811.01	221.45	63,532.46
Oklahoma	21,416	2,007,753.84	554,160.10	28,903.88	17,038.30	74.05	46,016.23
Oregon	11,487	938,815.91	1,429,760.25	35,085.55	19,405.88	444.87	54,936.30
South Dakota	15,081	1,501,915.63	552,314.70	34,885.59	16,726.72	144.20	51,756.31
Utah	2,495	333,333.88	156,551.53	11,160.00	5,369.03	160.57	16,689.60
Washington	11,290	876,017.84	769,737.38	40,338.30	17,007.48	52.11	57,397.89
Wisconsin	961	28,966.92	26,219.73	5,735.00	1,820.65	6.30	7,561.95
Wyoming	8,448	897,639.24	424,631.04	34,733.31	7,984.02	34.55	42,751.88
Total	200,891	20,866,592.10	9,547,273.51	566,282.48	242,605.65	1,968.83	810,856.96

Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907; also the amount of cash for same and increase or decrease as compared with the year ended June 30, 1906.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.		Increase as compared with 1906.				Decrease as compared with 1906.			
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
Final entries.												
Private	673	94,155.07	$118,169.49		319	66,118.27	$82,361.97					
Public auction	1,368	86,374.84	202,761.97		459	29,459.33	91,482.61					
Preemption	20	2,701.82	3,920.56		1	695.87	1,413.12					
Timber and stone	11,092	1,444,574.86	3,621,277.75		6,055	796,577.75	2,000,029.89					
Mineral	1,374	76,757.78	317,443.75				2,811.33		134	2,592.06		
Coal lands	187	25,158.81	350,973.54						57	16,984.58	$187,710.16	
Abandoned military reservations	69	4,157.21	38,452.17		38	518.49	3,505.51					
Excess payments on homestead and other entries	5,658	23,916.06	36,621.09			1,658.82	3,436.43		77			
Desert land	1,753	291,397.30	291,515.83		511	85,908.08	86,020.45					
Commuted homesteads	13,343	1,926,526.87	2,247,658.73		3,578	558,732.98	533,858.51					
Timber-culture entries commuted	1	160.00	200.00		1	160.00	200.00					
Town sites	15	1,729.10	3,185.48		11	1,194.03	2,370.59					
Town lots	317	882.41	84,100.00		308	882.41	81,997.00					
Cash substitution	17	2,062.44	2,555.65		9	1,223.07	1,406.44					
Supplemental payments	19	909.00	840.38		11	528.75	595.68					
Miscellaneous entries under special acts	102	8,812.46	77,266.37		70	6,271.87	71,376.15					
Amounts recovered from railroad companies on suits			3,500.00							30,000.00	31,681.14	
Soldiers' additional homestead entry	1	20.00	75.00		1	20.00	75.00					
Competitive bids	12		904.00				737.00		8			
Balance due on double minimum land	4	400.93	501.14						10	837.43	1,046.26	
Cash receipts for final homesteads	41	6,357.17	7,946.45		41	6,357.17	7,946.45					
Interest payments			4,196.12								443.63	
Cash receipts for land entered with surveyor-general scrip	1	160.00	200.00		1	160.00	200.00					
Homesteads	27,202	3,843,257.77		$131,532.42	1,656	316,509.19		$11,626.54				
Final timber culture	2	320.00		8.00					32	4,376.45		$128.00
Land entered with military bounty land warrants	129	15,527.77		394.00					116	12,525.06		309.00
Scrip locations under sundry acts	57	3,819.32		22.00					71	3,719.17		8.00
Lieu selections under act March 3, 1903	2	99.81							9	758.89		
Small holdings under acts March 3, 1891, and February 21, 1893	20	1,211.02							69	2,391.25		
Land entered under the donation act	1	159.40		5.00	1	159.40		5.00				

Swamp land patented		32,222.68								60,679.26		
Commissions on final and commuted homesteads				$9,703.40								$248.82
Indian allotments	213	32,003.59							323	51,653.76		
Absentee Wyandotte selections									105	8,398.45		
Lieu selections under act June 4, 1897									4	50.99	$63.73	
	63,693	7,926,435.49	$7,414,265.47	141,664.82	13,071	1,873,135.48	$2,971,914.13	$11,631.54	1,015	194,967.95	220,944.92	693.82
Indian lands	8,751	{[1,068,271.98] 130,974.48}	1,892,805.70		3,786	487,898.43	925,273.20					
Total	72,444	9,125,681.95	9,307,071.17	141,664.82	16,857	2,361,033.91	3,897,187.33	11,631.54	1,015	194,967.95	220,944.92	693.82
Original entries.												
Desert lands	6,922	1,255,197.97	313,848.83		1,937	364,497.88	91,156.27					
Homesteads	93,957	14,754,584.62		1,370,122.18	4,357	779,653.00		95,327.09				
Total	100,879	16,009,782.59	313,848.83	1,370,122.18	6,294	1,144,150.88	91,156.27	95,327.09				
Railroad, State, and wagon-road selections.												
Railroad	6,263	912,009.98		12,527.00					9,230	1,504,679.01		18,458.00
State, under the several acts	13,433	2,080,533.30		26,868.00	7,187	1,126,982.01		14,376.00				
Wagon road	71	10,809.34		142.00	69	10,489.34		138.00				
Total	19,767	3,003,352.62		39,537.00	7,256	1,137,471.35		14,514.00	9,230	1,504,679.01		18,458.00
Filing and miscellaneous fees.												
Filing fees and mineral adverse claims	16,552			141,171.00	4,367			57,961.00				
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc				126,664.21				16,388.84				
Total	16,552			267,835.21	4,367			74,349.84				
Recapitulation by totals.												
Final entries	72,444	9,125,681.95	9,307,071.17	141,664.82	16,857	2,361,033.91	3,897,187.33	11,631.54	1,015	194,967.95	220,944.92	693.82
Original entries	100,879	16,009,782.59	313,848.83	1,370,122.18	6,294	1,144,150.88	91,156.27	95,327.09				
Railroad, State, and wagon-road selections	19,767	3,003,352.62		39,537.00	7,256	1,137,471.35		14,514.00	9,230	1,504,679.01		18,458.00
Filing and miscellaneous fees	16,552			267,835.21	4,367			74,349.84				
Grand total	209,642	28,138,817.16	9,620,920.00	1,819,159.21	34,774	4,642,656.14	3,988,343.60	195,822.47	10,245	1,699,646.96	220,944.92	19,151.82
Deduct total of decrease					10,245	1,699,646.96	220,944.92	19,151.82				
Net total of increase					24,529	2,943,009.18	3,767,398.68	176,670.65				

Entries originated and completed within the year embrace 1,984,431.37 acres; entries originating in former years and heretofore so reported but completed during the fiscal year 1907 embrace 7,141,250.58 acres; total acreage of final entries, 9,125,681.95; net increase in number of final entries, 15,482; increase in area of final entries, 2,166,065.96 acres; net increase of original entries, 6,294, and increase of area 1,144,150.88 acres.

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Sales of town sites.			Sales of town lots.			Cash substitution for military bounty-land warrants.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	5	144.84	$869.04				1	[80.40]	$100.50
Alaska	2	559.81	699.77						
Arkansas							3	[399.67]	499.58
California	1	195.65	489.13						
Idaho	1	66.73	166.85	201		$61,535.00			
Iowa							3	[280.00]	350.00
Louisiana							5	[582.37]	705.57
Michigan							2	[320.00]	400.00
Minnesota	1	290.00	362.50				2	[320.00]	400.00
Missouri							1	80.00	100.00
Montana	1	2.34	5.85						
New Mexico	2	288.98	361.22						
Oklahoma	2	180.75	231.12						
Washington				116	882.41	22,565.00			
Total	15	1,729.10	3,185.48	317	882.41	84,100.00	17	{[1,982.44] 80.00}	2,555.65

State or Territory.	Supplemental payments.			Amounts recovered from railroad companies on suits.	Commuted timber-culture entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.		Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arkansas	1		$75.00				
California				$2,700.00			
Idaho					1	[160.00]	$200.00
Louisiana	5	[490.29]	610.46				
Minnesota	1		25.00				
Mississippi	7	30.97	34.00				
Missouri	2	2.74	3.42				
North Dakota	3	[385.00]	92.50				
Washington				800.00			
Total	19	{875.29 33.71}	840.38	3,500.00	1	[160.00]	200.00

State or Territory.	Soldiers additional homestead entry.			Competitive bids.		Balance due on double minimum land.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Idaho	1	[20.00]	$75.00					
Michigan				8	$900.00	4	[400.93]	$501.14
North Dakota				3	3.00			
Oregon				1	1.00			
Total	1	[20.00]	75.00	12	904.00	4	[400.93]	501.14

Recapitulation of the disposal of public land and abandoned military reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

State or Territory.	Amount of receipts from final homesteads.			Interest payments.	Receipts from land entered with Surveyor-General's Scrip.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.		Entries.	Acres.	Amt.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama								376	6,734.89	$32,542.61
Alaska								46	6,587.68	54,195.21
Arizona								281	19,844.47	66,711.88
Arkansas								1,067	58,197.56	191,621.97
California								1,679	239,634.48	371,919.88
Colorado								4,119	445,110.18	435,995.70
Florida								542	21,810.02	83,243.96
Idaho								3,206	326,646.34	694,141.91
Indiana								1	9.70	160.05
Iowa								4	40.00	450.00
Kansas								357	7,012.69	39,236.09
Louisiana								638	26,744.13	85,868.35
Michigan								258	15,050.95	42,230.01
Minnesota								1,088	90,213.16	259,576.93
Mississippi								279	3,310.84	25,261.15
Missouri								698	94,225.47	118,257.47
Montana								3,627	316,952.25	721,683.71
Nebraska								454	9,557.20	30,526.22
Nevada								307	15,750.75	44,635.35
New Mexico								2,382	188,929.03	142,384.05
North Dakota								5,364	24,754.01	935,166.56
Oklahoma	41	[6,357.17]	$7,946.45	$4,196.12				2,377	2,347.17	415,703.69
Oregon					1	160.00	$200.00	4,431	571,018.34	1,350,629.75
South Dakota								4,091	61,211.68	401,318.66
Utah								526	63,279.22	138,380.82
Washington								2,947	238,052.02	665,176.64
Wisconsin								132	4,362.78	19,706.40
Wyoming								1,712	165,624.26	361,389.28
Total	41	[6,357.17]	7,946.45	4,196.12	1	160.00	200.00	42,989	3,023,011.27	7,728,114.30

State or Territory.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.					Final homestead entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Total fees and commissions.	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.
Alabama	982	83,976.89	$2,117.77	$6,610	$8,727.77	410	[37,496.53]	$943.08
Alaska	15	544.48	20.48	80	100.48	15	[544.48]	20.48
Arizona	465	66,037.17	2,525.82	4,245	6,770.82	96	[12,467.72]	510.37
Arkansas	3,846	431,407.34	10,836.56	30,205	41,041.56	1,576	[181,154.41]	4,538.22
California	1,228	173,438.24	8,581.42	11,295	19,876.42	430	[60,770.49]	2,762.28
Colorado	12,277	1,903,616.73	91,736.92	120,180	211,916.92	974	[145,677.30]	6,079.53
Florida	623	68,524.71	1,715.24	4,895	6,610.24	229	[26,927.42]	673.58
Idaho	3,100	390,567.01	15,905.48	26,185	42,090.48	1,259	[176,548.03]	7,802.03
Iowa	1	52.43	1.31	5	6.31	3	[207.13]	10.37
Kansas	3,921	597,499.63	18,425.98	37,850	56,275.98	466	[70,040.21]	2,292.12
Louisiana	697	48,259.82	1,378.35	4,225	5,603.35	557	[51,166.08]	1,554.32
Michigan	279	27,501.74	687.23	2,015	2,702.23	98	[11,091.32]	273.29
Minnesota	1,841	215,041.02	5,588.46	15,175	20,763.46	1,501	[189,848.20]	5,132.03
Mississippi	619	47,609.05	1,204.27	3,975	5,179.27	445	[39,463.66]	999.86
Missouri	740	60,606.25	1,619.68	4,840	6,459.68	445	[40,679.46]	1,105.64
Montana	3,347	489,985.30	25,016.17	31,633	56,649.17	1,264	[185,790.15]	9,781.07
Nebraska	4,179	1,773,143.72	16,571.38	40,945	57,516.38	924	[153,055.81]	3,770.02
Nevada	288	31,503.88	1,229.06	2,145	3,444.06	70	[6,981.16]	294.54
New Mexico	16,254	2,544,630.32	95,630.01	160,205	255,835.01	1,076	[165,608.51]	6,257.12
North Dakota	14,100	2,091,895.98	69,921.05	133,420	203,341.05	4,160	[630,359.02]	19,188.45
Oklahoma	6,788	992,532.03	24,789.92	63,640	88,429.92	5,852	[887,019.90]	22,182.65
Oregon	1,940	276,117.62	11,091.40	17,930	29,021.40	866	[127,410.24]	5,390.83
South Dakota	9,398	1,438,143.95	35,997.52	91,115	127,112.52	1,012	[146,218.70]	4,017.09
Utah	879	130,193.82	5,117.63	8,320	13,437.63	46	[6,436.54]	256.26
Washington	3,189	447,328.55	26,185.05	29,140	55,325.05	2,228	330,423.38	19,351.82
Wisconsin	287	23,468.67	918.88	1,905	2,823.88	484	[53,471.06]	1,997.36
Wyoming	2,674	400,958.27	17,188.14	25,873	43,061.14	716	[106,400.86]	4,348.01
Total	93,957	14,754,584.62	492,071.18	878,051	1,370,122.18	27,202	[3,843,257.77]	131,532.42

sufficient to prevent appropriation under the agricultural land laws, a large quantity is being noted as subject to sale as coal lands at the minimum price, and a considerable amount is being scheduled as coal lands of great value ranging as high as $75 per acre.

From this it will be seen that the revenues of the Government will be largely increased from this source alone, and that the classification will aid largely in the adjudication of cases of applications to make entry of lands in the areas classified, under the various public land laws. The classification of land as coal land will not prevent the consideration of evidence that the land is not actually of that character.

The total number of entries of coal lands under the coal land law from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1907, was only 2,999, embracing a total area of 423,240.34 acres.

Coal lands entered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

State or Territory.	Total entered.		Approved.		Unapproved.	
	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.
Alaska	4,771.794	$47,717.94			4,771.794	$47,717.94
Colorado	2,719.340	31,993.40	920.000	$13,200.00	1,799.340	18,793.40
Montana	3,326.590	40,642.30	160.320	3,205.40	3,166.270	37,435.90
New Mexico	159.490	3,189.80	120.000	2,400.00	39.490	789.80
North Dakota	600.000	10,400.00	40.000	800.00	560.000	9,600.00
Oregon	561.570	5,615.70	281.570	2,815.70	280.000	2,800.00
Utah	1,719.860	17,998.60			1,719.860	17,998.60
Washington	520.000	6,000.00			520.000	6,000.00
Wyoming	3,845.430	62,108.60			3,845.430	62,108.60
Total	18,224.074	225,666.34	1,521.890	22,422.10	16,702.184	203,244.24

Condition of lands withdrawn from coal entry, restored, classified, and awaiting classification, June 30, 1907.

State or Territory.	Withdrawn.	Restored by Executive orders to all entry.	Awaiting classification.	Total classified.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Colorado	13,223,440	1,359,360	7,239,680	4,624,400
Montana	15,586,560	2,096,640	7,817,720	5,672,200
New Mexico	8,795,200	2,142,720	2,979,640	3,672,840
North Dakota	2,234,880			2,234,880
Utah	5,690,880	460,800	2,027,520	3,202,560
Wyoming	17,337,600	1,244,160	8,877,280	7,216,160
Washington	2,580,480	668,160	1,912,320	
Oregon	1,267,200	552,960	714,240	
Total	66,716,240	8,524,800	31,568,400	26,623,040

CLASSIFIED.

State or Territory.	Noncoal.	Minimum.	$20 per acre.	$25 per acre.	$30 per acre.	$40 per acre.	$50 per acre.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Colorado	438,160	3,970,040	3,400	135,440	8,000		69,360
Montana	303,520	5,368,680					
New Mexico		3,672,840					
North Dakota		2,234,880					
Utah		3,202,560					
Wyoming	528,040	6,501,120	91,000	76,760		2,720	16,520
Washington							
Oregon							
Area classified to June 30, 1907	1,269,720	24,950,120	94,400	212,200	8,000	2,720	85,880

Area and character of mineral land entries received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907 and amount paid therefor.

State or Territory.	Lode claims.				Placer claims.			
	Approved.		Unapproved.		Approved.		Unapproved.	
	Area.	Price	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.
Alaska	757.9040	$3,860.00	252.3500	$1,270.00	217.846	$547.50	.....	.....
Arizona	5,363.0075	27,015.00	2,458.5530	12,435.00	39.908	100.00	299.834	$800.00
Arkansas	20.6600	105.00	.....	.....	4,803.440	12,010.00	983.620	2,467.50
California	824.8000	4,195.00	790.3400	4,050.00	6,456.150	16,149.00	2,568.490	6,477.50
Colorado	2,038.7510	10,610.00	2,939.4946	15,200.00	1,380.940	3,455.00	1,044.369	2,620.00
Idaho	2,455.4930	12,355.00	2,804.4050	14,125.00	156.715	392.50	206.771	520.00
Montana	2,090.9330	10,710.00	2,751.3993	13,930.00	1,528.110	3,830.00	804.750	2,072.50
Nevada	4,158.4150	21,325.00	3,294.1585	16,670.00	.....	.....	140.000	350.00
New Mexico	659.6640	3,350.00	1,394.7087	7,020.00	.....	.....	310.445	780.00
Oregon	380.3740	1,965.00	467.1600	2,355.00	180.000	450.00	101.030	255.00
South Dakota	1,944.9832	9,785.00	1,212.2340	6,100.00	20.000	50.00	.....	.....
Utah	3,804.9070	19,160.00	1,424.9814	7,155.00	1,348.520	3,377.50	.....	.....
Washington	499.6480	2,505.00	1,105.6230	5,565.00	159.939	400.00	16.600	41.50
Wyoming	198.6540	1,005.00	986.9500	4,970.00	480.000	1,200.00	932.680	2,332.50
Total	25,198.1937	127,945.00	21,882.3535	110,845.00	16,771.568	41,961.50	7,408.589	18,716.50

State or Territory.	Mill sites.				Canceled claims.					
	Approved.		Unapproved.		Lode claims.		Placer claims.		Mill sites.	
	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.
Alaska	20.000	$100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	24.689	125.00	5.000	$25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	3.666	20.00	0.280	5.00	.....	.....	15.000	$37.50	.....	.....
Colorado	43.551	210.00	53.190	285.00	74.861	$385.00	51.130	130.00	4.847	$25.00
Idaho	.....	.....	3.076	15.00	445.518	2,230.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.470	195.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	4.888	25.00	5.000	25.00	8.460	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.341	165.00	4.656	10.00	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	10.000	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	19.990	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.986	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	106.794	530.00	86.536	455.00	606.636	3,055.00	70.786	177.50	4.847	25.00

State or Territory.	Total entered.		Area approved.		Area unapproved.	
	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.	Area.	Price.
Alaska	1,248.1000	$5,777.50	995.7500	$4,507.50	252.3500	$1,270.00
Arizona	8,190.9915	40,500.00	5,427.6045	27,240.00	2,763.3870	13,260.00
Arkansas	5,807.7200	14,582.50	4,824.1000	12,115.00	983.6200	2,467.50
California	10,658.7260	30,934.00	7,284.6160	20,364.00	3,374.1100	10,570.00
Colorado	7,631.1336	32,915.00	3,463.2420	14,275.00	4,167.8916	18,640.00
Idaho	5,664.9300	29,637.50	2,612.2080	12,747.50	3,052.7220	16,890.00
Montana	7,213.6623	30,737.50	3,619.0430	14,540.00	3,594.6193	16,197.50
Nevada	7,610.9175	38,440.00	4,163.3030	21,350.00	3,447.6145	17,090.00
New Mexico	2,364.8177	11,150.00	659.6640	3,350.00	1,705.1537	7,800.00
Oregon	1,165.5610	5,200.00	560.3740	2,415.00	605.1870	2,785.00
South Dakota	3,177.2172	15,935.00	1,964.9832	9,835.00	1,212.2340	6,100.00
Utah	6,588.4084	29,742.50	5,163.4270	22,587.50	1,424.9814	7,155.00
Washington	1,801.8000	8,611.50	659.5870	2,905.00	1,142.2130	5,706.50
Wyoming	2,605.2700	9,542.50	678.6540	2,205.00	1,926.6160	7,337.50
Total	71,729.2552	303,705.50	42,076.5557	170,436.50	29,652.6995	133,269.00

MINERAL LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

The administration of the mineral-land laws to the extent that they affect lands in forest reserves furnishes an increasing number of questions for determination. Every case of application for patent for a mining claim in a forest reserve involves the consideration of a report by a forest officer, and if the report is adverse to the claim the

investigation of the character of the land is had generally by a hearing before the local land officers. Out of this grows numerous contests.

OLD MINERAL APPLICATIONS.

The work of examining pending mineral applications on which entry has not been made within a reasonable time, with a view to the rejection thereof on the ground of laches, was continued during the year. The records have been cleared of many of these applications, and a considerable area has been restored to the public domain.

GENERAL SCOPE OF WORK.

In addition to the examination of the proofs submitted in ordinary ex parte mineral and coal entries and the consideration of important questions arising therein, this division of the Office has the adjudication of cases involving controversies between parties claiming under the mineral-land laws and those claiming under the homestead, desert land, forest lieu, timber and stone, town site, and under the various Congressional grants, and between parties claiming under the lode and the placer mineral laws, respectively.

POSTING AND TRACT RECORDS DIVISION (O).

This division was created by order of the Commissioner dated April 12, 1907, and organized on April 15, 1907, and has charge of the tract books in which are posted the legal descriptions of all entries, filings, selections, grants, withdrawals for reservations and other purposes, and notes the cancellation of all entries, either by relinquishment or by action of this Office, and also notes all restorations of lands to the public domain. The status of any particular tract may be ascertained upon reference to the tract books.

The total number of postings and annotations made on the tract books since the organization of the division and up to and including June 30, 1907, amounts to 117,287, and 4,242 attorneys' cards have been responded to.

The creation of this division has resulted in facilitating the postings to such an extent as to increase the amount of such work performed by each clerk about 25 per cent.

FIELD SERVICE DIVISION (P).

This division is charged with the duty of protecting the public lands from unlawful entry or appropriation and from timber and other trespasses. It supervises the work of a force of special agents employed for this purpose, prepares instructions to them covering their duties, and refers to them such cases of alleged violations of the laws relating to the public lands as may require investigation. It considers their reports when received, initiates and carries to conclusion all proceedings looking to the cancellation of fraudulent entries, and prepares cases for reference to the Department of Justice to procure cancellation of fraudulently obtained patents, to recover damages for trespasses, to compel removal of unlawful inclosures and *obstructions, and to* punish violators of the criminal laws relating to

the public lands. It has charge of all matters relating to the timber upon unreserved public lands.

During the past year an average of 80 special agents have been employed in the field. To carry on the field work Congress had appropriated $250,000. During the year this Office has collected upon agents' reports for timber trespass the sum of $80,917.53, and the Department of Justice collected for timber trespass reported by special agents the sum of $203,552.68—a total collected during the year on special agents' timber work of $284,470.03. In addition, this Office has referred, during the year, for suit by the Department of Justice, timber trespass claims to the amount of $217,241.13. There were also 138 convictions for public land crimes.

Practically all of the 18,555 cases pending in this division require action by the field force of special agents. In addition the agents have nearly 10,000 cases of local complaints on their dockets which have not yet been reported to this Office except in semiannual statements of kind and number of cases there pending. There are also pending for field examination by the agents about 4,000 nonmineral applications to acquire land in the classified coal areas. There is a total of about 32,555 cases of all classes now pending for field agents' examination.

The present force is entirely inadequate to reach all these cases within a reasonable time. To expeditiously handle the regular business requiring action by special agents at least 200 men would be required. The additional expense would be more than returned to the Treasury by the increased collections for timber and other depredations, and by the recovery of valuable lands fraudulently acquired. Nearly all complaints coming to this division are from citizens living in the vicinity of the lands involved.

The following shows the condition of the work in this division on June 30, 1906, the work received and disposed of during the year, and the condition of the work on June 30, 1907:

Work of field service division during year ended June 30, 1907.

Letters:	
Personal letters requiring answer pending	None.
Written during year	27,754
Pages of press copy books	37,436
Reports:	
Pending June 30, 1906	2,304
Received during year	3,903
Total	6,207
Disposed of during year	3,399
Pending June 30, 1907	2,808
Unlawful inclosures:	
Cases reported—	
Number	136
Area (acres)	842,720
Inclosures reported removed—	
Number	94
Area (acres)	259,918
Being removed, or action pending taken to compel removal—	
Number	41
Area (acres)	608,242

Timber depredations:			
Cases reported during year			278
Value of timber unlawfully taken—			
Stumpage			$37,133.81
Recoverable to Government			$376,668.41
Criminal suits recommended			44
Civil suits recommended [a]			93
Amount involved in civil suits recommended			$217,241.13
Propositions of settlement accepted [a]			244
Amounts recovered during year—			
From accepted propositions of settlement			$79,429.35
From sales of timber, etc			$1,488.00
Total			$80,917.35
In Department of Justice on agents' reports:			
Amounts collected by Department of Justice for timber trespass on agents' reports			$203,552.68
Applications to cut timber:			
Forwarded to Department—			
7 for	feet		1,248,000
3 for	cords		1,597
Allowed—			
11 for	feet		2,226,000
5 for	cords		1,730
Denied			None.
Alleged fraudulent entries:			
Contests—			
Pending June 30, 1906	218		
Received during year	208		
			426
Closed during year	94		
Referred during year	76		
			170
Pending June 30, 1907—			
Examined	112		
Unexamined	144		
			256
Entries pending June 30, 1906	18,141		
Received during year	9,665		
			27,806
Disposed of during year			9,251
Pending June 30, 1907			18,555
Referred to agents for investigation during year			1,322
Held for cancellation or suspended during year			2,038
Hearings ordered during year			304
To Secretary on appeal during year			353
Suits recommended to set aside patents during year			116

[a] The suits recommended, propositions of settlement accepted, and sales of timber made were based, in part, upon reports made prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year, which are not included in this report.

Classification of entries received, disposed of, and pending June 30, 1907.

	Received.	Approved.	Canceled.	Referred.	Pending.
Homestead:					
Originals	4,420		1,515	2,376	9,577
Finals	817	517	84	792	1,020
Cash	720	349	107	559	1,959
Desert:					
Originals	613		130	265	1,303
Finals	474	78	18	249	567
Timber culture:					
Originals			6	63	19
Finals	34	24	10	104	163
Timber and stone:					
Sworn statements	445		50	229	1,594
Cash	501	634	46	820	1,870
Mineral:					
Applications	30			1	67
Entries	124		2	113	233
Selections:					
State	13			1	19
Forest	14		2	17	56
Indian allotments				471	108
Soldiers' additional:					
Applications	604	509	434	2,197	
Finals	689	650	25	698	
Recertified	126	104	2	174	
Substitute	41	53	8	122	
Total	9,665	2,918	2,439	9,251	18,555

Indictments, convictions, and acquittals July, 1906–July, 1907.

	Indictments.	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Indictments.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Timber trespass	82	56	36	Sec. 2294 U.S.R.S.	1	0	1
Perjury	23	12	13		293	138	79
Subornation of perjury	9	3	4				
Conspiracy	105	36	18	Larceny	0	0	1
Forgery	1	2	1	Violation interstate commerce law	6	0	0
Timber cutting	4	1	1				
Securing false affidavits	30	0	0	Using mail to defraud	3	0	0
Boxing trees	14	10	0				
Unlawful inclosure	24	18	5				

LIEU SELECTION, SCRIP, AND WARRANT DIVISION (R).

To this division is assigned the work of adjudicating lieu selections under the acts of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), and April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 189); the assignment and location of land warrants issued for services in the U. S. Army prior to the act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat., 702); soldiers' additional homestead entries under sections 2306 and 2307, U. S. R. S.; various classes of land scrip, and old suspended entries under the acts of May 10, 1800 (2 Stat., 73), August 4, 1842 (5 Stat., 502), and August 4, 1854 (10 Stat., 554).

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) s 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36).

30, 1907.

Items.	Cases.	Areas.
		Acres.
Pending June 30, 1906	3,472	672,461.60
Received during year ending June 30, 1907	404	39,786.98
Total	3,876	712,248.58
Approved for patenting	657	96,552.34
Rejected	74	10,778.03
Total cases finally disposed of	731	107,330.37
Total cases pending June 30, 1907	3,145	604,918.21
Cases suspended under various orders	2,363	497,460.00
Cases awaiting additional proof	675	92,225.00
On which no action has been taken	107	15,233.21
Total	3,145	604,918.21

SINCE PASSAGE OF ACT OF JUNE 4, 1897.

Number selections received	15,047	2,786,471.67
Patented	10,706	1,988,089.13
Rejected	1,196	193,464.33
Total cases disposed of	11,902	2,181,553.46
Pending	3,145	604,918.21

Other work of division R during the year.

Miscellaneous cases:		
On hand July 1, 1906	58	
Received and docketed during year ending June 30, 1907	114	
		172
Cases closed during fiscal year 1906–7	104	
Acted upon but not finally closed	12	
		116
Awaiting action July 1, 1907		56
Military bounty land warrants and scrip:		
Warrant locations approved for patenting		512
Scrip locations approved for patenting		94
Warrant assignments approved		55
Warrant assignments disapproved		43
Scrip assignments approved		15
Scrip assignments disapproved		3
Soldiers' additional homestead cases:		
Received from division P on April 22, 1907		1,160
Since received		387
Total		1,547
Approved		40
Rejected		55
Total disposed of		95
Pending June 30, 1907		1,452

Credit system entries under act May 10, 1800 (2 Stat., 73):		
Transferred to division R July 10, 1906		508
Approved for patent	76	
Otherwise disposed of	2	
		78
Pending June 30, 1907		430
Graduation entries, under act August 4, 1854 (10 Stat., 554):		
Total number received		615
Approved	203	
Canceled during same period	2	
		205
Total pending June 30, 1907		410
Correspondence:		
Letters received during year ending June 30, 1907		7,415
Letters written		8,383

Bounty land warrant business under the acts of 1812, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, from commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1907.

Act.	Warrants issued.		Warrants located.		Warrants outstanding.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Act 1812:						
160 acres	28,085	4,493,600	27,979	4,476,640	106	16,960
320 acres	1,101	352,320	1,034	330,880	67	21,440
Total	29,186	4,845,920	29,013	4,807,520	173	38,400
Act 1847:						
160 acres	80,689	12,910,240	79,202	12,672,320	1,487	237,920
40 acres	7,585	303,400	7,105	284,200	480	19,200
Total	88,274	13,213,640	86,307	12,956,520	1,967	257,120
Act 1850:						
160 acres	27,450	4,392,000	26,913	4,306,080	537	85,920
80 acres	57,717	4,617,360	56,476	4,518,080	1,241	99,280
40 acres	103,978	4,159,120	101,001	4,040,040	2,977	119,080
Total	189,145	13,168,480	184,390	12,864,200	4,755	304,280
Act 1852:						
160 acres	1,223	195,680	1,196	191,360	27	4,320
80 acres	1,699	135,920	1,668	133,440	31	2,480
40 acres	9,070	362,800	8,895	355,800	175	7,000
Total	11,992	694,400	11,759	680,600	233	13,800
Act 1855:						
160 acres	115,616	18,498,560	111,019	17,763,040	4,597	735,520
120 acres	97,088	11,650,560	91,275	10,953,000	5,813	697,560
80 acres	49,490	3,959,200	48,414	3,873,120	1,076	86,080
60 acres	359	21,540	317	19,020	42	2,520
40 acres	542	21,680	470	18,800	72	2,880
10 acres	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	263,100	34,151,590	251,498	32,627,010	11,602	1,524,580
Summary:						
Act of 1812	29,186	4,845,920	29,013	4,807,520	173	38,400
Act of 1847	88,274	13,213,640	86,307	12,956,520	1,967	257,120
Act of 1850	189,145	13,168,480	184,390	12,864,200	4,755	304,280
Act of 1852	11,992	694,400	11,759	680,600	233	13,800
Act of 1855	263,100	34,151,560	251,498	32,627,010	11,602	1,524,580
Total	581,697	66,074,030	562,967	63,935,850	18,730	2,138,180

NOTE.—The last 160-acres warrant, act 1855, is numbered 115,743; deduct 127 warrant blanks not used leaves 115,616 actually issued.

FOREST LIEU SELECTIONS, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 4, 1897 (30 STAT., 36), AND AMENDATORY ACTS.

Under the rule of the Office this class of selections, also scrip and warrant locations, are not taken up for action with a view to the issuance of patents until four months have elapsed from the date of filing in the local land office. Allowing for delay under this rule, this class of work was brought up to date at the close of the fiscal year.

As set forth in the report of this Office for the year ended June 30, 1906, there remained subject to the exchange provisions of the act of June 4, 1897, under agreements entered into by the Secretary of the Interior and the owners of the land prior to the repeal of said exchange provisions, an estimated area of 155,439.26 acres in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, and 5,430.90 acres in the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, California. Of these lands there had been relinquished during the year ended June 30, 1907, 34,420.87 acres in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, and 1,289.40 acres in the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, leaving 121,018.39 acres in the former and 4,141.50 acres in the latter reserve that may still be used as the basis for lieu selections.

SELECTIONS UNDER ACT OF APRIL 21, 1904 (33 STAT., 189).

The one application to select 214,987.51 acres in lieu of lands situated within the Zuñi and Navajo Indian Reservation, in the Territory of New Mexico, referred to in the last annual report of this Office, is still pending, final action thereon being delayed by the necessity of preparing plats of survey, the adjustment of certain Indian claims, and an examination in the field by an agent of the Department as to the value of the lands selected as compared with the lands surrendered. The act requires that the lands selected shall be "vacant, nonmineral, nontimbered, surveyed public lands of equal area and value."

It is deemed proper by this Office that the ex parte proofs submitted by the selector as to the character of the land should be verified by the report of a representative of the Government.

No additional applications to select land under this act have been received.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, SCRIP, CREDIT SYSTEM, AND GRADUATION CASH ENTRIES.

The policy of collecting into one division the old suspended entries from the various divisions of the Office has been continued, with the result that a large number of old locations by military bounty land warrants, and suspended entries under the credit-system law of May 10, 1800 (2 Stat., 73), made prior to its repeal by the act of April 24, 1820 (3 Stat., 566), and suspended entries under the graduation act of August 4, 1854 (10 Stat., 554), made prior to its repeal by the act of June 2, 1862 (12 Stat., 413), have been adjusted and approved for patenting.

It will be noted that the credit-system act was repealed in 1820, and the graduation act in 1862. The credit-system entries referred to have therefore been suspended more than eighty-seven years and the graduation entries more than forty-five years. The warrant locations referred to have been suspended for periods of from one to fifty years.

The work on current warrant and scrip locations was brought up to *date at the close of the year.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS SINCE 1833.

Name.	By whom appointed.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.
Edwards, James L.	Jackson	Virginia	Mar. 3, 1833
Heath, James E.	Fillmore	do	Nov. 27, 1850
Waldo, Loren P.	Pierce	Connecticut	Mar. 17, 1853
Minot, Josiah	do	New Hampshire	Aug. 1, 1855
Whiting, George C.	do	Virginia	Jan. 19, 1857
Barrett, Joseph H.	Lincoln	Ohio	Apr. 15, 1861
Cox, Christopher C.	Johnson	Maryland	July 28, 1866
Van Aernam, Henry	Grant	New York	May 1, 1869
Baker, James H.	do	Minnesota	Apr. 20, 1871
Atkinson, Henry M.	do	Nebraska	Mar. 26, 1875
Gill, Charles R.	do	Wisconsin	Feb. 10, 1876
Bentley, John A.	do	do	Mar. 28, 1876
Dudley, William W.	Garfield	Indiana	June 27, 1881
Clarke, Otis P. G.	Arthur	Rhode Island	Nov. 15, 1884
Black, John C.	Cleveland	Illinois	Mar. 19, 1885
Tanner, James	Harrison	New York	Mar. 27, 1889
Raum, Green B.	do	Illinois	Oct. 19, 1889
Lochren, William	Cleveland	Minnesota	Apr. 13, 1893
Murphy, Dominic I.	do	Pennsylvania	May 28, 1896
Evans, Henry Clay	McKinley	Tennessee	Apr. 1, 1897
Ware, Eugene F.	Roosevelt	Kansas	May 10, 1902
Warner, Vespasian	do	Illinois	Mar. 4, 1905

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the operations of the Bureau of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The report is accompanied by eleven exhibits which explain in detail, but in a condensed form, the work of the Bureau and of the eighteen agencies making payments of pensions during the year. These exhibits constitute the basis of the report, and the comments herewith will serve to emphasize the leading factors in the operations of the Bureau as shown by the exhibits.

Exhibit 1 is a statement of the number of pensioners that was added to and the number that was dropped from the pension roll during the fiscal year and the number and annual value of the pensions of every class remaining on the roll June 30, 1907. This exhibit is the "balance sheet" between the Bureau and the eighteen pension agencies, and takes account of all the changes on the rolls of the agencies during the year.

For the purpose of preserving the proper balance between the additions and the losses to the roll, account is also taken of the number of pensioners apparently gained by transfer from other classes and the resulting loss to the roll by stopping the pension under one law to place the name of the same pensioner on the roll at a higher rate under another law.

The number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1906, was 985,971. The number on the roll at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 967,371, the net loss for the last fiscal year amounting to 18,600 pensioners, which was the greatest net loss for any year in the history of the Bureau. The number of pensioners remaining on the roll June 30, 1907 (967,371), was the smallest since 1893.

On January 31, 1905, the number of pensioners on the roll was 1,004,196, and that is the "high-water" mark in the history of

the Bureau. Since that date there has been a steady decrease, aggregating, to June 30, 1907, a little over two years, 36,825. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the net loss to the roll was 12,470, and the Bureau then made the prediction that the decrease in the pension roll would be more marked during the fiscal year 1907.

It will be interesting to note the progress of the reduction of the pension roll month by month since the roll reached its maximum, and the following statement is presented for that purpose:

Pensioners on roll at end of each month from January 31, 1905, to June 30, 1907.

January 31, 1905 (maximum)	1,004,196	April 30, 1906	987,806
February 28, 1905	1,003,128	May 31, 1906	986,200
March 31, 1905	1,001,786	June 30, 1906	985,971
April 30, 1905	1,000,158	July 31, 1906	984,979
May 31, 1905	998,954	August 31, 1906	983,490
June 30, 1905	998,441	September 30, 1906	982,539
July 31, 1905	998,192	October 31, 1906	980,653
August 31, 1905	997,211	November 30, 1906	978,724
September 30, 1905	996,270	December 31, 1906	977,229
October 31, 1905	994,330	January 31, 1907	976,243
November 30, 1905	993,571	February 28, 1907	975,105
December 31, 1905	993,067	March 31, 1907	972,875
January 31, 1906	993,237	April 30, 1907	969,898
February 28, 1906	991,907	May 31, 1907	967,760
March 31, 1906	989,959	June 30, 1907	967,371

During the fiscal year 1907 the additions to the roll amounted to 29,904 new pensioners and 1,130 restorations and renewals, making a total addition to the roll of 31,034 pensioners. The total number of pensioners that were on the roll during the year was 1,017,005. The number of pensioners dropped from the roll during the year was 49,634, leaving the number of pensioners June 30, 1907, at 967,371, being a net decrease, as stated, of 18,600 from the previous year.

The loss to the roll during the fiscal year 1907 was as follows:

Decrease in pension roll during fiscal year 1907.

Death	45,768
Remarriage	1,136
Legal limitation (minors)	1,206
Failure to claim for more than three years	1,019
Other causes	505
Total	49,634

During the year the loss by death of survivors of the civil war was 31,201, leaving the names of 644,338 survivors of that war on the roll June 30, 1907. The loss of this class of pensioners during the fiscal year 1906 was 29,208, and the deaths during the fiscal year 1907 were therefore 1,993 more than in the year preceding.

The following table contains a complete analysis of the pension roll on June 30, 1907, as compared with the roll on June 30, 1906, and it

is so arranged as to give the number and class of pensioners by wars, showing the increase or decrease of each class during the fiscal year 1907:

Pensioners on the roll June 30, 1907, and June 30, 1906.

	1907.	1906.	Gain.	Loss.
Revolutionary war:				
Widows	.....	1	.....	1
Daughters	3	3	.....	.....
War of 1812:				
Widows	558	660	.....	102
Indian wars:				
Survivors	2,007	2,173	.....	166
Widows	3,201	3,367	.....	166
War with Mexico:				
Survivors	3,485	3,984	.....	499
Widows	7,214	7,488	.....	274
Civil war:				
General law—				
Invalids	178,816	205,375	.....	26,559
Widows	75,629	76,810	.....	1,181
Minor children	599	662	.....	63
Mothers	4,578	5,519	.....	941
Fathers	873	1,097	.....	224
Brothers and sisters	224	205	19	.....
Helpless children	489	479	10	.....
Act June 27, 1890—				
Invalids	349,283	461,078	.....	111,795
Widows	180,539	175,237	5,302	.....
Minor children	4,032	4,167	.....	135
Helpless children	292	274	18	.....
Act February 6, 1907	116,239	.....	116,239	.....
Army nurses	542	579	.....	37
War with Spain:				
Invalids	19,031	17,646	1,385	.....
Widows	1,100	1,094	6	.....
Minor children	316	298	18	.....
Mothers	3,090	3,061	29	.....
Fathers	527	512	15	.....
Brothers and sisters	11	9	2	.....
Helpless children	2	1	1	.....
Regular establishment:				
Invalids	11,076	10,648	428	.....
Widows	2,526	2,498	28	.....
Minor children	122	120	2	.....
Mothers	821	783	38	.....
Fathers	133	130	3	.....
Brothers and sisters	5	5	.....	.....
Helpless children	8	8	.....	.....
Total	967,371	985,971	123,543	142,143
Net loss				18,600

The pensioners of the civil war are divided into the three following classes:

(1) Those under the general law.

(2) Those under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900.

(3) Those under the act of February 6, 1907.

On June 30, 1907, the names of 116,239 pensioners of the civil war were on the roll under the act of February 6, 1907. The increase in this class of pensioners during the present fiscal year will be most marked, while a corresponding decrease will occur in the first and second classes noted above.

The decrease noted in the "loss" column of this table as of the civil war, general law, and act of June 27, 1890, are not actual losses

to the roll, but mostly transfers from said classes to the act of February 6, 1907, under which law they were entitled to a higher rate of pension. Material losses are shown in the old war classes and in army nurses, while gains appear in the number of pensioners in the war with Spain and the Regular establishment. There is also a gain in the number of widows, under the act of June 27, 1890, and in this item the gain will be large and steady in future years. The roll still contains the names of three pensioners of the Revolutionary war, daughters pensioned by special acts of Congress.

The annual value of the pension roll on June 30, 1907, as shown by Exhibit 1, was $140,850,880.60, which was $4,613,131.60 greater than it was on June 30, 1906. The annual value is the amount that would be required to pay the pensioners on the roll at the close of the fiscal year for one entire year, provided there were no changes by deaths or otherwise. In other words, the 967,371 pensioners on the roll June 30, 1907, will receive during the present fiscal year the sum of $140,850,880.60 if there are no changes in the roll of any kind during the year.

The marked increase in the annual value of the roll over the year 1906, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of pensioners, is due to the pensions granted under the act of February 6, 1907, at the higher rates provided by that act.

In the table below will be found the average annual value of each pension for the last five years:

Average value of each pension for the last five years.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Average annual value of each pension	$145.60	$138.18	$136.96	$134.84	$133.49
Regular establishment	173.12	173.35	174.19	173.09	.....
General law, civil war	204.20	191.43	187.51	180.58	176.16
Act June 27, 1890	112.32	114.33	113.20	110.00	108.82
War with Spain	127.19	127.33	127.90	132.18	137.25
Act February 6, 1907	170.09	.....	.....	.....	.....

The increase in the annual value of each pension for the past year is mainly due to the increased rates provided by the act of February 6, 1907, there being but slight changes in the value of pensions under the other acts.

Exhibit 2 shows the number and amount of first payments on each class of certificates made during the fiscal year 1907 by pension agents to pensioners and the amount of fees paid to attorneys for services in the prosecution of claims for pension. The total amount of first payments was $6,643,768.39, an increase of $491,585.72 over the previous year. These payments were made in 186,973 cases, and the average value of first payments to each class of pensioners is shown by the exhibit. The following table shows the number and amount *of first payments* for each of the last five fiscal years:

First payments made during last five fiscal years.

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Average.
1907	186,973	$6,643,768	$35.53
1906	111,803	6,152,182	55.02
1905	162,907	8,940,064	54.87
1904	128,623	10,396,375	80.82
1903	106,870	9,359,905	88.95

This statement discloses the marked progress made with reference to the period within which claims were adjudicated during the fiscal year 1907, and shows that much less time now elapses between the dates of filing and dates of settlement of pension claims than in former years.

At the close of the fiscal year 1907 there remained in the hands of pension agents 39,035 certificates upon which no payments had been made, involving first payments amounting to $704,729.65. These certificates were issued so near the close of the fiscal year that the pension agents were unable to secure vouchers in time to make the payments before the close of the year. If these certificates could have been paid prior to June 30, 1907, the amount due on their account would have been charged to the pension appropriation for that fiscal year.

The amount paid by pension agents to attorneys for services in the prosecution of pension claims for the year 1907 was $412,105.83, a decrease of $66,354.59 from the previous year.

Exhibit 3 shows the amounts appropriated and made available for payment of pensions, and the disbursements on account thereof for the fiscal year 1907, and the unexpended balances at the close of the year. The following statement shows the appropriations, the disbursements, and the balances in detail:

Receipts and disbursements for fiscal year 1907.

Appropriation for pensions (act of April 24, 1906)	$139,000,000.00
Deficiency appropriation (act of March 4, 1907)	1,000,000.00
Repayments to the appropriation	3,322.58
Total amount available for pensions	140,003,322.58
Amount disbursed for pensions	138,155,412.46
Balance covered into the Treasury	1,847,910.12
Appropriation for medical examinations	700,000.00
Repayments to the appropriation	9.00
Total amount available for medical examinations	700,009.00
Disbursed for medical examinations	490,573.59
Unexpended balance	209,435.41

Appropriation for salaries and clerk hire, pension agencies	$507,000.00
Repayments to the appropriation	2.50
Amount available for salaries and clerk hire, agencies	507,002.50
Disbursed for salaries and clerk hire, pension agencies	499,845.44
Balance covered into the Treasury	7,157.06
Appropriations for rents and contingent expenses, agencies	37,000.00
Repayments to the appropriation	14.27
Amount available for rent and contingent expenses, agencies	37,014.27
Disbursements for rent and contingent expenses, agencies	31,321.70
Balance covered into the Treasury	5,692.57
Appropriation for examination of pension agencies	1,500.00
Disbursements for examination of pension agencies	57.55
Balance covered into the Treasury	1,442.45
Appropriation for salaries, Pension Bureau	1,769,750.00
Disbursed for salaries, Pension Bureau	1,696,096.69
Balance covered into the Treasury	73,653.31
Appropriation for salaries, per diem and expenses, special examiners	512,500.00
Disbursements for salaries, per diem and expenses, special examiners	434,318.71
Balance covered into the Treasury	78,181.29

Summary of unexpended balances at close of fiscal year 1907, exclusive of unexpended appropriation for the payment of pensions, covered into the Treasury.

Salaries in Bureau	$73,653.31
Salaries, per diem, and expenses, special examiners	78,181.29
Examining surgeons	209,435.41
Salaries and clerk hire, agencies	7,157.06
Rents and contingent expenses, agencies	5,692.57
Examination of pension agencies	1,442.45
Total	375,562.09

The disbursements for navy pensions during the year 1907 were $4,248,711.80. The act making appropriations for the payment of pensions provides that navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose. The income from the navy pension fund for the year 1907 available for the payment of pensions was only $361,405.01 or less than 9 per cent of the amount required for the payment of navy pensions for the year. Since 1870 the amount derived from the interest of the navy pension fund has been inadequate to pay navy pensions, and the provision of law pledging the public faith to make up the deficiency has been operative ever since that date in the payment of navy pensions.

During the last five years, the interest on the navy pension fund available for the payment of navy pensions has been as follows:

Interest on navy pension fund for last five years.

1903	$441,101
1904	287,374
1905	370,952
1906	363,619
1907	361,405

The amounts paid during said years for navy pensions were as follows:

Amounts paid for navy pensions during the last five years.

1903	$3,837,400
1904	4,082,954
1905	4,197,166
1906	4,204,004
1907	4,248,712

Exhibit 4 shows the total amounts disbursed by the pension agents for pensions, and the expenses of disbursement during the fiscal year 1907 as appears from their accounts current. These payments were for pensions, fees of examining surgeons, salaries of pension agents, clerk hire, rents, and contingent expenses of the agencies; the entire amount being $138,970,508.91, a decrease of $911,217.94 from the fiscal year 1906. The disbursements range from $2,575,034 at the Concord agency, to $15,855,144.33 at the Topeka agency.

Expenditures for reimbursement on account of expenses of last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners who left no widows or minor children are made by the accounting officers of the Treasury in the final adjustment of pension claims, and are not included in the disbursements shown by this exhibit.

The amount paid by Treasury settlements during the year was $137,578.57, of which $124,518.24 was for pensions.

The expenditure for fees to examining surgeons as shown by this exhibit ($421,450.33) was for three quarters of the fiscal year. The accounts of the surgeons for the last quarter of the year have since been settled by the Bureau, and the amount paid on that account for the entire fiscal year was $490,573.59.

The pension agency in New York is the only agency now occupying a rented building, all the other agencies having been moved into Government buildings, thereby effecting a saving in rents of $6,100 per annum. The cost of renting a building for the use of the New York agency is $4,500 per annum.

Exhibit 5 shows by classes the number of pensioners on the rolls of the different agencies June 30, 1907, and the number of pensioners on their rolls June 30, 1906. This statement shows the losses and gains

of each agency during the fiscal year. The number of pensioners on the rolls of the different agencies varies from 16,117 at the Concord agency to 111,508 at the Topeka agency; the San Francisco agency being the only one showing an increase, all the other agencies showing a decreased number of pensioners at the close of the year.

Exhibit 6 gives the number of pensioners residing in each State and Territory of the United States, in the insular possessions, and in foreign countries whose names were on the roll June 30, 1907; it shows also the amounts paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1907 to residents in each State, Territory, insular possession, and foreign country. Below is a summary of this exhibit.

Number of pensioners and amount paid, fiscal year 1907.

Residence.	Number.	Payments.
Pensioners residing in States and Territories, and payments to them	962,157	$137,288,640.08
Pensioners residing in insular possessions, and payments to them	124	17,320.04
Pensioners residing in foreign countries, and payments to them	5,090	724,434.10
Total	967,371	138,030,894.22

These pensioners are paid by eighteen pension agents, located as follows:

Number of pensioners and amounts paid, fiscal year 1907, by pension agencies.

Location	Name of agent.	Pensioners June 30, 1907.	Money disbursed in 1907.
Augusta	Selden Connor	17,303	$2,686,558.43
Boston	Augustus J. Hoitt	59,236	7,630,854.68
Buffalo	Charles A. Orr	45,069	6,176,347.15
Chicago	Charles Bent	75,099	10,691,686.14
Columbus	William R. Warnock	95,829	14,634,797.72
Concord	Grovenor A. Curtice	16,117	2,562,525.25
Des Moines	William V. Willcox	53,000	7,706,530.20
Detroit	Oscar A. Janes	40,685	6,352,187.88
Indianapolis	Albert O. Marsh	60,906	10,092,201.20
Knoxville	William Rule	63,890	8,545,151.74
Louisville	Andrew T. Wood	26,854	3,842,306.70
Milwaukee	Edwin D. Coe	48,843	7,018,817.72
New York City	Michael Kerwin	53,888	6,991,041.70
Philadelphia	St. Clair A. Mulholland	58,295	7,654,515.46
Pittsburg	Daniel Ashworth	44,496	6,287,191.48
San Francisco	Jesse B. Fuller	42,713	5,607,014.91
Topeka	Wilder S. Metcalf	111,508	15,807,638.24
Washington	John R. King	53,640	7,743,527.62
Total		967,371	138,030,894.22

Exhibit 7 shows, by classes, the monthly rates of pension paid to pensioners and the number of pensioners at each rate on the roll June 30, 1907, under the different general acts of Congress, the total number being 955,009.

Exhibit 8 shows the same details in relation to the pensioners who were on the rolls on that date by virtue of special acts of Congress, the total number being 12,362.

Exhibit 9 is a statement of pension certificates issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. The following summary shows the number of issues by classes:

Pension certificates issued during fiscal year 1907, by classes.

Originals	29,945	Supplementals	292
Increases	60,261	Duplicates	3,031
Additionals	4,112	Accrueds	17,353
Reissues	118,524		
Restorations	210	Total	236,516
Renewals	2,788		

The different classes of pension certificates may be defined as follows:

Originals: Cases in which no pension has before been granted.

Increases: Claims for increased rate of pension.

Additionals: Issues under act of June 27, 1890, in lieu of pension under the general law.

Reissues: Issues to allow additional disabilities, to make corrections in former issues, and to allow pension under the general law and under the act of February 6, 1907, in lieu of pension under the act of 1890.

Restorations: Issues to restore to the roll from date of last payment.

Renewals: Issues to renew pension from a date when new title is shown or to change class.

Supplementals: Cases in which title exists under different laws, and issue is made under one law for a period not covered by the other issue.

Duplicates: New certificates issued in lieu of former certificates lost or destroyed.

Accrueds: Issues made for pension due in cases of deceased pensioners from date of last payment to date of death.

The total number of pension certificates of all kinds issued in the last ten years is as follows:

Pension certificates issued during last ten years.

1898	98,574	1903	132,821
1899	89,054	1904	153,938
1900	105,591	1905	185,242
1901	109,668	1906	136,905
1902	119,824	1907	236,516

The number of certificates issued during the last fiscal year (1907) far exceeds the number issued in any year since 1897, notwithstanding the fact that the clerical force had been greatly reduced at the end of the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

This fact warrants me in expressing my commendation of the manner in which the work has been performed, and the efficiency displayed by the force of the Bureau during the past year.

Exhibit 10 is a summary of the pending files of the Bureau on June 30, 1907. This table shows the number of claims now in process of adjudication and the marked increase in the number over last year, owing to the many applications filed under the act of February 6, 1907. The total number of applications pending at the close of the year was 356,181, of which number 222,539 were filed under the act of February 6, 1907. These claims are being settled at the rate of about 30,000 per month, and it is expected that all the applications pending under the act of February 6, 1907, will be adjudicated before the close of the present fiscal year. The claims under prior acts are also receiving prompt consideration, and by the close of the present fiscal year it is certain that the Bureau will be able to report material progress in the condition of the pending files.

A recapitulation of the pending claims is as follows:

Claims pending at close of fiscal year 1907.

Old wars	2,050
Civil war	321,049
War with Spain	17,950
Regular establishment	3,862
Accrued	11,270
Total	356,181

Exhibit 11 shows the location of the agencies for the payment of pensions, with the dates of payment and the district paid by each agency.

The payments of pensions for the fiscal year 1907 were made to the following classes of pensioners:

Classification of disbursements for pensions.

	Amount disbursed.	Total.	Grand total.
Regular establishment.			
Army:			
Invalids	$1,505,756.07		
Widows and dependents	472,816.02		
		$1,978,572.09	
Navy:			
Invalids	392,207.41		
Widows and dependents	264,252.35		
		656,459.76	
			$2,635,031.85
Civil war, general law.			
Army:			
Invalids	41,375,796.74		
Nurses	82,364.93		
Widows and dependents	12,605,450.21		
		54,063,611.88	
Navy:			
Invalids	356,225.49		
Widows and dependents	183,339.74		
		539,565.23	
			54,603,177.11
Civil war, act June 27, 1890.			
Army:			
Invalids	52,240,467.47		
Widows and dependents	18,177,549.84		
		70,418,017.31	
Navy:			
Invalids	2,009,933.41		
Widows and dependents	799,154.38		
		2,809,087.79	
			73,227,105.10

Classification of disbursements for pensions—Continued.

	Amount disbursed.	Total.	Grand total.
Civil war, act February 6, 1907.			
Army	$2,020,855.20		
Navy	89,005.53		
			$2,109,860.73
War with Spain.			
Army:			
Invalids	2,533,410.75		
Widows and dependents	789,997.06		
		$3,323,407.81	
Navy:			
Invalids	95,208.42		
Widows and dependents	52,541.04		
		147,749.46	
			3,471,157.27
War of 1812.			
Widows	83,830.00		83,830.00
War with Mexico.			
Survivors	590,839.61		
Widows	747,648.73		
			1,338,488.34
Indian wars.			
Survivors	220,467.88		
Widows	341,775.94		
			562,243.82
Treasury settlements			124,518.24
Total payments			138,155,412.46

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions appoints a large number of surgeons whose duty it is to make such medical examinations as may be found necessary to determine the physical condition of applicants for pension. Most of these examining surgeons are organized into boards of three members each, these boards being located at different points in the United States most convenient to the applicants, and each State has a sufficient number of boards to transact the business assigned to them. In addition to the boards, it is found necessary to designate single surgeons or specialists at convenient places to hold examinations in cases that can not be reached by the boards, or that require the attention of a specialist. None of these surgeons or specialists are under civil-service rules, but they are paid only for the work they actually do, the payment for such services being made out of a fund especially provided by Congress. On June 30, 1907, there were 4,709 examining surgeons who made 92,787 medical examinations during the last fiscal year, at an expense of $490,573.59. The following table shows the number of boards, single surgeons, and experts, and the States in which they are located:

Surgeons employed on June 30, 1907.

States.	Boards.	Single surgeons.	Expert examining surgeons.	States.	Boards.	Single surgeons.	Expert examining surgeons.
Alabama	10	0	5	Nebraska	50	1	9
Arizona	1	2	2	Nevada	2	1	0
Arkansas	22	1	9	New Hampshire	12	0	2
California	21	3	20	New Jersey	10	0	4
Colorado	19	6	6	New Mexico	4	1	2
Connecticut	11	0	4	New York	62	0	29
Delaware	3	0	2	North Carolina	13	4	7
District of Columbia	3	0	7	North Dakota	6	0	3
Florida	8	3	7	Ohio	93	0	36
Georgia	9	2	12	Oklahoma	21	0	10
Idaho	3	6	2	Oregon	15	5	8
Illinois	92	0	29	Pennsylvania	80	0	31
Indiana	89	0	30	Rhode Island	2	0	3
Indian Territory	7	1	1	South Carolina	4	0	3
Iowa	84	0	17	South Dakota	19	5	7
Kansas	75	5	17	Tennessee	41	2	16
Kentucky	74	0	12	Texas	12	5	15
Louisiana	5	1	4	Utah	2	1	3
Maine	25	0	13	Vermont	15	0	6
Maryland	12	0	4	Virginia	7	2	9
Massachusetts	22	0	12	Washington	17	5	5
Mexico	0	1	0	West Virginia	33	1	10
Michigan	57	0	26	Wisconsin	49	2	18
Minnesota	44	4	9	Wyoming	3	4	2
Mississippi	7	1	5				
Missouri	88	0	24	Total	1,371	76	520
Montana	8	1	3				

SUMMARY.

Boards, 1,371 (three members each)	4,113
Single surgeons	76
Expert examining surgeons	520
Total	4,709

TOTAL COST OF PENSIONS AND OF MAINTENANCE OF PENSION SYSTEM.

The disbursements for pensions by the United States from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were $96,445,444.23. The total cost of pensions and the expenses connected with the administration of the pension laws from the latter date to the present time, with the number of pensioners, are shown in the following table. A decrease of $844,875.79 in the disbursements for 1907 from the disbursements for 1906 is shown, while the cost of maintenance of the Bureau and its agencies in 1907 was the smallest since 1886—a period of twenty-one years.

The number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1907, is the smallest since 1893—a period of fourteen years.

Disbursements for pensions and for maintenance of pension system, 1866 to 1907.

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, maintenance, and expenses.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
1866	$15,450,549.88	$407,165.00	$15,857,714.88	126,722
1867	20,784,789.69	490,977.35	21,275,767.04	155,474
1868	23,101,509.36	553,020.34	23,654,529.70	169,643
1869	28,513,247.27	564,526.81	29,077,774.08	187,963
1870	29,351,488.78	600,997.86	29,952,486.64	198,686
1871	28,518,792.62	863,079.00	29,381,871.62	207,495
1872	29,752,746.81	951,253.00	30,703,999.81	232,229
1873	26,982,063.89	1,003,200.64	27,985,264.53	238,411
1874	30,206,778.99	966,794.13	31,173,573.12	236,241
1875	29,270,404.76	982,695.35	30,253,100.11	234,821
1876	27,936,209.53	1,015,078.81	28,951,288.34	232,137
1877	28,182,821.72	1,034,459.33	29,217,281.05	232,104
1878	26,786,009.44	1,032,500.09	27,818,509.53	223,998

Disbursements for pensions and for maintenance of pension system, 1866 to 1907—Cont'd.

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, maintenan e, and expenses.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
1879	$33,664,428.92	$837,734.14	$34,502,163.06	242,755
1880	56,689,229.08	935,027.28	57,624,256.36	250,802
1881	50,583,405.35	1,072,059.64	51,655,464.99	268,830
1882	54,313,172.05	1,466,236.01	55,779,408.06	285,697
1883	60,427,573.81	2,591,648.29	63,019,222.10	303,658
1884	57,912,387.47	2,835,181.00	60,747,568.47	322,756
1885	65,171,937.12	3,392,576.34	68,564,513.46	345,125
1886	64,091,142.90	3,245,016.61	67,336,159.51	365,783
1887	73,752,997.08	3,753,400.91	77,506,397.99	406,007
1888	78,950,501.67	3,515,057.27	82,465,558.94	452,557
1889	88,842,720.58	3,466,968.40	92,309,688.98	489,725
1890	106,093,850.39	3,526,382.13	109,620,232.52	537,944
1891	117,312,690.50	4,700,636.44	122,013,326.94	676,160
1892	139,394,147.11	4,898,665.80	144,292,812.91	876,068
1893	156,906,637.94	4,867,734.42	161,774,372.36	966,012
1894	139,986,726.17	3,963,976.31	143,950,702.48	969,544
1895	139,812,294.30	4,338,020.21	144,150,314.51	970,524
1896	138,220,704.46	3,991,375.61	142,212,080.07	970,678
1897	139,949,717.35	3,987,788.07	143,937,500.42	976,014
1898	144,651,879.80	4,114,091.46	148,765,971.26	993,714
1899	138,555,052.95	4,147,517.73	142,502,570.68	991,519
1900	138,462,130.65	3,841,706.74	142,303,887.39	993,529
1901	138,531,483.84	3,868,795.44	142,400,279.28	997,735
1902	137,504,267.99	3,831,378.96	141,335,646.95	999,446
1903	137,759,653.71	3,993,216.79	141,752,870.50	996,545
1904	141,093,571.49	3,849,366.25	144,942,937.74	994,762
1905	141,142,861.33	3,721,832.82	144,864,694.15	998,441
1906	139,000,288.25	3,523,269.51	142,523,557.76	985,971
1907	138,155,412.46	3,309,110.44	141,464,522.90	967,371
Total	3,501,570,279.46	110,051,513.73	3,611,621,793.19	.....

SPECIAL ACTS.

Since 1861 there have been granted by special acts of Congress 19,737 pensions and increase of pensions, of which 12,362 are now on the rolls, with an annual face value of $3,502,650. Only a little more than one-half of said amount is properly chargeable to the special acts, as most of the beneficiaries had been pensioned under general laws at lower rates. During the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress 2,523 special acts were passed, and pensions were granted at the rates specified in the following summary:

Pensions granted by special acts during second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Rates specified.	Number granted.	Rates specified.	Number granted.
$72	4	$17	12
$65	2	$16	115
$60	1	$15	11
$55	1	$12	296
$50	30	$10	3
$46	2	$8	70
$45	5	$6	1
$40	48	Rate not yet determined	1
$36	46	Special act repealing special act	1
$35	5	Inoperative:	
$30	749	$30	5
$25	9	$24	2
$24	911	$20	5
$20	184	$12	1
$18	2		
$17.50	1	Total	2,523

Of the above, 181 were granted to persons never before on the pension roll; 2,341 to recipients of smaller pensions. One act repealed

a special act granted at a former session of Congress. The annual value of said special acts is $729,006, and the increase in payments of pension due to such acts is $375,333.

GUARDIANSHIPS.

All pensions payable to persons under legal disabilities are made to guardians appointed by the State courts. Such payments are now being made to 11,056 guardians.

There are about 360 pensioners in the Government Hospital for the Insane whose pensions are now being paid to the superintendent, as provided by the act of February 20, 1905.

ATTORNEYS.

The following statement shows the number of attorneys admitted to practice before the Bureau and the changes in the roll of recognized attorneys during the fiscal year 1907:

Attorneys recognized July 1, 1906, and July 1, 1907.

Attorneys on roll July 1, 1906	23,815
Attorneys gained by enrollment	734
Attorneys gained by restoration	5
Loss by death, etc	89
Loss by disbarment	32
Attorneys on roll July 1, 1907	24,433
Paid as attorneys' fees during year	$412,105.83

Attorneys' fees are paid by the pension agents upon the order of the Bureau out of first payments due pensioners after the allowance of their claims, the amount of such fees being regulated by the pension laws. The average payment of fees to the entire bar for the year was less than $17 each.

A marked increase in the number entitled to practice before the Bureau is shown, while the amount paid to them for services rendered in pension claims during the past fiscal year has decreased. This decrease is due to the fact that the act of February 6, 1907, prohibits the allowance of any compensation to attorneys for services rendered in prosecuting any claim or securing any pension under said act.

ORDER 78 AND ACT OF APRIL 24, 1906.

On March 15, 1904, an order was issued to take effect April 13, 1904, which provided that in the adjudication of pension claims under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, it should be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary did not appear, and if all other legal requirements were properly met, that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he would be disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and would be entitled to be rated at $6 per month; after 65 years, at $8 per month; after 68 years, at $10 per month, and after 70 years, at $12 per month.

The acts of April 24, 1906, and March 4, 1907, provided that the age of 62 years and over shall be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws. Medical examinations are not required in this class of claims.

This order and the acts referred to are now substantially superseded by the act of February 6, 1907, and very few, if any, claims will hereafter be adjudicated thereunder.

The practical operations of Order 78 since the date of its issuance will be found in the following statements. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the number of claims allowed under its provisions was as follows:

Claims allowed under provisions of Order 78 during fiscal year 1907.

ORIGINALS.

At $6 per month	2,277
At $8 per month	427
At $10 per month	153
At $12 per month	300
Total	3,157

INCREASES.

From $6 to $8 per month	3,853
From $6 to $10 per month	169
From $6 to $12 per month	146
From $8 to 10 per month	4,712
From $8 to $12 per month	590
From $10 to $12 per month	5,908
Total	15,378

From April 13, 1904, the date the order took effect, until June 30, 1907, the number of allowances thereunder was as follows:

Originals	24,199
Increases	83,576
Total	107,775

These allowances are rated as follows:

Claims allowed under provisions of Order 78, from April 13, 1904, to June 30, 1907.

ORIGINALS.

At $6 per month	14,248
At $8 per month	5,317
At $10 per month	1,730
At $12 per month	2,904

INCREASES.

From $6 to $8	18,766
From $6 to $10	3,713
From $6 to $12	3,901
From $8 to $10	18,991
From $8 to $12	11,350
From $10 to $12	26,855
Grand total	107,775

ACT OF FEBRUARY 6, 1907.

The act of February 6, 1907, is as follows:

That any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, or sixty days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years, twelve dollars per month; seventy years, fifteen dollars per month; seventy-five years or over, twenty dollars per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: *Provided*, That pensioners who are sixty-two years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: *Provided*, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

SEC. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed thereunder.

SEC. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions, or securing any pension, under this act.

Inasmuch as no provision was made for the recognition of agents or attorneys in the prosecution of claims under this law the Bureau made strenuous efforts to supply blank forms for the use of claimants, and about half a million blank applications were promptly supplied to Grand Army Posts, Soldiers' Homes, and many individuals for the use of the beneficiaries under that law. Up to June 30, 1907, about 350,000 applications had been received in the Bureau, but only 235,017 of them could be entered of record prior to that date.

The clerical force of the Bureau was immediately arranged and readjusted to meet the conditions imposed upon it by this large mass of new applications, and within a very few days after the passage of the act the Bureau was in a position to adjudicate the claims as rapidly as they could be examined and as new certificates could be issued.

It may be stated that following the passage of the act of June 27, 1890, it was nearly four months (October) before a pension certificate was issued thereunder, while under the act of February 6, 1907, the first certificate was issued February 14, 1907, and within four months after the date of its passage 90,000 certificates had been issued.

The following statement of the number of certificates issued each month under the provisions of the act of February 6, 1907, shows the efficiency of the adjustments made to meet the new conditions:

Certificates issued under provisions of act of February 6, 1907.

February	1,359
March	16,346
April	28,635
May	36,284
June	37,731
Total	120,355

The indications at this date are that by the close of the present fiscal year, perhaps sooner, all pending claims under this act will have been adjudicated, and that the Bureau will then be charged with the settlement of such claims only as may be filed in the future when the beneficiaries severally attain the ages specified in the law.

Up to June 30, 1907, the following number of claims were allowed under said act at the rates specified:

Claims allowed under provisions of act of February 6, 1907.

ORIGINALS, CIVIL WAR.		
At $12 per month	1,642	
At $15 per month	103	
At $20 per month	49	
Total		1,794
REISSUES, CIVIL WAR.		
At $12 per month	68,556	
At $15 per month	26,512	
At $20 per month	21,298	
Total		116,366
REISSUES, MEXICAN WAR.		
At $15 per month	17	
At $20 per month	2,178	
Total		2,195
Grand total		120,355

The following is a résumé of the ages of the survivors of the civil and Mexican wars who have become beneficiaries of the act of February 6, 1907:

Survivors of Mexican and civil wars, by ages.

Age.	Number of survivors.		Age.	Number of survivors.	
	Civil war.	Mexican war.		Civil war.	Mexican war.
62	13,381	.....	82	1,129	276
63	11,665	.....	83	753	172
64	11,282	.....	84	636	136
65	9,485	.....	85	436	91
66	9,248	.....	86	378	47
67	6,819	.....	87	230	34
68	5,209	.....	88	127	26
69	3,109	.....	89	60	16
70	8,302	.....	90	36	8
71	5,881	3	91	25	7
72	5,122	.....	92	24	4
73	4,409	3	93	11	1
74	2,901	11	94	8	.....
75	4,253	41	95	2	.....
76	3,528	105	96	5	.....
77	2,496	155	97	1	.....
78	2,099	199	98	5	.....
79	1,786	272	108	1	.....
80	2,031	312			
81	1,287	276	Total	118,160	2,195

The number of pensioners under the act of February 6, 1907, on the roll June 30, 1907, as noted in table on page 5 of this report, is not as large as the number of allowances by the Bureau up to that date, for the reason that certificates could not be issued covering all the allowances during the last days of the fiscal year in time to record them on the roll before the close of the year. Moreover, 624 deaths occurred in that class of cases during the year.

The increase to the annual value of the pension roll as it stood at the close of the fiscal year 1907 by reason of the allowances of claims under the act of February 6, 1907, is $6,394,517.

This would be the amount of increase if the roll retained its status of June 30, 1907, during the entire year, but it is, of course, subject to the usual reductions by reason of deaths and other causes, and therefore the actual increased cost for the year by reason of the act of February 6, 1907, can not be definitely determined until after the close of the present fiscal year.

TEN YEARS' SUMMARY.

The following table shows the operations of the Bureau in the adjudication of pension claims each year for the past ten years.

The claims under the head of "No benefit cases" relate to allowances under one law where claimants are already in receipt of pension at an equal or higher rate under another law. In this class of cases the applicant is permitted to elect whether he will retain the pension he is now drawing or surrender his pension certificate and receive a new one under another law. Two pensions under different laws can not be paid to the same person covering the same period.

Attention is specially invited to the splendid results reached during the last fiscal year with a largely reduced force, the number of employees being over 300 less than in 1898. It may also be stated that at no time during the fiscal year 1907 did the Bureau have the force (1,534) provided by the appropriation act for that year. A reduction of 70 employees was directed by said act, but as vacancies were not filled during the year, the reduction was accomplished without the dismissal of a single employee.

Attention is also invited to the fact that the number of pensions granted during the fiscal year 1907 was the largest and the number of rejections the smallest for any year in the last ten years.

Summary of work for ten years ending June 30, 1907.

Year.	Cases on hand.	Clerks.	Applications filed.	Admissions.	Rejections.	No benefit cases.	Total number of cases adjudicated.
1898	635,059	,836	207,594	96,360	79,635	5,994	181,989
1899	477,239	741	155,952	85,160	100,365	7,554	193,079
1900	437,104	741	181,005	102,596	116,129	8,000	226,725
1901	403,569	741	219,179	106,990	110,254	9,836	227,080
1902	339,436	741	188,626	117,268	118,464	10,441	246,173
1903	304,809	736	225,871	130,109	113,794	8,203	252,106
1904	285,523	734	254,333	151,211	108,114	8,725	268,050
1905	220,822	709	217,435	182,207	81,853	4,915	268,975
1906	182,453	,684	201,322	138,809	82,938	4,943	226,690
1907	356,181	1,534	440,517	238,249	60,573	3,892	302,714

BOUNTY-LAND WARRANTS.

During the fiscal year 1907 23 military bounty-land warrants were issued, granting 3,280 acres of land. Service to give title to bounty land must have been for at least fourteen days, or in a battle prior to March 3, 1855; and if in the Navy or Regular Army must have been in some war in which the United States Government was engaged.

The following statement shows the total number of bounty-land warrants of all classes issued by this Bureau (including partial estimate of those issued for service in the Revolutionary war) and the number of acres granted up to June 30, 1907:

Bounty-land warrants issued to June 30, 1907.

Grade of warrants.	Number.	Acres.	Remarks.
War of the Revolution, acts prior to 1800	16,663	2,666,080	Estimate average 160 acres.
War of 1812, acts prior to 1850	29,471	4,891,520	1,101 320-acre warrants included.
Total	46,134	7,557,600	
Mexican war, act of 1847:			
160 acres	80,689	12,910,240	This statement does not include 2,726 $100 Treasury certificates issued in lieu of 160-acre warrants and 460 $25 certificates in lieu of 40-acre warrants, in all 454,560 acres.
40 acres	7,585	303,400	
Total	88,274	13,213,640	
1812, Mexican and Indian wars, act of 1850:			
160 acres	27,450	4,392,000	
80 acres	57,717	4,617,360	
40 acres	103,978	4,159,120	
Total	189,145	13,168,480	
Act of 1852:			
160 acres	1,223	195,680	Superseded by act of 1855.
80 acres	1,699	135,920	
40 acres	9,070	362,800	
Total	11,992	694,400	
Act of 1855:			
160 acres	115,616	18,498,560	
120 acres	97,088	11,650,560	
100 acres	6	600	
80 acres	49,490	3,959,200	
60 acres	350	21,540	
40 acres	542	21,680	
10 acres	5	50	
Total	263,106	34,152,190	

SUMMARY.

War of the Revolution	16,663	2,666,080	Now obsolete.
War of 1812	29,471	4,891,520	Do.
Act of 1847	88,274	13,213,640	
Act of 1850	189,145	13,168,480	
Act of 1852	11,992	694,400	Superseded by act of 1855.
Act of 1855	263,106	34,152,190	
Total	598,651	68,786,310	

This Bureau has no record of the warrants issued directly from the General Land Office under special acts of Congress nor of those issued on account of the Virginia military land grants satisfied by the United States after the cession of the Northwestern Territory, and they are not included in the above table.

PENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The following statement shows the amounts that have been paid in pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines, their widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the Government:

Total disbursements for pensions for all wars and for Regular establishment.

War of the Revolution (estimate)	$70,000,000.00
War of 1812 (on account of service without regard to disability)	45,625,899.24
Indian wars (on account of service without regard to disability)	8,822,387.20
War with Mexico (on account of service without regard to disability)	30,397,733.57
War of the rebellion	3,389,135,449.54
War with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands	18,909,512.43
Regular establishment	9,864,344.67
Unclassified	16,260,397.04
Total disbursements for pensions	3,598,015,723.69

PENSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN AND THE INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES ISLANDS.

The total amounts paid annually on account of disabilities incurred in, or of deaths resulting from, service in the war with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands are shown below:

Pensions paid on account of war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands.

1899	$28,606.81	1905	$3,409,998.54
1900	332,905.25	1906	3,442,156.53
1901	1,175,225.76	1907	3,471,157.27
1902	1,738,446.28		
1903	2,204,084.21	Total	18,909,512.43
1904	3,106,931.78		

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

The number of new cases presented by the Bureau to the Department of Justice for prosecution on account of offenses against the pension laws and the number of indictments found show a marked increase over last year. It is gratifying to state, however, that of the 108 convictions secured only 16 represented cases against persons who rendered either military or naval service, again demonstrating the fact that the defenders of the Government are not inclined to become offenders against the pension laws.

The effort made by the Bureau to guard the integrity of the pension roll is shown by the following statement:

Prosecutions for offenses against pension laws.

New cases presented for prosecution	206
Indictments found	159
Convictions secured	108
Sentences imposed	103
Acquittals	6
Cases dismissed	30
Civil suits instituted	4
Money recovered	$8,377

Of the cases brought to trial during the year (114), 94.7 per cent resulted in convictions, and 114 cases were pending in the hands of United States attorneys on June 30, 1907. The offenses for which convictions were had were as follows:

Offenses for which convictions were secured.

Conspiracy	2
False affidavits	17
False claims	4
False declarations	7
False jurats	16
False vouchers	3
Forged affidavits	6
Forged indorsement on pension check	1
Illegal fees	19
Perjury	5
Personating soldier	14
Personating widow	2
Personating special examiner	11
Raising pension check	1
Total	108

CIVIL SUITS.

Six civil suits were disposed of during the year, leaving seven pending. In four of the cases disposed of judgments for the United States aggregated $6,957; one was compromised upon payment of $3,000 and costs and one was closed by the pensioner making voluntary refundment. The amount of money actually recovered from all sources aggregated $8,377. As a result of investigations made in certain military bounty land claims, one firm of attorneys who prosecuted such claims made restitution to twenty-two clients, a sum aggregating $6,841.95, representing the difference between the amounts for which the attorneys sold their clients' warrants shortly after issue and the amounts they paid over to such clients. One attorney has been disbarred and several other attorneys whose cases are still pending have been recommended for disbarment for such fraudulent and unprofessional conduct.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

The following is a list of pensioners of the Revolutionary war on the roll June 30, 1907, with their ages and places of residence. They are daughters of soldiers of the Revolution and are pensioned by special acts of Congress, the last surviving widow pensioner of that war, Esther S. Damon, of Plymouth Union, Vt., having died November 11, 1906, aged 92 years:

Revolutionary pensioners on the roll June 30, 1907.

Name.	Age.	Name of soldier.	Service.	Address.
Sarah C. Hurlbutt	89	Elijah Weeks	Massachusetts	Little Marsh, Pa.
Phoebe M. Palmeter	86	Jonathan Wooley	New Hampshire	Brookfield, N. Y.
Rhoda Augusta Thompson	86	Thaddeus Thompson	New York	Woodbury, Conn.

The last survivor of the war of the Revolution was Daniel F. Bakeman, who died in Freedom, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 5, 1869, aged 109 years 6 months and 8 days.

WAR OF 1812.

The last surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812 was Hiram Cronk, of Ava, N. Y., who died May 13, 1905, aged 105 years and 16 days. The names of 558 widows of the war of 1812 remained on the pension roll at the close of the fiscal year 1907.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The number of pieces of mail received in the Bureau during the year, including applications for pensions, was 1,749,332, and the outgoing mail aggregated 1,838,642 pieces, making the total number of pieces of mail handled 3,587,974, or about 12,000 each working day.

Final action was taken by the Bureau during the year in 298,822 claims, of which number 238,249 were approved for allowance and 60,573 for rejection. The latter were mostly claims for increase in which no increase of disability was shown on medical examination. Attention is called to the fact that the number of rejections has largely decreased, being but a little over one-half of that of recent years and nearly 25,000 less than during the fiscal year 1906.

The act of December 21, 1893, requires the Bureau to give a notice of thirty days to pensioners proposed to be dropped from the roll or whose pensions are proposed to be reduced. During the fiscal year 413 pensioners were dropped from the roll under that act for various causes; the pensions of 87 persons were reduced; and recovery was made of erroneous payments in 63 cases.

The act of March 3, 1899, provides for the dividing of pension of resident pensioners of the United States who shall desert their wives or minor children or who are inmates of National or State Soldiers' or Sailors' Homes. Since the passage of this act 8,798 original claims have been filed thereunder, and 1,581 claims have been renewed, making a total of 10,379 claims. Of this number 5,173 claims have been disposed of by allowance and 4,961 by rejection, leaving 245 pending June 30, 1907.

During the year there were received and recorded 440,517 new applications for pension and increase of pension, and a large number of service cards containing the post-office addresses of surviving soldiers and sailors have been added to the files of the army and navy survivors' section.

The adjudicating divisions of the Bureau were furnished with names and addresses of 49,204 survivors to assist the divisions in obtaining information and claimants in securing testimony in the prosecution of their claims.

The number of cases for special examination on hand July 1, 1906, was 5,250, and the number referred for special examination during the year was 8,001, a total of 13,251. Of these cases 9,775 were specially examined during the year, leaving 3,476 cases on hand June 30, 1907.

The average number of special examiners employed during the year was 169, and the average cost per report was $13.81. The disbursements for expenses of special examinations were $277,505.36, a marked decrease from former years. The number of cases awaiting special examination on June 30, 1907, is the smallest for many years and shows that this class of work is receiving prompt and careful consideration. The reduction in this work has enabled the Bureau to recall a number of persons who had been detailed to the field and their services have been utilized in performing the current work of the Bureau, more especially in the adjudication of claims under the act of February 6, 1907.

The appropriation act provides for 125 special examiners, but this force has been from time to time augmented by details from the clerical force of the Bureau, as authorized by existing laws.

The officers and employees of the Bureau have rendered good, faithful, and conscientious service during the year and to them credit is due for the results accomplished.

Very respectfully,

VESPASIAN WARNER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBIT 1.—*Number of pensioners added to and dropped from the rolls during the year, and the annual value of the pension of each class on the rolls June 30, 1907.*

Classes.	Number of pensioners on the roll at the beginning of the year.	Pensioners added to the roll.			Pensioners added to classes by transfer from other classes.					Total number of pensioners added to classes during the year.	Grand total.	Actual loss to the roll during the year.					Loss to one class by allowance under another class to same person.	Total loss to the roll.	Number of pensioners on the roll at the close of the year.	Annual value.
		Original.	Restoration.	Renewal.	Original.	Restoration.	Renewal.	Additional.	Reissue.			By death.	By remarriage.	Minors by legal limitation.	By failure to claim.	By other causes.				
Regular establishment.																				
Army:																				
Invalids	8,629	662	5	7	....	.....	5	.....	4	683	9,312	303	.....	.....	16	10	66	395	8,917	$1,454,598.00
Widows, etc	2,345	190	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	2,537	114	14	14	6	4	.....	152	2,385	448,908.00
Navy:																				
Invalids	2,019	271	13	19	2	.....	1	.....	1	307	2,326	117	.....	.....	7	19	24	167	2,159	381,012.60
Widows, etc	1,199	90	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	1,290	49	6	4	1	.....	.....	60	1,230	258,808.00
Civil war.																				
Act of February 6, 1907:																				
Army	.....	1,612	.....	22	4	.....	3	.....	109,175	110,816	110,816	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	606	110,210	18,800,484.00
Navy	.....	148	.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	5,897	6,053	6,053	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6,029	970,584.00
General law:																				
Army—																				
Invalids	203,558	45	27	5	....	14	1,470	.....	46	1,607	205,165	8,872	.....	.....	63	.....	18,952	27,887	177,278	40,225,301.40
Nurses	579	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	586	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	542	80,436.00
Widows, etc	83,645	2,334	19	588	6	.....	68	.....	74	3,089	86,734	4,830	252	195	130	20	11	5,438	81,296	12,539,544.00
Navy—																				
Invalids	1,817	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	14	1,831	101	.....	.....	5	3	184	293	1,538	380,709.00
Widows, etc	1,131	14	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	20	1,151	47	4	.....	1	.....	.....	52	1,099	195,588.00
Act of June 27, 1890:																				
Army—																				
Invalids	443,327	6,873	37	179	4	1	279	4,061	4	11,438	454,765	20,628	.....	.....	269	122	96,043	117,062	337,703	40,487,796.00
Widows, etc	171,919	13,979	31	20	....	1	1	.....	.....	14,032	185,951	6,585	768	947	403	62	150	8,915	177,036	17,403,440.00
Navy—																				
Invalids	17,751	533	4	9	2	1	1	37	.....	587	18,338	976	.....	.....	20	15	5,747	6,758	11,580	1,343,798.00
Widows, etc	7,759	505	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507	8,266	360	21	30	24	1	3	439	7,827	764,040.00
War with Spain.																				
Army:																				
Invalids	17,038	1,810	48	74	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,933	18,971	315	.....	.....	23	239	1	578	18,393	2,176,473.00
Widows, etc	4,715	277	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	5,002	144	54	13	11	4	1	227	4,775	744,888.00

Navy:																							
Invalids	608	49	1	1	1					52	660	14			3	4	1	22	638	92,292.60			
Widows, etc	260	23								23	283	7	2	3				12	271	45,684.00			
War of 1812.																							
Widows	660										660	99			3			102	558	82,368.00			
War with Mexico.																							
Survivors	3,984	9		1		1	7		1	19	4,003	504			9	1	4	518	3,485	750,296.00			
Widows	7,488	272	1		1					274	7,762	513	12		19	1	3	548	7,214	709,428.00			
Indian wars.																							
Survivors	2,173	58	1							59	2,232	220			2		3	225	2,007	199,956.00			
Widows	3,367	143								143	3,510	302	3		4			309	3,201	311,445.00			
Total	985,971	29,904	192	938	31	18	1,850	4,098	115,202	152,233	1,138,204	45,768	1,136	1,206	1,019	505	121,199	170,833	967,371	140,850,880.60			

Ten (10) originals issued as reimbursements and fourteen (14) additionals payable to widows are not included.

EXHIBIT 2.—*Number and amount of first payments in original, increase, reissue, restoration, and other cases made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

Class.		Original.		Increase and reissue.		Supplemental.		Additional.		Restoration and renewal.		Total.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Regular establishment:													
Army	Invalids	753	$78,967.85	453	$17,909.58	2	$1,748.00			15	$1,357.10	1,223	$99,982.53
	Widows, etc.	180	36,525.27	11	567.32	2	218.40					193	37,310.99
Navy	Invalids	260	27,564.79	75	3,633.73	4	109.80			25	517.04	364	31,825.36
	Widows, etc.	91	11,980.33	8	363.28	1	99.40			1	232.40	101	12,675.41
Civil war; act February 6, 1907:													
Army		1,129	26,279.86	76,650	1,280,589.09	11	29.33			23	380.37	77,813	1,307,278.65
Navy		108	2,495.77	3,897	61,398.52					7	79.33	4,012	63,973.62
Civil war; general law:													
Army	Invalids	45	20,847.68	14,625	585,890.22	60	15,419.75			1,522	76,978.96	16,252	699,136.61
	Nurses	5	1,404.93	4	337.06							9	1,741.99
	Widows, etc.	2,380	358,557.23	168	27,708.20	12	1,229.80			606	87,023.35	3,166	474,518.58
Navy	Invalids			94	4,676.81	1	225.67			10	944.56	105	5,847.04
	Widows, etc.	15	3,335.04	1	115.33					2	73.60	18	3,523.97
Civil war; act June 27, 1890:													
Army	Invalids	7,316	482,440.46	47,737	969,571.26	95	4,451.13	4,601	$130,064.23	527	39,746.56	60,276	1,626,273.64
	Widows, etc.	13,611	1,354,904.67	335	12,603.63	6	119.53			46	15,964.24	13,998	1,383,592.07
Navy	Invalids	555	41,145.17	2,164	48,848.22			42	1,299.21	14	764.63	2,775	92,057.23
	Widows, etc.	506	53,173.11	10	261.59					1	27.33	517	53,462.03
War with Spain:													
Army	Invalids	1,837	437,078.99	1,292	40,869.47					113	13,440.77	3,242	491,389.23
	Widows, etc.	295	68,982.51	7	333.80					2	71.00	304	69,387.31
Navy	Invalids	45	6,778.11	33	1,437.60					2	56.00	80	8,271.71
	Widows, etc.	23	4,757.19	1	45.73							24	4,802.92
War of 1812	Widows			4	62.40							4	62.40
War with Mexico	Survivors	11	7,986.00	1,694	46,338.89	6	877.21			23	1,282.73	1,734	56,484.83
	Widows	276	54,211.87	171	4,530.25	1	99.20			1	24.00	449	58,865.32
Indian wars	Survivors	65	22,993.64	36	1,323.60					1	144.00	102	24,461.24
	Widows	147	35,301.77	65	1,541.94							212	36,843.71
Total		29,653	3,137,712.24	149,535	3,110,957.52	201	24,627.22	4,643	131,363.44	2,941	239,107.97	186,973	6,643,768.39

Full amount of fees paid to attorneys	$412,105.83
At the close of the year there remained unpaid 39,035 cases of all classes, on which the first payments due amounted to	704,729.65
Average value of first payments in original cases	105.81
Average value of first payments in original regular-establishment cases	120.75
Average value of first payments in original act February 6, 1907, cases	23.26
Average value of first payments in original general-law cases	115.87
Average value of first payments in original act June 27, 1890, cases	87.85
Average value of first payments in original war with Spain cases	235.27
Average value of first payments in increase and reissue cases	20.80
Average value of first payments in all cases	35.53

EXHIBIT 3.—*Appropriations for pensions and the disbursements on account thereof for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and unexpended balances at the close of the year.*

Items of appropriation.	Appropriations.				Disbursements.			Balances.		
	Amount appropriated, act April 24, 1906.	Deficiency appropriation act March 4, 1907.	Repayments to the appropriation.	Total.	Amount disbursed by United States pension agents.	Amount disbursed by Treasury settlements.	Total amount disbursed.	Balance remaining in the hands of United States pension agents, June 30, 1907.	Balance remaining in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1907.	Available balance, June 30, 1907.
Army pensions	$134,500,000.00	$1,000,000.00	$3,024.32	$135,503,024.32	$133,789,026.45	$117,674.21	$133,906,700.66	$1,003,660.77	$592,662.89	$1,596,323.66
Navy pensions	4,500,000.00	.....	298.26	4,500,298.26	4,241,867.77	6,844.03	4,248,711.80	123,548.50	128,037.96	251,586.46
Total	139,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,322.58	140,003,322.58	138,030,894.22	124,518.24	138,155,412.46	1,127,209.27	720,700.85	1,847,910.12
Fees of examining surgeons, pensions	700,000.00	.....	9.00	700,009.00	421,450.33	.....	421,450.33	103,552.67	175,006.00	278,558.67
Salaries and expenses of pension agents:										
Salaries, pension agents	72,000.00	.....	.....	72,000.00	72,000.00	.....	72,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk hire, pension agencies	435,000.00	.....	2.50	435,002.50	427,845.44	.....	427,845.44	7,154.56	2.50	7,157.06
Rents, pension agencies	7,000.00	.....	.....	7,000.00	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Contingent expenses, pension agencies	30,000.00	.....	14.27	30,014.27	13,818.92	13,002.78	26,821.70	1,619.04	1,573.53	3,192.57
Examinations, pension agencies	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	57.55	57.55	.....	1,442.45	1,442.45
Total	545,500.00	.....	16.77	545,516.77	518,164.36	13,060.33	531,224.69	8,773.60	5,518.48	14,292.08
Grand total	140,245,500.00	1,000,000.00	3,348.35	141,248,848.35	138,970,508.91	137,578.57	139,108,087.48	1,239,535.54	901,225.33	2,140,760.87

In addition to the above there were disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the following sums, chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, by pension agent at Washington	$172,563.52
Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, by Treasury settlements	636.62
Total	173,200.14

Of the amount, $4,248,711.80, disbursed for navy pensions, $361,405.01 was paid from the navy pension fund under act April 24, 1906.

EXHIBIT 4.—*Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as shown by accounts current.*

Agency.	Pensions.			Fees of examining surgeons, pensions.	Salaries.	Clerk hire.	Rents.	Contingent expenses.	Grand total.
	Army.	Navy.	Total.						
Augusta	$2,686,558.43		$2,686,558.43		$4,000.00	$8,936.68		$240.06	$2,699,735.17
Boston	6,732,904.52	$897,950.16	7,630,854.68		4,000.00	25,874.17		432.95	7,661,161.80
Buffalo	6,176,347.15		6,176,347.15		4,000.00	20,716.00		711.36	6,201,774.51
Chicago	9,844,728.21	846,957.93	10,691,686.14		4,000.00	32,009.60		2,912.07	10,730,607.81
Columbus	14,634,797.72		14,634,797.72		4,000.00	39,102.39		794.33	14,678,694.44
Concord	2,562,525.25		2,562,525.25		4,000.00	8,407.00		101.75	2,575,034.00
Des Moines	7,706,530.20		7,706,530.20		4,000.00	24,121.51		196.33	7,734,848.04
Detroit	6,352,187.88		6,352,187.88		4,000.00	19,477.95		227.79	6,375,893.62
Indianapolis	10,092,201.20		10,092,201.20		4,000.00	25,685.42		486.63	10,122,373.25
Knoxville	8,545,151.74		8,545,151.74		4,000.00	28,153.50		411.67	8,577,716.91
Louisville	3,842,306.70		3,842,306.70		4,000.00	12,945.16		197.70	3,859,449.56
Milwaukee	7,018,817.72		7,018,817.72		4,000.00	21,904.16		690.29	7,045,412.17
New York	6,196,658.71	794,382.99	6,991,041.70		4,000.00	24,048.38	$4,500.00	2,196.60	7,025,786.68
Philadelphia	7,128,039.10	526,476.36	7,654,515.46		4,000.00	26,399.50		541.72	7,685,456.68
Pittsburg	6,287,191.48		6,287,191.48		4,000.00	20,683.17		339.64	6,312,214.29
San Francisco	5,349,446.45	257,568.46	5,607,014.91		4,000.00	18,901.55		545.83	5,630,462.29
Topeka	15,807,638.24		15,807,638.24		4,000.00	42,631.50		774.59	15,855,044.33
Washington	6,824,995.75	918,531.87	7,743,527.62	$421,450.33	4,000.00	27,847.80		2,017.61	8,198,843.36
Total	133,789,026.45	4,241,867.77	138,030,894.22	421,450.33	72,000.00	427,845.44	4,500.00	13,818.92	138,970,508.91

EXHIBIT 5.—*Classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls at each agency June 30, 1907, and the number on the rolls June 30, 1906.*

Agency.	Regular establishment.				Civil war (general law).					Civil war (act June 27, 1890).			
	Army.		Navy.		Army.			Navy.		Army.		Navy.	
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Nurses.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.
Topeka	859	134	.....	.....	19,113	57	6,736	.....	.....	47,774	20,424	.....	.....
Columbus	538	119	.....	.....	23,729	41	10,309	.....	.....	31,148	16,507	.....	.....
Chicago	415	83	337	120	13,491	49	6,490	516	276	24,118	11,996	2,605	1,200
Knoxville	780	257	.....	.....	6,167	27	3,179	.....	.....	29,084	12,404	.....	.....
Indianapolis	492	68	.....	.....	22,090	36	8,018	.....	.....	15,158	8,689	.....	.....
Boston	310	148	276	172	6,037	36	5,208	411	355	17,975	13,127	2,214	1,917
Philadelphia	350	144	253	183	5,853	29	4,161	165	140	16,221	14,597	1,069	1,189
New York	567	287	403	234	5,199	24	3,823	191	170	16,012	13,511	2,049	1,884
Washington	1,966	490	661	475	6,353	68	3,272	197	137	17,461	9,143	2,619	1,372
Des Moines	317	45	.....	.....	12,049	44	4,141	.....	.....	20,853	7,840	.....	.....
Milwaukee	332	76	.....	.....	9,977	26	4,206	.....	.....	17,975	7,928	.....	.....
Buffalo	269	96	.....	.....	9,509	16	5,402	.....	.....	14,325	8,280	.....	.....
Pittsburg	161	53	.....	.....	6,881	14	3,311	.....	.....	15,705	10,177	.....	.....
San Francisco	798	170	229	46	5,032	47	1,566	58	21	21,282	5,747	1,024	265
Detroit	287	71	.....	.....	11,113	13	4,304	.....	.....	12,626	6,190	.....	.....
Louisville	321	95	.....	.....	4,785	9	2,614	.....	.....	10,053	5,533	.....	.....
Augusta	80	35	.....	.....	5,136	3	2,252	.....	.....	5,277	2,390	.....	.....
Concord	75	14	.....	.....	4,764	3	2,304	.....	.....	4,656	2,553	.....	.....
Total	8,917	2,385	2,159	1,230	177,278	542	81,296	1,538	1,099	337,703	177,036	11,580	7,827

EXHIBIT 5.—*Classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls at each agency June 30, 1907, etc.*—Continued.

Agency.	Act February 6, 1907.		War with Spain.				War of 1812, widows.	War with Mexico.		Indian wars.		Number of pensioners June 30, 1907.	Number of pensioners June 30, 1906.
			Army.		Navy.								
	Army.	Navy.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.		Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.		
Topeka	12,611	.....	1,691	302	.....	.....	29	494	957	135	192	111,508	113,597
Columbus	10,777	.....	1,879	329	.....	.....	41	145	251	7	9	95,829	98,068
Chicago	9,845	1,074	1,136	260	128	30	33	248	528	12	109	75,099	76,504
Knoxville	3,181	.....	1,911	647	.....	.....	152	934	2,388	671	2,108	63,890	65,246
Indianapolis	4,047	.....	1,599	162	.....	.....	19	159	348	5	16	60,906	62,468
Boston	8,185	1,553	625	384	84	37	22	30	103	9	18	59,236	59,973
Philadelphia	11,595	1,039	675	272	70	28	14	61	171	2	14	58,295	59,238
New York	6,524	1,371	736	410	110	52	26	83	202	5	15	53,888	55,682
Washington	5,685	803	1,322	517	152	105	85	203	471	34	49	53,640	54,177
Des Moines	6,257	.....	867	149	.....	.....	11	144	236	14	33	53,000	53,951
Milwaukee	6,901	.....	970	223	.....	.....	11	72	119	4	23	48,843	49,603
Buffalo	6,212	.....	612	201	.....	.....	42	27	66	3	9	45,069	45,818
Pittsburg	7,288	.....	604	146	.....	.....	12	34	105	2	3	44,496	45,944
San Francisco	1,507	189	1,375	220	94	19	8	606	737	1,098	575	42,713	42,514
Detroit	4,630	.....	1,084	221	.....	.....	6	43	87	2	8	40,685	41,388
Louisville	1,774	.....	836	230	.....	.....	19	178	389	3	15	26,854	27,544
Augusta	1,813	.....	210	42	.....	.....	16	14	30	1	4	17,303	17,723
Concord	1,378	.....	261	60	.....	.....	12	10	26	.....	1	16,117	16,533
Total	110,210	6,029	18,393	4,775	638	271	558	3,485	7,214	2,007	3,201	967,371	985,971

EXHIBIT 6.—*Number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States, each insular possession, and each foreign country on the rolls June 30, 1907, and the amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1907 in each State and Territory, each insular possession, and each foreign country.*

State or country.	Number.	Amount.
UNITED STATES.		
Alabama	3,824	$499,085.97
Alaska	68	9,699.20
Arizona	801	103,987.25
Arkansas	10,760	1,442,947.15
California	26,448	3,558,648.87
Colorado	8,838	1,256,766.44
Connecticut	12,528	1,590,368.54
Delaware	2,664	385,530.13
District of Columbia	8,697	1,371,317.07
Florida	3,786	512,995.30
Georgia	3,549	472,769.26
Idaho	2,205	292,296.60
Illinois	68,707	9,746,699.53
Indiana	59,669	9,849,908.24
Indian Territory	4,206	606,065.32
Iowa	34,091	5,262,921.48
Kansas	38,108	5,423,874.54
Kentucky	26,695	3,803,742.20
Louisiana	6,519	820,723.82
Maine	18,255	2,812,581.77
Maryland	12,698	1,760,766.91
Massachusetts	40,325	5,279,471.32
Michigan	40,831	6,358,422.91
Minnesota	15,107	2,108,410.37
Mississippi	4,813	625,272.37
Missouri	49,335	6,990,729.74
Montana	2,059	260,188.65
Nebraska	15,766	2,120,256.75
Nevada	463	55,612.73
New Hampshire	7,978	1,196,028.68
New Jersey	24,144	3,076,425.64
New Mexico	2,166	320,167.03
New York	82,818	11,181,458.18
North Carolina	4,133	553,732.64
North Dakota	2,011	294,785.24
Ohio	95,683	14,657,709.11
Oklahoma	9,345	1,307,821.16
Oregon	7,798	1,021,545.76
Pennsylvania	96,592	13,088,636.09
Rhode Island	5,392	630,520.28
South Carolina	2,044	244,720.54
South Dakota	4,373	643,104.80
Tennessee	18,898	2,711,531.96
Texas	8,850	1,147,027.27
Utah	1,048	141,895.20
Vermont	8,105	1,347,677.68
Virginia	8,894	1,282,490.05
Washington	10,393	1,352,634.46
West Virginia	12,156	1,738,799.63
Wisconsin	26,603	3,845,127.05
Wyoming	918	122,740.20
Total	962,157	137,288,640.08
INSULAR POSSESSIONS.		
Hawaii	46	6,010.00
Philippines	52	8,425.54
Porto Rico	26	3,384.50
Total	124	17,820.04
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
Algeria	1	85.47
Argentina	10	912.00
Australia	77	11,088.33
Austria-Hungary	35	5,040.62
Azores	4	564.00
Bahama	4	$573.80
Barbados	1	96.00
Belgium	20	2,880.47
Bermuda	5	456.00
Bolivia	1	
Brazil	6	804.00
Canada	2,573	367,510.30
Cape Verde Islands	1	144.00
Chile	9	2,466.00
China	18	2,507.37
Comoro Islands	1	150.00
Costa Rica	4	384.00
Cuba	57	8,216.07
Danish West Indies	3	636.00
Denmark	37	5,304.70
Dominican Republic	2	264.00
Dutch West Indies	2	216.00
England	386	53,918.60
Egypt	1	72.00
France	65	9,360.73
Germany	593	85,318.30
Greece	9	1,062.00
Guatemala	3	312.00
Haiti	1	90.00
Honduras	3	588.00
Hongkong	2	216.00
India	8	636.00
Ireland	482	69,376.30
Isle of Man	2	216.00
Isle of Pines	4	522.00
Italy	48	7,112.87
Jamaica	5	963.00
Japan	21	3,003.27
Korea	1	144.00
Liberia	11	1,927.53
Madeira	4	852.00
Malta	2	288.00
Mexico	164	23,508.44
Netherlands	8	1,218.00
Newfoundland	2	192.00
New Zealand	11	1,102.73
Nicaragua	3	242.07
Norway	62	8,760.47
Panama	11	876.00
Paraguay	1	
Peru	8	956.34
Portugal	1	72.00
Russia	16	2,223.00
St. Helena	1	180.00
St. Martin	1	120.00
Samoa	1	96.00
Scotland	98	14,272.68
Seychelles Island	1	180.00
Siam	1	96.00
South Africa	5	722.40
Spain	1	120.00
Sweden	63	8,072.33
Switzerland	68	9,792.18
Turkey	13	1,469.00
United States of Colombia	1	
Uruguay	3	624.00
Wales	24	3,260.73
Total	5,090	724,434.10

SUMMARY

	Pensioners.	Payments.
Pensioners residing in States and Territories and payments to them	962,157	$137,288,640.08
Pensioners residing in insular possessions and payments to them	124	17,820.04
Pensioners residing in foreign countries and payments to them	5,090	724,434.10
Total	967,371	138,030,894.22
Payments by Treasury **Department (Treasury settlements)**		124,518.24
Total payments on account *of army* and navy pensions for the fiscal year		138,155,412.46

EXHIBIT 7.—*Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1907.*

Rate.	Regular establishment.		Civil war.					Army nurses.	War with Spain.		War of 1812.	War with Mexico.		Indian wars.	
			General law.		Act June 27, 1890.		Act Feb. 6, 1907.								
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.			Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.
$1.50	4														
2.00	6														
2.50	1														
3.00	5														
4.00	4														
4.25	1														
5.00	4		1												
6.00	3,039		9,408		35,824				8,964						
6.25			4						5						
6.75			1												
7.00			16		1										
7.50	17		63		2				29						
7.75			2						1						
8.00	1,691	172	11,277	2,486	80,634	183,671			3,504	153	1		6,880	1,907	3,081
8.25			3												
8.50	2		105						32						
8.62½			1												
8.75			4												
9.00			60												
9.50	2		2		1										
9.75	1														
10.00	1,034	4	10,530	1	58,982				1,859						
10.20			1												
10.25			6												
10.50	3		2												
10.75	1														
11.00	2		24												
11.25	1		95						24						
11.33⅓			3												
11.50	3		4		1										
11.75			5												
12.00	1,289	2,418	26,948	71,468	169,646		69,324	414	1,597	4,523	536	897			
12.25			14												
12.50	8		34						8						
12.75	1		162						43						
13.00	4		168												
13.25			7												
13.33⅓			1												
13.37½			1												
13.50			14				1								
13.68	1														
13.75	1		12												
14.00	512		18,910						494						
14.25			7												
14.50	1		2												
14.75			4												
15.00	38	51	1,374	1,425	6		26,055		65	35		17			
15.18	1														
15.25			5												
15.50			5						1						
15.68	1														
15.75			1												
16.00	154		4,957						32						
16.25			3												
16.50	6		10		1										
16.75			7												

EXHIBIT 7.—*Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1907*—Continued.

Rate.	Regular establishment.		Civil war.					War with Spain.		War with Mexico.	
			General law.		Act June 27, 1890.		Act Feb. 6, 1907.				
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.		Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.
$17.00	1,111	110	36,683	2,209	1			993	61		
17.25	1		3								
17.50	6		7								
17.75			3								
18.00	25		391				2	2			
18.25	1										
18.50	3		7								
18.75			33					3			
19.00	3		5		1			1			
19.18	2										
19.25			4								
19.50	1										
19.68	1										
19.75					1						
20.00	58	187	3,039	2,121	2		20,850	83	73	2,128	
20.36	1										
20.50	7		2		1						
20.68	1										
21.00	7		2		1						
21.25	9		3								
21.50	2		1		1						
21.86	1										
22.00	40		1,912		2			23			
22.50	2		38		3		1	8			
22.68	2										
22.75					1						
22.86	2										
23.00	5									1	
23.18	3										
23.25			2								
23.36	1										
23.50	2										
23.86	1										
24.00	704		25,550		3			392			
24.18	1										
24.36	1										
24.50			2								
25.00	74	134	1,727	513				26	30		
25.50					1						
25.75	1										
26.00	3							1			
26.18	1										
26.50	3										
26.75	1		1								
27.00	27		796		3			11			
27.18	1										
27.50	6		3				1	1			
27.68								1			
28.00	1				1						
28.18	3										
28.36	1										
29.00	2							1			
29.18	1							1			
29.50					1						
29.86	1										
30.00	554	192	11,963	445				377	24		
30.50	1						1				
30.75	1										
31.25	1		10								
32.00							1				

EXHIBIT 7.—*Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the numbers at each rate on the roll June 30, 1907*—Continued.

Rate.	Regular establishment.		Civil war.					War with Spain.	
			General law.		Act June 27, 1890.		Act Feb. 6, 1907.		
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.		Invalids.	Widows, etc.
$32.36	1								
32.50	2						2		
32.68								1	
32.86	1								
33.00	2								
33.50	2								
34.00	2		1		2				
34.18	2								
34.25								1	
34.50	5		1		1				
35.00	1								
35.50	3								
35.68	3								
36.00	7		58	1				4	
36.18								1	
36.50	1								
37.00					1				
37.18								1	
37.56	4								
37.80	1								
38.00	1								
38.36	1								
38.86	1								
39.00	1								
40.00	128		2,902					96	
40.50	1								
41.00	2								
41.50					1				
41.68								1	
41.86	1								
42.68	1								
43.00	1								
43.50	1								
44.00	2								
44.50	1								
45.00			13		2		1	1	
45.50	1								
46.00	66		1,631					56	
46.36	1				1				
47.00	2								
47.68	1								
48.50	1								
48.86								1	
50.00	53		1,165	1				64	
50.36								5	
52.00	3								
52.68	1								
55.00	30		1,771					32	
57.50	1								
58.00	1							1	
59.00	1		1						
60.00			4						
61.18	1								
63.50	1								
65.00			1						
72.00	62		848					35	
75.00			3						
82.50	1								
88.00	1								
100.00	27		554					8	
100.18	1								

The invalid cases at less than $6, regular establishment, and more than $12, act June 27, 1890, are rates fixed by the Secretary of the Navy under sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, on account of either ten or twenty years' service in the United States Navy.

In addition to the rates specified in the class "Widows, etc.," $2 per month is paid on account of children as follows: Regular establishment, 827; civil war, general law, 4,272; act June 27, 1890, 22,817; war with Spain, 1,277.

Total pensioners:

Regular establishment	Invalids	10,969
	Widows, etc.	3,268
Civil war—		
General law	Invalids	175,398
	Widows, etc.	80,670
Act June 27, 1890	Invalids	345,129
	Widows, etc.	183,671
Act February 6, 1907		116,239
Army nurses		414
War with Spain	Invalids	18,895
	Widows, etc.	4,908
War of 1812	Widows	537
War with Mexico	Survivors	3,043
	Widows	6,880
Indian wars	Survivors	1,907
	Widows	3,081

EXHIBIT 8.—*Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners under special acts of Congress and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1907.*

Rate.	Regular establishment.		Civil war.			War with Spain.		War of 1812.	War with Mexico.		Indian wars.	
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Army nurses.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.
$6.00	4	.....	8	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.00	10	12	48	358	1	16	7	.....	5	48	21	38
8.50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.00	6	.....	20	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
12.00	32	57	368	1,250	108	42	44	4	30	257	11	70
14.00	1	.....	33	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15.00	1	3	15	95	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
16.00	2	1	43	161	.....	.....	.....	2	3	13	65	.....
17.00	9	5	145	140	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17.50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.00	.....	3	16	45	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
20.00	3	21	483	426	7	5	10	3	368	5	2	1
22.00	.....	1	11	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24.00	7	.....	2,958	35	1	11	.....	9	2	.....	.....	1
25.00	.....	25	38	111	10	.....	25	2	1	2	.....	.....
27.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28.00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.00	14	57	2,617	164	.....	22	17	.....	33	6	.....	.....
32.00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.00	.....	24	1	9	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36.00	2	.....	154	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40.00	3	46	279	14	.....	2	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
42.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.00	1	1	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46.00	2	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.00	6	83	177	75	.....	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55.00	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60.00	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65.00	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72.00	2	.....	35	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75.00	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100.00	1	4	26	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125.00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
166.66⅔	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208.33⅓	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
416.66⅔	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	107	347	7,572	2,917	128	136	138	21	442	334	100	120

EXHIBIT 9.—*Consolidated report of certificates issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

Class.	Original.	Increase.	Additional.	Reissue.	Restoration.	Renewal.	Supplemental.	Total.
General law:								
Army—								
Invalids	44	13,901	.....	281	41	1,475	63	15,805
Nurses	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Widows, etc	2,339	46	.....	108	19	655	17	3,184
Navy—								
Invalids	1	84	.....	4	1	12	.....	102
Widows, etc	15	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	22
Old wars—								
Invalids	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Widows	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
War with Spain—								
Army—								
Invalids	1,810	1,226	.....	121	48	75	.....	3,280
Widows, etc	284	5	.....	1	1	2	1	294
Navy—								
Invalids	50	26	.....	6	1	1	.....	84
Widows, etc	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Regular establishment—								
Army—								
Invalids	662	440	.....	30	5	12	1	1,150
Widows, etc	190	10	.....	2	1	1	2	206
Navy—								
Invalids	273	66	.....	38	13	20	11	421
Widows, etc	90	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	101
Act of June 27, 1890:								
Army—								
Invalids	6,877	41,788	4,075	322	38	458	115	53,673
Widows	13,989	253	.....	46	32	21	33	14,374
Navy—								
Invalids	535	2,058	37	20	5	10	.....	2,665
Widows, etc	505	9	.....	1	1	1	1	518
Act of Feb. 6, 1907:								
Army: Civil war	1,616	8	.....	109,386	.....	25	33	111,068
Navy: Civil war	150	1	.....	5,933	.....	6	.....	6,090
Mexican war	.....	1	.....	2,176	.....	.....	2	2,179
War of 1812: Widows	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
War with Mexico, act 1887, etc.:								
Survivors	9	128	.....	48	1	8	9	203
Widows	273	123	.....	.....	1	.....	3	400
Indian wars:								
Survivors	58	29	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	88
Widows	143	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
Total	29,945	60,261	4,112	118,524	210	2,788	292	216,132
Duplicates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,031
Accrued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,353
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,516

Number of certificates issued per month for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

July, 1906	11,461	February, 1907	12,454
August, 1906	9,492	March, 1907	23,602
September, 1906	10,171	April, 1907	36,010
October, 1906	11,331	May, 1907	42,575
November, 1906	10,287	June, 1907	44,089
December, 1906	9,743		
January, 1907	15,301	Total	236,516

EXHIBIT 10.—*Classification of pending claims, June 30, 1907.*

General laws, civil war:			
Original invalid	1,763		
Reissue invalid	7,897		
Increase invalid	29,854		
		39,514	
Original widows	3,694		
Reissue widows	1,852		
Increase widows	441		
		5,987	
Original minors		1,042	
Original dependents		105	
Army nurses		1	
			46,649
Act of June 27, 1890:			
Original invalid	6,472		
Additional invalid	2,475		
Increase invalid	22,713		
		31,660	
Original widows		18,570	
Original minors		2,069	
			52,299
War with Spain:			
Original invalid	13,629		
Reissue invalid	14		
Increase invalid	2,910		
		16,553	
Original widows		604	
Original minors		84	
Original dependents		708	
Reissue widows		1	
			17,950
Regular establishment:			
Original invalid	2,778		
Reissue invalid	36		
Increase invalid	559		
		3,373	
Original widows	222		
Reissue widows	1		
Increase widows	2		
		225	
Original minors		30	
Original dependents		234	
			3,862
Act of February 6, 1907:			
Survivors of the civil war		222,101	
Survivors of the Mexican war		438	
			222,539
Service prior to March 4, 1861			1,612
Accrued			11,270
Total			356,181

EXHIBIT 9.—*Consolidated report of certificates issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.*

Class.	Original.	Increase.	Additional.	Reissue.	Restoration.	Renewal.	Supplemental.	Total.
General law:								
Army—								
Invalids	44	13,901	.....	281	41	1,475	63	15,805
Nurses	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Widows, etc	2,339	46	.....	108	19	655	17	3,184
Navy—								
Invalids	1	84	.....	4	1	12	.....	102
Widows, etc	15	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	22
Old wars—								
Invalids	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Widows	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
War with Spain—								
Army—								
Invalids	1,810	1,226	.....	121	48	75	.....	3,280
Widows, etc	284	5	.....	1	1	2	1	294
Navy—								
Invalids	50	26	.....	6	1	1	.....	84
Widows, etc	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Regular establishment—								
Army—								
Invalids	662	440	.....	30	5	12	1	1,150
Widows, etc	190	10	.....	2	1	1	2	206
Navy—								
Invalids	273	66	.....	38	13	20	11	421
Widows, etc	90	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	101
Act of June 27, 1890:								
Army—								
Invalids	6,877	41,788	4,075	322	38	458	115	53,673
Widows	13,989	253	.....	46	32	21	33	14,374
Navy—								
Invalids	535	2,058	37	20	5	10	.....	2,665
Widows, etc	505	9	.....	1	1	1	1	518
Act of Feb. 6, 1907:								
Army: Civil war	1,616	8	.....	109,386	.....	25	33	111,068
Navy: Civil war	150	1	.....	5,933	.....	6	.....	6,090
Mexican war	.....	1	.....	2,176	.....	.....	2	2,179
War of 1812: Widows	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
War with Mexico, act 1887, etc.:								
Survivors	9	128	.....	48	1	8	9	203
Widows	273	123	.....	.....	1	.....	3	400
Indian wars:								
Survivors	58	29	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	88
Widows	143	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
Total	29,945	60,261	4,112	118,524	210	2,788	292	216,132
Duplicates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,031
Accrued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,353
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,516

Number of certificates issued per month for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

July, 1906	11,461	February, 1907	12,454
August, 1906	9,492	March, 1907	23,602
September, 1906	10,171	April, 1907	36,010
October, 1906	11,331	May, 1907	42,575
November, 1906	10,287	June, 1907	44,089
December, 1906	9,743		
January, 1907	15,301	Total	236,516

EXHIBIT 10.—*Classification of pending claims, June 30, 1907.*

General laws, civil war:			
Original invalid	1,763		
Reissue invalid	7,897		
Increase invalid	29,854		
		39,514	
Original widows	3,694		
Reissue widows	1,852		
Increase widows	441		
		5,987	
Original minors		1,042	
Original dependents		105	
Army nurses		1	
			46,649
Act of June 27, 1890:			
Original invalid	6,472		
Additional invalid	2,475		
Increase invalid	22,713		
		31,660	
Original widows		18,570	
Original minors		2,069	
			52,299
War with Spain:			
Original invalid	13,629		
Reissue invalid	14		
Increase invalid	2,910		
		16,553	
Original widows		604	
Original minors		84	
Original dependents		708	
Reissue widows		1	
			17,950
Regular establishment:			
Original invalid	2,778		
Reissue invalid	36		
Increase invalid	559		
		3,373	
Original widows	222		
Reissue widows	1		
Increase widows	2		
		225	
Original minors		30	
Original dependents		234	
			3,862
Act of February 6, 1907:			
Survivors of the civil war		222,101	
Survivors of the Mexican war		438	
			222,539
Service prior to March 4, 1861			1,612
Accrued			11,270
Total			356,181

EXHIBIT 11.—*Agencies, dates of payment, and districts.*

AUGUSTA, ME.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
District.—The State of Maine. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
District.—The States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Augusta and Concord districts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
District.—The counties in the State of New York not in the New York City district. All navy pensioners in the State are paid at New York City.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
District.—The State of Illinois, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Topeka districts.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
District.—The State of Ohio. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

CONCORD, N. H.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
District.—The States of New Hampshire and Vermont. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Boston.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
District.—The States of Iowa and Nebraska. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

DETROIT, MICH.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
District.—The State of Michigan. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
District.—The State of Indiana. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
District.—The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Washington, D. C.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
District.—The State of Kentucky. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
District.—The States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
District.—The following counties in the State of New York: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester. The following counties in the State of New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren; all navy pensioners in the State of New York, and all pensioners residing in the island of Porto Rico.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
District.—The following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, and York. The following counties in the State of New Jersey: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, and Salem, and all navy pensioners in the State of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
District.—The counties in the State of Pennsylvania not in the Philadelphia district. All navy pensioners in the State are paid at Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
District.—The States of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, and Hawaii; the Philippines Guam, and the Samoan Islands belonging to the United States; including all navy pensioners.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
District.—The States of Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri; and the Territories of the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
District.—The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; the District of Columbia; all pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Knoxville districts.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the business of the United States Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Applications and caveats received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Applications for patents for inventions	56,514
Applications for patents for designs	816
Applications for reissues of patents	192
Applications for registration of trade-marks	7,869
Applications for registration of labels	982
Applications for registration of prints	422
Total applications	66,795
Caveats	1,900
Disclaimers	9
Appeals on the merits	1,410
Total applications, caveats, disclaimers, and appeals	70 114

Applications awaiting action.

Applications awaiting action on the part of the Office, July 1, 1907 13,684

Applications for patents, including reissues, designs, trade-marks, labels, and prints.

June 30, 1898	44,216	June 30, 1903	54,256
1899	40,320	1904	55,468
1900	45,270	1905	66,228
1901	48,075	1906	68,881
1902	51,258	1907	66,795

Applications awaiting action on the part of the Office.

June 30, 1898	12,187	June 30, 1903	9,842
1899	2,989	1904	13,069
1900	3,564	1905	16,077
1901	7,683	1906	21,958
1902	11,042	1907	13,684

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Patents withheld and patents expired.

Letters patent withheld for nonpayment of final fees	4,707
Letters patent expired	25,322
Applications allowed, awaiting payment of final fees	14,565

Patents granted and trade-marks, labels, and prints registered.

Class.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Letters patent	29,329	31,257	29,680	31,070	33,644
Design patents	438	613	458	633	529
Reissue patents	125	109	128	134	165
Trade-marks	2,194	2,213	1,426	10,408	8,798
Labels	910	1,044	1,028	741	660
Prints	233	257	345	354	325
Total	33,229	35,493	33,065	43,340	44,121

Expenditures.

Items.	Expended.	Estimated liabilities.	Total.
Salaries	$932,665.59		$932,665.59
Scientific library	1,421.70	$1,060.09	2,481.79
Postage on foreign matter	2,237.00		2,237.00
Stationery	14,140.29		14,140.29
Furniture	5,483.10		5,483.10
Carpets, linoleum, and matting	1,483.69		1,483.69
Ice	506.27		506.27
Telephones	810.18		810.18
Washing towels	108.08		108.08
Sundries	9,797.47		9,797.47
Law library	404.55		404.55
Photolithographing, paid contractor	134,552.44		134,552.44
Photographic printing, paid contractor	5,447.56		5,447.56
Official Gazette and indexes, paid Public Printer	143,847.00	600.00	144,447.00
Printing and binding:			
Printing specifications	271,174.48	28,581.87	299,756.35
Miscellaneous printing and binding	22,882.44	6,535.90	29,418.34
International Convention for Protection of Industrial Property		750.00	750.00
Total	1,546,961.84	37,527.86	1,584,489.70

Receipts and expenditures.

Receipts from all sources	$1,859,592.89
Expenditures (including total in all appropriations)	1,584,489.70
Surplus	275,103.19

Comparative statement.

June 30—	Receipts.	Expenditures.	June 30—	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1898	$1,253,948.44	$1,092,449.83	1903	$1,501,251.04	$1,423,094.40
1899	1,209,554.88	1,148,663.48	1904	1,663,879.99	1,469,124.40
1900	1,358,228.35	1,247,827.58	1905	1,737,334.44	1,472,467.51
1901	1,406,877.67	1,288,970.13	1906	1,811,297.84	1,588,149.40
1902	1,491,538.85	1,329,924.63	1907	1,859,592.89	1,584,489.70

Summarizing these tables, there were received in the last fiscal year 56,514 applications for mechanical patents, 816 applications for designs, 192 applications for reissues, 1,900 caveats, 7,869 applications

for trade-marks, 982 applications for labels, and 42
for prints. There were 34,338 patents granted, incl
and designs, and 8,798 trade-marks, 660 labels, and 3
registered. The number of patents that expired wa
number of allowed applications which were by operati
feited for nonpayment of the final fees was 4,707. Th
of the Office were $1,859,592.89; the total expenditure
489.70, and the surplus of receipts over expenditu
amount turned into the Treasury, was $275,103.19.

Comparison of business in 1899 and 1907.

Class.	1899.	1907.	
Receipts	$1,209,551.88	$1,859,592.89	
Expenditures	$1,148,633.48	$1,584,489.70	
Applications and caveats filed	41,930	68,695	
Letters patent, design and reissue patents granted, and trade-marks, labels, and prints registered	25,404	44,121	
Printed copies of patents furnished	1,363,971	2,117,847	
Price received	$49,681.37	$86,433.88	
Words written in copies of records furnished	13,899,700	24,888,200	
Number of employees	624	798	

It will be observed from the foregoing data that du
year ended June 30, 1907, the percentage of increase
ness of the preceding year was very large. The volun
increased year by year. The increase in receipts fron
inclusive, has been regular and steady. The amount
the Bureau in 1898 was $1,253,948.44, and for 1907, $1,
net surplus of receipts over expenditures showing an
succeeding year. The net surplus for the fiscal year e
1906, was $273,148.44, for 1907, $275,103.19. The tot
of receipts over expenditures covered into the Treas
the credit of the Patent Office on January 1, 1907, wa

I have made a thorough investigation of the presen
the Patent Office looking to improvements therein. I f
rial changes are necessary in the interest of the proper
thereof. I therefore respectfully beg leave to submit
suggestions and recommendations in the interest of
your Department.

ADDITIONAL ROOM.

The additional room you assigned this Office in Ju
sulted in a vast improvement of the Office in that re
been able to utilize this additional space in expandi
divisions and thereby relieving the very congested condi
the whole Bureau. The administrative and judicial

been brought together in one corridor of the same floor, the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, chief clerk, examiner of interferences, and board of examiners-in-chief all being so located that they are accessible and convenient to all persons having business before them. This has made it possible to dispense with one docket clerk and his force, and to establish a docket room common to all appellate tribunals. It has been possible also by this change to furnish two anterooms for the use of attorneys whose causes are on call before the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and the board of examiners in chief, and to afford them means to consult clients and examine the records in their cases before hearings. The use of these two ante or waiting rooms for inventors and attorneys also prevents inventors and attorneys from hearing the secret inventions being disclosed by attorneys presenting their particular cases before these tribunals, and thereby guards against the possibility of inventions being imparted to others before patents issue. This change in the manner of hearings has given great satisfaction to all having cases on appeal before the various tribunals of the Office. The additional room furnished, however, will not be sufficient for the needs of this Office for more than a short period. Additional space will be required in the near future, probably in about a year, and I would suggest, therefore, that some action be recommended to Congress during the present session to meet the needs as to more space, not only of the Patent Office, but probably of some other branches of your Department. Permit me to recommend, therefore, that the branch printing office, in the basement of the Ninth street wing, be moved to the Government Printing Office. That would result in making available a tier of desirable rooms from F to G streets that would furnish a proper housing for about 50 clerks. The basement of the other three sides of the building should be remodeled to harmonize with the Ninth street front. This could be accomplished by lowering the floors of the other three corridors of the building, cutting down the court to the corridor levels, and sinking the outside plots and terraces below the level of the street. This would afford ample light and ventilation to all the basement rooms. By this change the great dampness which is caused by the water in the earth of the court and terraces percolating through the retaining walls would be obviated. Modern granolithic sidewalks should be provided around the entire building, which would furnish storage room beneath for copies of patents for a great many years, and this space beneath the sidewalks would be dry, light, and well ventilated by reason of the sunken plots of ground between the main building and the walks. The question of storage room for copies of patents is a serious one at this time, and as about 200 linear feet of space is required weekly to house the weekly issue of patents, which consists of 100 copies each of 800 patents, it is imperative that some relief be afforded

as soon as practicable. The present third floor and galleries should be relieved of the great weight of copies of patents and other records now placed thereon by changing them to the basement floor or under the suggested new sidewalks. The upper northwest corner wall of the building is already cracked, caused by former excessive weight of material having been placed there. I would suggest, also, that additional rooms be constructed between the third story floors, or that known as the model halls, and the ceilings of said halls, as those halls, since the removal of the models therefrom, no longer need such high ceilings, and a great amount of valuable space is wasted. These changes would furnish excellent light and commodious space without great cost, compared with the expense of erecting a new building. If these changes are not deemed desirable, I would respectfully recommend that a new building be asked of Congress, in which the Patent Office may be housed. This new building could be paid for entirely out of the surplus in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office, which on January 1, 1908, was $6,706,181.64. This surplus of the net receipts over all expenditures has been derived entirely from the fees paid by the inventors of the country directly or indirectly.

CONDITION OF THE WORK.

The work has been for years very much in arrears and is in the same condition at this time. This has been found to be caused, first, mainly by the insufficient force of examiners and clerks to meet the great volume of work coming in, a large increase yearly, which yearly increase is not always capable of being estimated in advance, so that the same arrearage of work has existed each year for many years. The examining corps of the Office has repeatedly worked until 5 o'clock, even when the official day closed at 4 o'clock, for many years, and they have been called upon several times to work later than this hour and have frequently forfeited a part or all of their annual leaves for the purpose of bringing up their work, in order that a good showing might be made before Congress met. Their efforts under these conditions were at best spasmodic, and simply resulted in thousands of actions being made which were nothing more than frivolous. After one of these annual efforts it was necessary to do a greater portion of that work all over again and it really had the effect of throwing the business of examination of applications further back than ever. This resulted not only in vexatious delays to the inventors, but it caused hundreds of complaints to be filed, and what was still more embarrassing and serious, a great many applications were passed to issue that were not ready for patent, with the result that the inventors and owners of meritorious inventions forfeited valuable rights by these careless, ill-considered, and hasty actions on the part of the Office. The inventors are entitled to be protected as well

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

those of the Commissioner, are largely judicial. The board of examiners-in-chief was established in 1861, with salaries fixed at $3,000 a year, the same that they are now receiving. These men are required by statute to possess sufficient legal and technical knowledge to perform the duties of the position, which are wholly judicial. They are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. From the decisions of the Commissioner and of the Assistant Commissioner appeal lies to the United States court of appeals of the District of Columbia. I may say here, to show in part the importance of these positions, that nearly one-half, or 48 per cent, of the business of that court is now taken up with appeals both *ex parte* and *inter partes* from the Commissioner of Patents.

I have asked for 45 principal examiners (one of whom shall act as chief clerk, another as examiner of interferences, another as examiner of classification, and another as examiner of trade-marks and designs, and while so acting each shall receive $600 additional compensation) at $3,000 a year each. In my opinion all these positions, including that of chief clerk, should be interchangeable in the interests of good administration. The chief clerk should be detailed from the principal examiners, and he should be a graduate of law (as nearly all the principal examiners are), for a greater portion of the duties of this position calls for a man of very extended experience in this Office. A great many legal questions arise in the correspondence of the Office which the chief clerk is called upon to answer, and almost all of the correspondence can be attended to by him without reference to the examining divisions of the Office, thereby saving a great deal of time not only for himself but for the examiners. This arrangement would banish the friction between the chief clerk and the examining corps which has existed for a long time.

I have asked for 2 law examiners at $3,000 a year each, in place of 2 law clerks at $2,500 a year each, an increase of $500 a year each. The law examiners have been educated in the examining corps and the present incumbents are, and their successors should be, law graduates, both in general and patent law.

I have asked for 60 examiners at $2,700 a year each; 70 examiners at $2,400 a year each; 80 examiners at $2,100 a year each; 60 examiners at $1,800 a year each; and 50 examiners at $1,500 a year each. A total increase of 49 examiners, including 1 principal examiner.

I have asked for an increase of 3 clerks of class 4 and 3 clerks of class 3.

I have asked for an increase of 30 clerks of class 1. These are needed for examining divisions where the duties are of a somewhat technical nature. The incompetency of a portion of the clerks in the examining and other divisions is in a measure responsible for the backward condition of the work. Although this is a small salary

for this class of work, yet I think a sufficient number of clerks could be obtained even at this salary to fill these positions.

I have asked for 100 clerks at $1,000 a year each, in lieu of 62 clerks at $1,000 and 10 clerks at $800 a year each. This is an increase of 28 clerks at $1,000 a year each. I make this recommendation for the reason that the Office is much hampered in its work by resignations and transfers owing to the low salaries paid a large part of its clerical force. The clerical work is of much higher order than that of most bureaus under the Government. It takes a clerk a long time to become efficient, as a high order of ability and technical knowledge is required of the clerical force throughout the Office, owing to the peculiar duties to be performed in all branches of the work in the Bureau, which includes, among other things, knowledge of technical terms and knowledge of the law of assignments, as all assignments of patents are recorded in this Office, and so on.

These increases recommended in the salaries are found to be necessary in order to retain the men already in the examining corps and to induce other competent men to enter the service and fill vacancies now existing and that may occur. The Civil Service Commission has been unable to fill the vacancies that have existed from time to time from 1902 down to date, and I quote their letter of September 5, 1907:

In response to your request of August 31, there is submitted herewith a statement showing the number of eligibles secured annually for the position of patent examiner since the year 1902, and years in which all these eligibles were used by your Office.

By direction of the Commission.

Very respectfully, HENRY F. GREENE,
Commissioner.

Assistant examiner, Patent Office: Eligibles entered during 1902, on register, 72; 1903, 10; 1904, 34; 1905, 32; 1906, 68; 1907, 24.

These eligibles were all appointed and the registers in every case became exhausted and the Commissioner of Patents was called upon to go into the "open market," as it were, and get the best material he could find to fill the vacancies. Several examinations were held during all these years. In 1906 there were six examinations held, which did not produce men enough to fill the vacancies, and at this date there are no eligibles on the register of the Civil Service Commission, and I doubt if any could be had if a special examination for fourth assistant examiners should be held. The standard of the examinations has been much lowered, as it was thought that possibly they had been too difficult; but this did not improve the situation, and even many of those that passed declined appointments when they learned that the entrance and other salaries were so low. In order to obtain competent men these examinations must be and are highly technical in character, but not more difficult than is necessary to secure men of

ability to perform the technical work connected with the examination of applications which relate to all of the known arts. The subjects covered by the examinations are higher mathematics, physics, technics, chemistry—organic and inorganic—reading and describing mechanical drawings, and French and German. The last two subjects are necessary in order to secure men who can read specifications of foreign patents. The examiners are all graduates of colleges—mostly polytechnic colleges—and 90 per cent have been graduated in general and patent law, and with Office experience are invaluable to the service, but after about three years' service in this Office and when they are fully experienced and valuable in the work thereof, they are also fully equipped to go out, and do go out to accept positions that pay all the way from $2,000 a year up. The Office has become merely a post-graduate school for the technical and legal education of young college men who enter the service. The General Electric Company has in its patent department twelve or more men who were formerly examiners in this Office, and other corporations have taken hundreds from this Office, and this company also, like many others, takes men from the graduating classes of polytechnic colleges at higher salaries than are provided on entrance to this Office, so that we are now competing with outside institutions for men to do the technical work of the Office. One hundred and thirty-five examiners out of a corps of 300 have resigned in a period of less than five years. The salaries paid principal examiners in the Patent Office are the same that were fixed by the act of 1848 and are the same salaries that were provided for United States district judges and Members of Congress at that date.

I most strongly urge that all the estimates submitted be allowed. They have been very carefully prepared, and I can say, after an experience of twenty-four years in this Bureau, that all that has been asked is badly needed. I think that with this increase of force of 49 examiners and 47 clerks, I will be fully able to bring the work up to date and to put this Bureau on a business basis within twelve months, provided the additional force and salaries be made available shortly after the assembling of Congress, for the present condition is such that relief should be furnished before July 1, 1908. The fees of inventors support the Bureau, and out of the receipts every item of expense for its maintenance is paid, including salaries of the force employed.

At the last session of Congress the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives gave hearings to the Inventors' Congress, the Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and the Patent Bar Association in the interest of bettering the conditions that have existed for years in the Patent Office. As a result of these hearings the Committee on Patents unanimously reported House bill 22678, with accompanying report and the printed hearings, which provided salaries

larger than are recommended in these estimates. This bill did not come up for passage, owing to lack of time occasioned by a short session. I am informed that the committee will press its passage early in the present session of Congress.

EXHAUSTED COPIES OF PATENTS.

A large number of copies of patents has been exhausted for some time, and this condition has been the cause of numerous complaints from inventors, attorneys, the courts, and persons generally having business with this Office. I have had many hundreds reproduced and have given directions that all exhausted copies of patents be reproduced as speedily as possible. This has had the effect of lessening the number of complaints arising from this cause. Some delay has been occasioned by the inability of the present contractor to get out the reproductions of patents as promptly as desired, but this condition will be removed in a short time.

I have caused to be shipped to the office of the Public Printer from the basement storerooms 9,498 sacks of old reports and records of various kinds that have been stored in those rooms for a great many years, and it is my intention to empty the remaining rooms of the material of this kind. The additional space thus gained is being used to house the copies of the current issues as they come out, but all of these rooms will not be suitable for the storage of these copies by reason of the dampness existing there, which, as above indicated in this report, is caused by the damp earth of the court which these rooms abut.

APPEALS.

Accompanying this report I submit for your consideration proposed amendments to the law relating to appeals in this Office. (Appendices A and B.

Under the present patent law, appeal lies in *ex parte* cases from a primary examiner to the board of examiners-in-chief, thence to the Commissioner (or Assistant Commissioner), and from his decision to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and in interference cases the course of appeals from decisions of the examiner of interferences is the same, there being three appeals in each case.

The purpose of the proposed amendment to the statute is to shorten the course of prosecution by the elimination of one of the appeals within the Office. This is designed to be accomplished by combining the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and examiners-in-chief into a single appellate tribunal, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, to which all appeals shall lie, whether from a primary examiner or from the examiner of interferences, and from which appeals would lie to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

The present course of appeals is not well adapted to the volume of business which the Office is now called upon to handle for the following reasons:

1. It imposes on applicants an unnecessary amount of delay and expense. The very purpose of the patent system is to place at the service of the public at as early a date as practicable inventions as they are made, and unnecessary delays affect not only applicants but all interested in the industries to which the inventions relate. One appeal within the Office, together with the appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, would seem to be ample, especially in view of the fact that in a suit on a patent a single appeal takes the case from the trial court to the court of appeals. The elimination of one appeal would materially shorten the time required for the ultimate disposal of appealed cases, and effect a considerable saving of expense to applicants.

2. Section 4910 provides for an appeal to the Commissioner *in person* from the board of examiners-in-chief. The work of the Office and the consequent number of appeals have increased to such an extent that it has become difficult, and will soon be impossible, for the Commissioner to give to each case the amount of personal attention proper to its disposal.

3. The board of examiners-in-chief as at present constituted consists of three members, and no provision is made under the present law to supply a temporary vacancy caused by the sickness or absence from other cause of any of the members. The absence of one member often results in an evenly divided board, with the consequent necessity for a rehearing, and the absence of two members causes an entire suspension of business. With the proposed membership of five, the presence of a quorum of three would be practically assured at all times, which has not been the case in numerous instances in the past, owing to frequent absences of a member of the board on account of periods of illness of greater or less duration and also by reason of annual leave and other causes.

I also submit a proposed amendment (Appendix B) to the laws relating to appeals in cases relating to trade-marks.

The existing trade-mark law provides for appeals from the examiner of trade-marks and from the examiner of interferences in trade-mark cases directly to the Commissioner (or Assistant Commissioner). From these tribunals appeals lie to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, as in patent cases. The amendment submitted merely substitutes the proposed board of appeals for the Commissioner as the appellate tribunal of the Office in cases relating to trade-marks, making the course of appeals in this class of cases conform to the course of appeals recommended above in cases involving *applications for patents.*

These changes in the course of appeals would not only have the effect of expediting the prosecution of applications on appeal, but would be a saving to the inventors of one appeal fee, the attorneys' fees, and other expenses incident thereto. Furthermore, having but one appeal within the Office in lieu of two would result in giving greater stability to the decisions of the Office tribunals, and would also obviate any want of comity that has existed in the past between the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and the Assistant Commissioner. These proposed changes in the law in nowise affect the present legal status of the Commissioner of Patents, the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, or the examiners-in-chief.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE FROM 1836 TO 1907, INCLUSIVE.

I submit the accompanying tables (Appendix C) which show a comparative statement of the business of the Patent Office since the enactment of the statute of 1836 down to and including the year 1907. These tables show the number of applications, caveats, reissues, cash receipts and expenditures, and the surplus of each year for said period. It may be interesting to note that during the year of the so-called panic of 1837 and the years following down to 1841 there was in three years of that period no surplus, and in two years of that time the surplus was very slight. During the general business depression of 1856–7 there was no surplus, and during the year 1860, immediately preceding the civil war, the surplus dropped from $35,663.74 of the preceding year to $3,531.79. In the year 1861, from the time of the breaking out of hostilities, the business fell off nearly one-half and there was no surplus that year. During the year 1862 the business increased quite largely owing to inventions in the various arts which were demanded by the needs of said war. The surplus that year was $32,944.06. At the conclusion of this war in 1865 and 1866 the business of this Office was more than doubled, and the latter year showed a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $133,941.10. Coming down to the business depression of 1873, the business of the Office materially fell off, with the result that the surplus was only $12,000. The year following, 1874, by reason of the recovery somewhat from said depression, the surplus shown is $58,979.76. The surplus during the year of the depression of 1884 was $105,000, while the surplus of the preceding year of 1883 was $471,000. Owing to the unsettled commercial conditions of 1893 there was a surplus during that year of only $101,000, while the preceding year of 1892 shows a surplus of $175,592. During the year 1906 the number of applications for patents was 55,471, and for 1907, 57,679, showing an increase of 2,208 applications. The number of applications for reissues of patents in 1906 was 205; *in 1907*, 187, a decrease of 18. The number of *applications for patents for* designs in 1906 was 806; in 1907, 896,

an increase of 90. The total number of applications for patents, reissues, and designs in the year 1906 was 56,482 and for 1907 was 58,762, showing an increase of 2,190. The number of caveats filed in 1906 was 1,885, and in 1907, 1,967, an increase of 82. The number of applications for trade-marks filed in 1906 was 8,493; in 1907, 7,722, a decrease of 771. This decrease is owing to the fact that the new trade-mark law went into force in April, 1905, during which year there were 16,224 marks filed for registration, the registrants taking advantage of the liberal provisions of the new law to re-register a great many of the old marks. Trade-mark applications fell off in 1906 about one-half, for 8,193 were filed in that year. In the year 1907 there was a falling off of about 600 marks, the total being 7,722. Between six and seven thousand applications for the registration of trade-marks each year will probably be about the normal number received. Applications for registrations of labels in 1906 numbered 844; 1907, 1,027, an increase of 183. The total number of patents granted in 1906 was 31,965; in 1907, 36,620, being a gain over 1906 of 4,655 patents. This is the largest increase in any one year from 1836 to date.

The cash receipts from all sources in 1906 were $1,790,921.38; cash expended, $1,554,891.20, showing a net surplus of receipts over expenditures of $236,030.18. The cash receipts from all sources in 1907 were $1,910,618.14, derived from the following specified sources:

Receipts in 1907.

Applications:	
Cash received	$1,674,237.00
Cash refunded	5,967.00
Net cash	1,668,270.00
Certificates of deposit	47,410.00
Total cash and certificates	1,715,680.00
Copies:	
Cash received	162,178.08
Cash refunded	12,409.57
Net cash	149,768.51
Certificates of deposit	738.10
Total cash and certificates	150,506.61
Recording assignments:	
Cash received	28,147.02
Cash refunded	1,520.28
Net cash	26,626.74
Certificates of deposit	136.00
Total cash and certificates	26,762.74
Subscriptions to Official Gazette:	
Cash received	11,235.36
Cash refunded	136.57
Net cash	11,098.79
Certificates of deposit	30.00
Total cash and certificates	11,128.79

Registration of prints and labels:	
Cash received	8,503.00
Cash refunded	2,041.00
Net cash	6,462.00
Certificates of deposit	78.00
Total cash and certificates	6,540.00
Cash received	1,884,300.46
Cash refunded	22,074.42
Net cash	1,862,226.04
Certificates of deposit	48,392.10
Total cash and certificates	1,910,618.14

The total receipts of cash for 1906 were $1,790,921.38, and the total cash receipts for 1907 were $1,910,618.14. This shows an increase of money receipts over the preceding year of $119,696.76. The total amount of expenditures for all purposes for the calendar year ending December 31, 1907, is $1,631,458.36, which deducted from the total cash receipts of the Office for that period leaves a net surplus of $279,159.78. The increase of the surplus of 1907 over 1906 is $43,129.60. The total amount of surplus or net earnings of the Patent Office over all expenditures for the maintenance of this Bureau and covered into the Treasury of the United States is now $6,706,181.64.

It will be seen, therefore, from the foregoing statement of the money receipts for the year 1907 that the alleged financial depression has had no effect whatever on the business of the Patent Office. In fact, the total volume of business of all descriptions is much larger than that of the preceding year. The business of the Patent Office has always been very sensitive to any disruption or embarrassment in the commercial world, as has always been evidenced by a great falling off of the business of the Office, as above indicated in this report. There is nothing in the past year to indicate, so far as the affairs of this Office are concerned, that any real depression in business or financial disquietude has existed.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the great personal interest you have exhibited in the affairs of this Bureau and the assistance you have rendered me by suggestion and support in my efforts to improve the present conditions of the Office and your approval of my recommendations looking to still further improvements, as soon as needed legislation by Congress can be had, have been highly appreciated by the inventors and others interested in the welfare of this Office, as well as by myself.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD B. MOORE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX A.

A PROPOSED bill to revise and amend the statutes relating to patents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by inserting in line one, after the word "The," the words "Commissioner of Patents, the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and the," and in line two, after the word "ability," by inserting the words "and they shall constitute a board of appeals any three of whom upon designation by the Commissioner shall constitute a quorum," and in line seven, by striking out the word "they," and inserting after the word "Commissioner," the words "the board of appeals," and in the last line, after the word "them," by adding the words "In addition to the restrictions upon officers and employees of the Patent Office, provided in section four hundred and eighty of the Revised Statutes, that they shall not acquire or take, directly or indirectly, any right or interest in any patent issued by the Office, the members of said board of appeals shall not be engaged in any other business, avocation, or employment, and may be removed from office at any time by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office," so that the section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 482. The Commissioner of Patents, the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and the examiners-in-chief shall be persons of competent legal knowledge and scientific ability, and they shall constitute a board of appeals any three of whom, upon designation by the Commissioner, shall constitute a quorum whose duty it shall be, on the written petition of the appellant, to revise and determine upon the validity of the adverse decisions of examiners upon applications for patents, and for reissue of patents, and in interference cases; and when required by the Commissioner the board of appeals shall hear and report upon claims for extensions, and perform such other like duties as he may assign them. In addition to the restrictions upon officers and employees of the Patent Office, provided in section four hundred and eighty, Revised Statutes, that they shall not acquire or take, directly or indirectly, any right or interest in any patent issued by the Office, the members of said board of appeals shall not be engaged in any other business, avocation, or employment, and may be removed from office at any time by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office."

Sec. 2. That section forty-eight hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by substituting for the words "Commissioner of Patents", in the next to the last line thereof, the words "board of appeals," so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 4894. All applications for patents shall be completed and prepared for examination within one year after the filing of the application, and in default thereof, or upon failure of the applicant to prosecute the same within one year after any action therein, of which notice shall have been given to the applicant they shall be regarded as abandoned by the parties thereto, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the board of appeals that such delay was unavoidable."

Sec. 3. That section forty-nine hundred and four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out all after the word "examiner", line ten, and substituting in lieu thereof the words, "within such time, not less than twenty days, as the Commissioner shall prescribe, or from the decision of

the board of appeals, as the case may be", so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 4904. Whenever an application is made for a patent which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, would interfere with any pending application, or with any unexpired patent, he shall give notice thereof to the applicants, or applicant and patentee, as the case may be, and shall direct the primary examiner to proceed to determine the question of priority of invention. And the Commissioner may issue a patent to the party who is adjudged the prior inventor, unless the adverse party appeals from the decision of the primary examiner within such time, not less than twenty days, as the Commissioner shall prescribe, or from the decision of the board of appeals, as the case may be."

Sec. 4. That section forty-nine hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by erasing therefrom the words "examiners-in-chief"; and inserting in lieu thereof the word "appeals," so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 4909. Every applicant for a patent or for the reissue of a patent, any of the claims of which have been twice rejected, and every party to an interference, may appeal from the decision of the primary examiner, or of the examiner in charge of interferences in such case, to the board of appeals; having once paid the fee for such appeal."

Sec. 5. That section forty-nine hundred and ten of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by repealing the entire section and substituting therefor the following:

"Sec. 4910. If any such party is dissatisfied with the decision of the board of appeals, he may appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, in the manner now provided by law for appeals to said court from the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents.

(2) Appeals which are now vested in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia from the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents will hereafter be taken from the decisions of the board of appeals."

Sec. 6. That section forty-nine hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by substituting in line four the words "board of appeals" for the word "Commissioner," so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 4914. The court, on petition, shall hear and determine such appeal, and revise the decision appealed from in a summary way, on the evidence produced before the board of appeals, at such early and convenient time as the court may appoint; and the revision shall be confined to the points set forth in the reasons of appeal. After hearing the case, the court shall return to the Commissioner a certificate of its proceedings and decision, which shall be entered of record in the Patent Office and shall govern the further proceedings in the case. But no opinion or decision of the court in any such case shall preclude any person interested from the right to contest the validity of such patent in any court wherein the same may be called in question."

Sec. 7. That section forty-nine hundred and fifteen of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by canceling the words "either by the Commissioner of Patents or by the Supreme Court," in lines two and three, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "by the court of appeals," and in line four, canceling the word "Commissioner" and substituting the words "board of appeals," so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 4915. Whenever a patent on application is refused by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia upon appeal from the board of appeals, the

applicant may have remedy by bill in equity, and the court having cognizance thereof, on notice to adverse parties and other due proceedings had, may adjudge that such applicant is entitled, according to law, to receive a patent for his invention, as specified in his claim, or for any part thereof, as the facts in the case may appear. And such adjudication, if it be in favor of the right of the applicant, shall authorize the Commissioner to issue such patent on the applicant filing in the Patent Office a copy of the adjudication, and otherwise complying with the requirements of law. In all cases where there is no opposing party a copy of the bill shall be served on the Commissioner; and all the expenses of the proceeding shall be paid by the applicant, whether the final decision is in his favor or not."

Sec. 8. That section forty-nine hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by canceling the following paragraphs:

"On an appeal for the first time from the primary examiners to the examiners-in-chief, ten dollars.

"On every appeal from the examiners-in-chief to the Commissioner, twenty dollars."

And substituting in lieu thereof:

"On an appeal for the first time from the primary examiners to the board of appeals, fifteen dollars," so that the section so amended shall read as follows:

"Sec. 4934. The following shall be the rates for patent fees:

"On filing each original application for a patent, except in design cases, fifteen dollars.

"On issuing each original patent, except in design cases, twenty dollars.

"In design cases: For three years and six months, ten dollars; for seven years, fifteen dollars; for fourteen years, thirty dollars.

"On filing each caveat, ten dollars.

"On every application for the reissue of a patent, thirty dollars.

"On filing each disclaimer, ten dollars.

"On every application for the extension of a patent, fifty dollars.

"On the granting of every extension of a patent, fifty dollars.

"On an appeal for the first time from the primary examiners to the board of appeals, fifteen dollars.

"For certified copies of patents and other papers, including certified printed copies, ten cents per hundred words.

"For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, one dollar; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, two dollars; of over one thousand words, three dollars.

"For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them."

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 1908, but shall not apply to any case in which the appeal to the Examiners-in-Chief was taken prior to that date. In such case the appeal shall be taken to, and determined by, the Board of Examiners-in-Chief, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, as provided by law prior to July 1, 1908.

APPENDIX B.

A PROPOSED bill to revise and amend the statutes relating to trade-marks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seven of the trade-mark law be, and the same hereby is, amended by substituting, in paragraph three, line six, the word "the" for the word "his," and after the word "decision" inserting the words "of the examiner of trade-marks and the examiner of interferences to the board of appeals," so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 7. That in all cases where notice of opposition has been filed the Commissioner of Patents shall notify the applicant thereof and the grounds therefor.

"Whenever application is made for the registration of a trade-mark which is substantially identical with a trade-mark appropriated to goods of the same descriptive properties, for which a certificate of registration has been previously issued to another, or for registration of which another has previously made application, or which so nearly resembles such trade-mark, or a known trade-mark owned and used by another, as, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to be likely to be mistaken therefor by the public, he may declare that an interference exists as to such trade-mark, and in every case of interference or opposition to registration he shall direct the examiner in charge of interferences to determine the question of the right of registration to such trade-mark, and of the sufficiency of objections to registration, in such manner and upon such notice to those interested as the Commissioner may by rules prescribe.

"The Commissioner may refuse to register the mark against the registration of which objection is filed, or may refuse to register both of two interfering marks, or may register the mark, as a trade-mark, for the person first to adopt and use the mark, if otherwise entitled to register the same, unless an appeal is taken, as hereinafter provided for from the decision of the examiner of trade-marks and the examiner of interferences to the board of appeals, by a party interested in the proceeding, within such time (not less than twenty days) as the Commissioner may prescribe."

Sec. 2. That section eight of the trade-mark law shall be, and the same hereby is, amended by substituting, in next to the last line, for the words "Commissioner in person" the words "board of appeals (Revised Statutes of the United States, four hundred and eighty-two)" so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 8. That every applicant for the registration of a trade-mark, or for the renewal of the registration of a trade-mark, which application is refused, or a party to an interference against whom a decision has been rendered, or a party who has filed a notice of opposition as to a trade-mark, may appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of trade-marks, or the examiner in charge of interferences, as the case may be, to the board of appeals (Revised Statutes of the United States, four hundred and eighty-two), having once paid the fee for such appeal."

Sec. 3. That section nine of the trade-mark law shall be, and the same hereby is, amended by substituting, in line five, for the words "Commissioner of Patents" the words "board of appeals" and in line eight, substituting for the word "Commissioner" the words "board of appeals", so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 9. That if an applicant for registration of a trade-mark or a party to an interference as to a trade-mark, or party who has filed opposition to the registration of a trade-mark, or party to an application for the cancellation of

the registration of a trade-mark, is dissatisfied with the decision of the board of appeals, he may appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, on complying with the conditions required in case of an appeal from the decision of the board of appeals by an applicant for patent, or a party to an interference as to an invention, and the same rules of practice and procedure shall govern in every stage of such proceedings, as far as the same may be applicable."

Sec. 4. That section thirteen of the trade-mark law shall be, and the same hereby is, amended by substituting, in lines eleven and twelve, for the words "Commissioner in person" the words "board of appeals", so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 13. That whenever any person shall deem himself injured by the registration of a trade-mark in the Patent Office he may at any time apply to the Commissioner of Patents to cancel the registration thereof. The Commissioner shall refer such application to the examiner of interferences, who is empowered to hear and determine this question and who shall give notice thereof to the registrant. If it appear after a hearing before the examiner that the registrant was not entitled to the use of the mark at the date of his application for registration thereof, or that the mark is not used by the registrant, or has been abandoned, and the examiner shall so decide, the Commissioner shall cancel the registration. Appeal may be taken to the board of appeals from the decision of examiner of interferences."

Sec. 5. That section fourteen of the trade-mark law shall be, and the same hereby is, amended by erasing in line four thereof the words "at the date of the passage of this act" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "on April first, nineteen hundred and five" and by substituting, in the fourth paragraph, last line, for the words "Commissioner of Patents" the words "board of appeals" and in the fifth paragraph, line three, substituting for the words "Commissioner of Patents" the words "board of appeals", so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 14. That the following shall be the rates for trade-mark fees:

"On filing each original application for registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars: *Provided*, That an application for registration of a trade-mark pending on April first, nineteen hundred and five, and on which certificate of registration shall not have issued at such date, may, at the option of the applicant, be proceeded with and registered under the provisions of this act without the payment of further fee.

"On filing each application for renewal of the registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars.

"On filing notice of opposition to the registration of a trade-mark, ten dollars.

"On an appeal from the examiner in charge of trade-marks to the board of appeals, fifteen dollars.

"On an appeal from the decision of the examiner in charge of interferences, awarding ownership of a trade-mark or canceling the registration of a trade-mark, to the board of appeals, fifteen dollars.

"For certified and uncertified copies of certificates of registration and other papers, and for recording transfers and other papes, the same fees as required by law for such copies of patents and for recording assignments and other papers relating to patents."

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 1908, but shall not apply to any case in which the appeal to the Commissioner of Patents was taken prior to that date. In such case the appeal shall be taken to, and determined by, the Commissioner of Patents and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, as provided by law prior to July 1, 1908.

APPENDIX C.

The following tables present a comparative statement of the business of the Patent Office since the enactment of the statute of 1836 and exhibit in detail the business of the Office during the last calendar year:

Comparative statement of the business of the Office from 1837 to 1907, inclusive.

Year.	Applications.	Caveats filed.	Patents and reissues.	Cash received.	Cash expended.	Surplus.
1837	.....	.....	435	$29,289.08	$33,506.98	.....
1838	.....	.....	520	42,123.54	37,338.92	$4,784.62
1839	.....	.....	425	38,019.97	34,543.51	3,476.46
1840	765	228	473	38,056.51	39,020.67	.....
1841	847	312	495	40,413.01	52,666.87	.....
1842	761	291	517	36,505.63	31,241.43	5,264.20
1843	819	315	519	35,315.81	30,776.96	4,538.85
1844	1,045	380	497	42,509.26	36,344.53	6,164.73
1845	1,246	452	503	51,076.14	39,395.65	11,680.49
1846	1,272	448	638	50,264.16	46,158.71	4,105.45
1847	1,531	533	569	63,111.19	41,878.35	21,232.84
1848	1,628	607	653	67,576.69	58,905.84	8,670.85
1849	1,955	595	1,077	80,752.78	77,716.44	3,036.34
1850	2,193	602	993	86,927.05	80,100.95	6,826.10
1851	2,258	760	872	95,738.61	86,916.93	8,821.68
1852	2,639	996	1,019	112,056.34	95,916.91	16,139.43
1853	2,673	901	961	121,527.45	132,869.83	.....
1854	3,324	868	1,844	163,789.84	167,146.32	.....
1855	4,435	906	2,013	216,459.35	179,540.33	36,919.02
1856	4,960	1,024	2,505	192,588.02	199,931.02	.....
1857	4,771	1,010	2,896	196,132.01	211,582.09	.....
1858	5,364	943	3,710	203,716.16	193,193.74	10,522.42
1859	6,225	1,079	4,538	245,942.15	210,278.41	35,663.74
1860	7,653	1,084	4,819	256,352.59	252,820.80	3,531.79
1861	4,643	700	3,340	137,354.44	221,491.91	.....
1862	5,038	824	3,521	215,754.99	182,810.39	32,944.06
1863	6,014	787	4,170	195,593.29	189,414.14	6,179.15
1864	6,972	1,063	5,020	240,919.98	229,868.00	11,051.98
1865	10,664	1,932	6,616	348,791.84	274,199.34	74,592.50
1866	15,269	2,723	9,450	495,665.38	361,724.28	133,941.10
1867	21,276	3,597	13,015	646,581.92	639,263.32	7,318.60
1868	20,445	3,705	13,378	681,565.86	628,679.77	52,886.09
1869	19,271	3,624	13,986	693,145.81	486,430.74	206,715.07
1870	19,171	3,273	13,321	669,456.76	557,147.19	112,309.57
1871	19,472	3,306	13,033	678,716.46	562,091.64	116,624.82
1872	18,246	3,090	13,590	699,726.39	665,595.00	34,131.39
1873	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191.77	691,178.98	12,012.79
1874	21,602	3,181	13,599	738,278.17	679,288.41	58,959.76
1875	21,638	3,094	14,837	743,453.36	721,657.71	21,795.65
1876	21,425	2,697	15,595	757,987.65	652,542.60	105,445.05
1877	20,308	2,809	14,187	732,342.85	613,152.62	119,190.23
1878	20,260	2,755	13,444	725,375.55	593,082.89	132,292.66
1879	20,059	2,620	13,213	703,931.47	529,638.97	174,292.50
1880	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685.32	538,865.17	210,820.15
1881	26,059	2,406	16,584	853,665.89	605,173.28	248,492.61
1882	31,522	2,553	19,267	1,009,219.45	683,867.67	325,351.78
1883	34,576	2,741	22,383	1,146,240.00	675,234.86	471,005.14
1884	35,600	2,582	20,413	1,075,798.80	970,579.76	105,219.04
1885	35,717	2,552	24,233	1,188,089.15	1,024,378.85	163,710.30
1886	35,968	2,513	22,508	1,154,551.40	992,503.45	162,047.95
1887	35,613	2,622	21,477	1,144,509.60	994,472.22	150,037.38
1888	35,797	2,251	20,506	1,118,516.10	973,108.78	145,407.32
1889	40,575	2,481	24,158	1,281,728.05	1,052,955.96	228,772.09
1890	41,048	2,311	26,292	1,340,372.66	1,099,297.74	241,074.92
1891	40,552	2,408	23,244	1,271,285.78	1,139,713.35	131,572.43
1892	40,753	2,290	23,559	1,286,331.88	1,110,739.24	175,592.59
1893	38,473	2,247	23,769	1,242,871.64	1,141,038.45	101,833.19
1894	38,439	2,286	20,867	1,187,439.58	1,100,047.12	87,392.46
1895	40,680	2,415	22,057	1,245,246.93	1,106,389.49	138,857.44
1896	43,982	2,271	23,373	1,324,059.83	1,113,413.71	210,646.12
1897	47,905	2,176	23,794	1,375,641.72	1,122,843.13	252,798.59
1898	35,842	1,659	22,267	1,137,734.48	1,136,196.20	1,538.28
1899	41,443	1,716	25,527	1,325,457.03	1,211,783.73	113,673.30
1900	41,980	1,731	26,499	1,350,828.53	1,260,019.62	90,808.91
1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398.16	1,297,385.64	152,012.52
1902	49,641	1,851	27,886	1,552,859.08	1,393,345.54	159,513.54
1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201.81	1,448,645.81	193,556.00
1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326.53	1,476,000.38	181,326.15
1905	54,971	1,896	30,399	1,806,758.14	1,479,633.22	327,124.92
1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921.38	1,554,891.20	236,030.18
1907	57,679	1,967	36,620	1,910,618.14	1,631,458.36	279,159.78

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each issued during the year.

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Calendar year.	Number of first patent and certificate issued in each calendar year.					
	Patents.	Designs.	Reissues.	Trade-marks.	Labels.	Prints.
1836 (July 28)	1					
1837	110					
1838	546		1			
1839	1,061		7			
1840	1,465		20			
1841	1,923		30			
1842	2,413		36			
1843	2,901	1	49			
1844	3,395	15	60			
1845	3,873	27	67			
1846	4,348	44	78			
1847	4,914	103	91			
1848	5,409	163	105			
1849	5,993	209	128			
1850	6,981	258	158			
1851	7,865	341	184			
1852	8,622	431	209			
1853	9,512	540	229			
1854	10,358	626	258			
1855	12,117	683	286			
1856	14,009	753	337			
1857	16,324	860	420			
1858	19,010	973	517			
1859	22,477	1,075	643			
1860	26,642	1,183	674			
1861	31,005	1,366	1,106			
1862	34,045	1,508	1,253			
1863	37,266	1,703	1,369			
1864	41,047	1,879	1,596			
1865	45,685	2,018	1,844			
1866	51,784	2,239	2,140			
1867	60,658	2,533	2,430			
1868	72,959	2,858	2,830			
1869	85,503	3,304	3,250			
1870	98,460	3,810	3,784	1		
1871	110,617	4,547	4,223	122		
1872	122,304	5,452	4,687	608		
1873	134,504	6,336	5,216	1,099		
1874	146,120	7,083	5,717	1,591	1	
1875	158,350	7,969	6,200	2,150	233	
1876	171,641	8,884	6,831	3,283	465	
1877	185,813	9,686	7,452	4,247	937	
1878	198,733	10,385	8,020	5,463	1,329	
1879	211,078	10,975	8,529	6,918	1,821	
1880	223,211	11,567	9,017	7,790	2,176	
1881	336,137	12,082	9,523	8,139	2,379	
1882	251,685	12,647	9,994	8,973	2,581	
1883	269,820	13,508	10,265	9,920	2,885	
1884	291,016	14,528	10,432	10,822	3,791	
1885	310,163	15,678	10,548	11,843	4,304	
1886	333,494	16,451	10,677	12,910	4,695	
1887	355,291	17,046	10,793	13,939	5,073	
1888	375,720	17,995	10,892	15,072	5,453	
1889	395,305	18,830	10,978	16,131	5,780	
1890	418,665	19,553	11,053	17,360	6,099	
1891	443,987	20,439	11,137	18,775	6,403	
1892	466,315	21,275	11,217	20,537	6,540	
1893	488,976	22,092	11,298	22,274	None.	[a] 1
1894	511,744	22,994	11,397	23,951	None.	3
1895	531,619	23,922	11,461	25,757	None.	7
1896	552,502	25,037	11,520	27,586	6,546	10
1897	574,369	26,482	11,581	29,399	6,547	42
1898	596,467	28,113	11,646	31,070	6,561	58
1899	616,871	29,916	11,706	32,308	6,761	93
1900	640,167	32,055	11,798	33,957	7,272	193
1901	664,827	33,813	11,879	35,678	8,009	286
1902	690,385	35,547	11,960	37,606	8,887	445
1903	717,521	36,187	12,070	39,612	9,654	603
1904	748,567	36,723	12,189	41,798	10,644	873
1905	778,834	37,280	12,299	43,956	11,758	1,170
1906	808,618	37,766	12,428	48,446	12,588	1,529
1907	839,799	38,391	12,587	59,014	13,297	1,874
1907 to December 31	875,678	38,979	12,737	66,891	13,963	2,188

[a] First print registered Mar. 7, 1893.

Statement showing the number of the first patent, design patent, and reissued patent, and the number of the first certificate of registration of a trade-mark, label, and print issued in each calendar year since July 28, 1836, etc.—Continued.

Calendar year.	Number of patents and certificates of registration issued during each calendar year.							
	Patents.	Designs.	Reissues.	Total patents.	Trade-marks.	Labels.	Prints.	Total certificates.
1836 (July 28)	109							
1837	436							
1838	515		6					
1839	404		13					
1840	458		10					
1841	490		6					
1842	488	14	13					
1843	494	12	11	519				
1844	478		7	497				
1845	475	17	11	503				
1846	566	59	13	638				
1847	495	60	14	569				
1848	584	46	23	653				
1849	988	49	30	1,067				
1850	884	83	26	993				
1851	757	90	25	872				
1852	890	109	20	1,019				
1853	846	86	29	961				
1854	1,759	57	28	1,844				
1855	1,892	70	51	2,013				
1856	2,315	107	83	2,505				
1857	2,686	113	97	2,896				
1858	3,467	102	126	3,695				
1859	4,165	108	231	4,504				
1860	4,363	183	232	4,778				
1861	3,040	142	147	3,329				
1862	3,221	195	116	3,532				
1863	3,781	176	227	4,184				
1864	4,638	139	248	5,025				
1865	6,099	221	296	6,616				
1866	8,874	294	290	9,458				
1867	12,301	325	400	13,026				
1868	12,544	446	420	13,410				
1869	12,957	506	534	13,997				
1870	12,157	737	439	13,333	121			121
1871	11,687	905	464	13,056	486			486
1872	12,200	884	529	13,613	491			491
1873	11,616	747	501	12,864	492			492
1874	12,230	886	483	13,599	559	232		791
1875	13,291	915	631	14,837	1,138	232		1,370
1876	14,172	802	621	15,595	959	472		1,431
1877	12,920	699	568	14,187	1,216	392		1,608
1878	12,345	590	509	13,444	1,455	492		1,947
1879	12,133	592	488	13,213	872	355		1,227
1880	12,926	515	506	13,947	349	203		552
1881	15,548	565	471	16,584	834	202		1,036
1882	18,135	861	271	19,267	947	304		1,251
1883	21,196	1,020	167	22,383	902	906		1,808
1884	19,147	1,150	116	20,413	1,021	513		1,534
1885	23,331	773	129	24,233	1,067	391		1,458
1886	21,797	595	116	22,508	1,029	378		1,407
1887	20,429	949	99	21,477	1,133	380		1,513
1888	19,585	835	86	20,506	1,059	327		1,386
1889	23,360	723	75	24,158	1,229	319		1,548
1890	25,322	886	84	26,292	1,415	304		1,719
1891	22,328	836	80	23,244	1,762	137		1,899
1892	22,661	817	81	23,559	1,737	[a] 6		1,743
1893	22,768	902	99	23,769	1,677	None.	2	1,679
1894	19,875	928	64	20,857	1,806	None.	4	1,810
1895	20,883	1,115	59	22,057	1,829	None.	3	1,832
1896	21,867	1,445	61	23,273	1,813	1	32	1,846
1897	22,098	1,631	65	23,794	1,671	14	16	1,701
1898	20,404	1,803	60	22,267	1,238	200	35	1,473
1899	23,296	2,139	92	25,527	1,649	511	100	2,260
1900	24,660	1,758	81	26,499	1,721	737	93	2,551
1901	25,558	1,734	81	27,373	1,928	878	159	2,965
1902	27,136	640	110	27,886	2,006	767	158	2,931
1903	31,046	536	117	31,699	2,186	990	270	3,446
1904	30,267	557	110	30,934	2,158	1,114	297	3,569
1905	29,784	486	129	30,399	4,490	830	359	5,679
1906	31,181	625	159	31,965	10,568	709	656	11,933
1907	35,880	589	151	36,620	7,878	667	315	8,860

[a] Registration of labels practically suspended May 27, 1891, under decision of the United States Supreme Court *in Higgins et al. v.* Keuffel et al. (55 O. G., 1139), with the registration of No. 6545 *June 14, 1892. Resumed June 9, 1896,* with the registration of No. 6546.

Applications filed.

	Patents.	Reissues.	Caveats.	Designs.	Trade-marks.	Prints.	Labels.	Total.
1891	39,418	109	2,408	1,025	1,906	.....	698	45,564
1892	39,514	109	2,290	1,130	2,179	.....	7	45,680
1893	37,293	120	2,247	1,060	1,899	.....	401	43,020
1894	36,987	95	2,286	1,357	2,053	.....	371	43,149
1895	39,145	72	2,415	1,463	2,112	13	293	45,513
1896	42,077	77	2,271	1,828	2,005	36	59	48,353
1897	45,661	94	2,176	2,150	1,946	26	66	52,119
1898	33,915	84	1,659	1,843	1,796	50	316	39,663
1899	38,937	106	1,716	2,400	2,059	143	629	45,990
1900	39,673	82	1,731	2,225	2,099	127	943	46,871
1901	43,973	115	1,842	2,361	2,410	233	1,064	51,998
1902	48,320	151	1,851	1,170	2,602	266	1,121	55,481
1903	49,289	154	1,771	770	2,504	380	1,234	56,102
1904	51,168	157	1,808	818	2,524	397	1,335	58,207
1905	54,034	156	1,896	781	16,224	467	1,068	74,626
1906	55,471	205	1,885	806	8,493	419	844	68,123
1907	57,679	187	1,967	896	7,722	403	1,027	69,881

STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, September 14, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of this Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. For convenience, those operations are grouped under the following heads:

I. The annual report.
II. Other publications.
III. Library and museum.
IV. Agricultural and mechanical colleges.
V. Education in Alaska and reindeer for Alaska.
VI. Miscellaneous activities.

These are followed by

VII. Recommendations.

I. THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The distribution of the annual report for the year ended June 30, 1904, was practically completed in September, 1906. The report for the year ended June 30, 1905, was distributed in the months of June and July, 1907. The report for the year ended June 30, 1906, is now in press, and it seems probable that it can be distributed before the assembling of Congress. The manuscript of the last-named report was complete and ready for printing early in March, but it could not be taken up by the Printing Office till July, for the reason that the appropriation for the work did not become available till the new fiscal year. I purpose having the report for the year ended June 30 of each year ready for publication by the first day of March next following, and at an earlier date if possible. It is desirable that the appropriation for such publication be available at that time in order that the report may be printed and distributed before its contents are a year old.

In its new form, the annual report contains somewhat over half the number of pages commonly found in the reports of recent years. The statistical tables have not been reduced, the compression taking place in the chapters of *miscellaneous* educational information. For the

most part, the present arrangement will exclude from the annual report all general historical matter and discussions of the scientific aspects of education, and will limit its contents to matter which is current for the year to which it relates.

The annual reports for the years 1905 and 1906 show, in general, a continuance of the healthy growth of our educational institutions. There is an appearance of retrogression or, at least, of a pause in the advancement of the proportionate school enrollment. On the other hand, there are evidences of increased educational efficiency, in the advancing ratio of average daily attendance, in the lengthening of the school year, and in the increasing per capita expenditure for schools. Other notable facts presented in these two reports are the steady advance in the number of students in colleges and universities, the enlarged equipment of these institutions for instruction in the natural sciences, the tendency to elevate the standards of professional schools and the requirements for admission to the several professions, and the better coordination of educational agencies, public and private, local and national. Such coordinated activity is to be seen especially in recent improvements in rural education.

II. OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

A year ago the publication of a Bulletin of the Bureau was undertaken. The issues of this Bulletin are to appear at irregular intervals, as special need may arise and suitable matter may be ready to put forth. For example, the issue, no. 3, 1906, on *State school systems*, transmitted for publication in November of last year, was prepared primarily for the use of the education committees of the several State legislatures in session during the winter. It presented an annotated index of the legislation of all of the States in matters relating to education during the two preceding years, together with summaries of certain important decisions of State supreme courts in recent cases affecting the schools. In like manner, one of the numbers now in preparation, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, which will deal with the work of the land-grant colleges, is intended particularly as an aid to those colleges in carrying out the provisions of the Nelson amendment to the agricultural appropriation act for 1908. Plans are making for numerous other issues of the Bulletin in the near future, which, it is believed, will be very useful in many different directions. Some of these are to appear in revised form annually or biennially, and others are to embody the results of special investigations. The usefulness and the timeliness of the matter are first considerations.

In past years numerous "Circulars of Information" have been issued by this Office. The series of histories of education in the *several States*, edited by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, and various

other monographs of considerable value, have appeared in this form. The publication of such Circulars of Information should, in my judgment, be resumed, the series to include historical and other works of permanent value in the field of education.

III. THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The library of the Bureau is already a very valuable collection. It contains well over 80,000 bound volumes and about 100,000 pamphlets. For the most part it is a special collection, relating to education and subjects closely allied with education. In certain portions of its field, notably in the official publications of education departments, American and foreign, it is far and away the leading collection in this country. As such it can be made of incalculable value to students of education, and to legislative bodies and administrative officers having to do with educational affairs. Since the close of the year to which this statement relates, the library has been placed in charge of an experienced and highly trained librarian. It is to be expected that the reorganization which he has undertaken will bring this collection into more effective relations with the Library of Congress and with other libraries of the Government. It will undoubtedly render the library more useful also to the other activities of this Bureau, and in the general educational movements of the country. It is intended first of all to remove from the collection any portions which would now be more generally useful in the District Library or the Library of Congress, and in future to keep this collection closely to the needs and general purposes of an education office.

Considerable beginnings have been made in past years in the collection of materials for an educational museum. These materials have been drawn in large part from the educational exhibits of several world's fairs. To round out this collection and make it available for use will involve large expenditures—larger, in fact, than I could ask for at this time without endangering appropriations more immediately and urgently needed. I have found, moreover, that, in the cramped quarters occupied by the Bureau, the museum materials have been seriously impeding the use of the library. These materials have accordingly been carefully boxed and placed in storage against the day when they can be properly displayed and cared for. Certain models and instruments belonging to this collection have been loaned to the public schools of the District and to the Government Hospital for the Insane, where they can be put to immediate use.

A very moderate advance is asked in the special appropriation for the library, namely, the increase of the appropriation "for books for library, current educational periodicals, other current publications, and completing *valuable sets* of periodicals," from $250 to $2,000.

IV. AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

Under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, the so-called second Morrill Act, each State and Territory now receives the sum of $25,000 annually for "the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," etc. The Nelson amendment to the Department of Agriculture appropriations act of March 4, 1907, provides for a progressive enlargement of this endowment. It appropriates to each State and Territory, in addition to the sums named in the act of August 30, 1890, the sum of $5,000 for the year ending June 30, 1908, with an annual increase in the amount of such appropriation thereafter for four years by the additional sum of $5,000 over the preceding year. The annual sum to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory under these two acts is to be $50,000.

These acts both require that annual reports be made to the Secretary of the Interior by the presidents and treasurers of the institutions receiving the benefits thereof, and place upon the Department the duty of ascertaining whether the several States and Territories are entitled to receive the annual instalments of the fund. The Bureau of Education acts as the medium of communication between the Department and the institutions concerned and collects and examines the reports that are to be made by these institutions to the Secretary of the Interior. The detailed statistics of the several institutions for the year ended June 30, 1906, are contained in the annual report of this Office, now in press. One encouraging fact which appears from the reports of these institutions is that an increasing proportion of their funds is provided by State appropriations. Ten years ago the amount of the State support which they received was $2,218,100, while in 1906 the amount was $7,531,502, an increase of about 240 per cent. In 1896 they received in the aggregate 29 per cent of their support from the National Government. In 1906, owing to the increase of State appropriations, only 15.4 per cent came from the National Government. In 1896, twenty-five of these institutions received more than one-half of their support from the National Government. In 1906 this number was reduced to fifteen.

The recent reports of these institutions show, moreover, a noticeable increase in the number of students enrolled in agricultural courses and in the various courses in engineering. Along with this advance there is seen a marked increase in the proportion of the funds provided by the National Government under the act of August 30, 1890, which is devoted to agricultural and engineering subjects. In the year 1896 only 12.6 per cent of these funds in the aggregate was devoted to technical instruction in agriculture; in the year 1906 this proportion rose to 17.6 per cent. Similarly, in the

year 1896, only 25 per cent of these funds went for instruction in subjects relating exclusively to the mechanic arts, while in 1906 this proportion had risen to 30.5 per cent.

In the annual report of this Office for the year 1905, attention was called to the need of special provision for the training of teachers in the elements of agriculture and mechanic arts, in order that these subjects may be properly taught in the secondary schools of agriculture and mechanic arts which are coming into existence throughout the United States. There is danger that such schools may be established more rapidly than properly prepared teachers can be provided for them. The Nelson amendment to the act of March 4, 1907, referred to above, provides that a portion of the new funds for the land-grant colleges therein appropriated may be devoted to courses for the special training of such teachers. This provision will undoubtedly do much to relieve the situation, though much will still remain to be done. Each of the States is now enabled to use during the current year a portion of $5,000 for such special courses, and in each of the following years a larger sum may be so used.

The relation which the Bureau of Education bears to these institutions may be made of great importance. The fact is to be noted that the land-grant colleges have to do with both agriculture and the mechanic arts. After all the good work done by the Department of Agriculture in developing their activities, there remains much for the Department of the Interior to do, by way of realizing their full value to our educational system as a whole. Close cooperation of the two Departments in such work, without duplication of work at any point, is what is sought. Such cooperation is already well under way, with every promise of an effective and economical service for the benefit of the colleges. In view of the connection of the Bureau of Education with these colleges, and in view also of its responsibility in furthering the whole movement of industrial education in this country, I am asking for the appointment of a highly competent specialist in the Bureau to deal with all educational activities of this class.

V. EDUCATION IN ALASKA AND REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

For the support of the United States public schools for natives in Alaska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, Congress appropriated the sum of $200,000. $100,000 of this amount to be used for the establishing of additional day schools for the natives of Alaska.

Under this provision for additional day schools, Mr. W. T. Lopp, superintendent of schools in northern Alaska, has been authorized

to supervise the erection of school buildings on Little Diomede Island, in Bering Strait, and at Kobuk village, on the Kobuk River, about 300 miles from its mouth; Mr. Franklin Moses, formerly teacher of the public school at St. Michael, Alaska, has been authorized to supervise the erection of buildings at Stevens Camp, Rampart, and Kokrines, on the Yukon River, and at Little Delta, Tolovana, and Nenana, on the Tanana River; and Mr. A. R. Law, formerly teacher of the Government school at Kasaan, Alaska, has been authorized to supervise the erection of buildings at Seldovia and Kenai, in western Alaska. It has, however, been found inadvisable to attempt the erection of the proposed buildings at Little Delta and Tolovana at this time. From the appropriation "Education of natives in Alaska, 1907," the erection of school buildings was undertaken at Igloo and Sinuk, in northern Alaska, and these are now under way. There are accordingly 10 new school buildings now going up in different parts of the Territory.

The Government superintendents of schools are making careful inquiry with reference to the places in other sections of Alaska where schools and school buildings are most urgently needed; and Dr. Francis H. Gambell, formerly superintendent of the Eaton Reindeer Station, has been sent as a special agent of the Bureau to make investigation of a reported need of schools in the vicinity of Lake Iliamna, on the Susitna River, and on the shores of Cook Inlet, in western Alaska—a region difficult of access. On the basis of information secured in these ways, a number of additional school buildings are to be erected later in the year.

To assist the Commissioner in a reorganization of the Alaska school service and of the Alaska reindeer service, Mr. Harlan Updegraff, of New York, was appointed to the position of chief of the Alaska division. Mr. Updegraff entered upon his duties May 1, 1907, and during June, July, and August made the annual inspection of the schools and reindeer stations on the shores of Bering Sea and of the Arctic Ocean. The northern district of Alaska, which has been formed to include all that part of Alaska affected by the reindeer enterprise, has been placed under the superintendence of Mr. W. T. Lopp. Mr. William A. Kelly has been reappointed superintendent of schools in the southern district.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the Bureau of Education maintained 52 United States public schools for natives in Alaska. Reports have not as yet been received from 4 of these schools. In the remaining 48 schools the total enrollment was 2,483 and the average attendance 1,076.

Plans are in the making for progressive modifications in the methods employed in the schools, with a view to render the natives better *able to care for* themselves. Beginnings have been made in indus-

trial training in some of the schools as well as in connection with the reindeer herds. It is proposed that the natives be instructed in the best methods of catching and curing fish, in caring for all parts of the walrus and whale that are merchantable, in the handling of wooden boats, in the tanning and preparing of skins, in coal mining, and in the elements of agriculture. Furthermore, it is proposed to aid them in acquiring the best methods of preserving that portion of the products which they will need for themselves and in the best methods of marketing that which they sell.

Much experimentation will doubtless be required in order to determine the best ways of accomplishing these ends, and a large degree of flexibility is desirable, in the system of supervision and in the conduct of separate schools, until the best available means and methods shall have been found.

The obtaining of medical treatment free of charge is one of the most pressing needs of the natives throughout Alaska. The teachers at Barrow, Wainwright, Icy Cape, Wales, Diomede, Igloo, St. Michael, Nulato, and Stevens Camp, where there is no resident physician, and on St. Lawrence Island, where the teacher is himself a physician, have been furnished with medical supplies and medical text-books to enable them to give aid to the natives. It is hoped that small hospitals or single wards may be provided later in connection with the schools in the remote villages where medical aid can not otherwise be obtained, and that two or three well-equipped hospitals may be established in central locations, where regular medical and surgical treatment may be provided and where natives may be trained to serve as nurses in their home communities.

I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy of the Secretary of War in providing for the distribution of relief at the military posts in Alaska and also in providing for the transportation by the United States Army transport on the Yukon River of the supervisor of construction of Government schools, together with building materials for those schools. I desire to express like appreciation of the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury in providing for the transportation of agents and teachers of this Bureau and miscellaneous supplies for the northern schools on the revenue cutter *Thetis*.

A law requiring attendance of native children at school and prescribing a penalty for its nonobservance would be of great advantage. It should be provided, however, that it be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to name the places to which the law should be applied. This is desirable by reason of the fact that conditions as regards both its suitability and its enforcement differ widely in different places.

Expenditure of appropriation Education of natives of Alaska, 1907.

Amount appropriated		$100,000.00
Salaries of officials and clerks	$6,470.00	
Salaries of three local superintendents	4,350.00	
Salaries of 67 teachers	39,256.00	
Supplies for 52 schools	9,824.79	
Rations issued for the relief of destitute natives	623.30	
Repairs to 11 schools	1,853.25	
Fuel and light	7,595.77	
Rent of one building for school purposes	45.00	
Freight on supplies	4,630.46	
Traveling expenses of officials and teachers	4,861.55	
Reserved for erection and purchase of three school buildings	10,275.00	
Outstanding liabilities	162.15	
Reserved for contingencies	10,052.73	
Total		100,000.00

Proposed expenditure of appropriation Education of natives of Alaska, 1907–8 [for additional schools].

Appropriation		$100,000
Erection of 8 buildings, at $5,000 each	$40,000	
Erection of 7 buildings, at $4,000 each	28,000	
Teachers' salaries	7,500	
Traveling expenses	2,000	
Furnishing of school rooms	2,400	
Furnishing of living rooms	1,500	
School supplies (text-books, etc)	2,000	
Industrial apparatus	500	
Medicines	570	
Fuel and light, coal, wood, kerosene, etc	2,900	
Special encouragement of industrial education	400	
Freight	2,000	
Architects' plans and blueprints	230	
Reserved for contingencies	10,000	
Total		100,000

Proposed expenditure of the appropriation Education of natives of Alaska, 1908.

Appropriation		$100,000
Salaries of office force	$8,800	
Salaries of superintendents in Alaska	6,300	
Salaries of local teachers and traveling teachers	45,000	
Traveling expenses of inspectors, superintendents, teachers, and traveling teachers	7,000	
Supplies, rent, furnishing of living rooms, of apparatus for industrial education, repairs, medicines, etc	13,000	
Fuel and light, coal, wood, kerosene, etc	7,000	
Freight	3,000	
Relief fund for destitute natives	5,000	
Encouragement of industrial work	1,000	
Reserved for contingencies	3,900	
Total		100,000

THE ALASKA REINDEER SERVICE.

A code of rules and regulations for the Alaska reindeer service has been prepared, which received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior on June 10, 1907. It provides that the general supervision of the reindeer herds shall be included in the duties of the district superintendent of schools in northern Alaska, each herd being under the immediate supervision of the teacher of the local United States public school, except as otherwise provided by special appointment or contract. The duties of the district superintendent and of local superintendents, apprentices, and herders are enumerated and defined.

The purpose underlying these rules and regulations is the general distribution of reindeer among the natives of Alaska as rapidly as the natives can be trained to care for and use the deer; and the establishment of the reindeer enterprise upon a self-supporting basis as far as the conditions of the market for reindeer products will permit. Under the present plan it is possible for natives to acquire deer by purchase as well as by service as apprentices at reindeer stations, on condition that the purchaser make proper provision for the care of his reindeer.

Forms of contract have been prepared for use in turning over reindeer to missions in Alaska, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., p. 1338), such reindeer to be held in trust for distribution among the natives of Alaska. These contracts provide that the net income derived by mission societies from the reindeer enterprise shall be devoted to the support of apprentices in the reindeer industry.

Forms of agreement, to be signed by natives of Alaska upon entering the reindeer service as apprentices and by trained herders upon satisfactorily completing the four years of apprenticeship, have also been prepared.

In order to enable the local superintendents to keep complete and systematic record of affairs at the reindeer stations in Alaska, blank forms have been prepared for their use, showing the number and ownership of the reindeer, the efficiency of the apprentices and herders, and receipts and expenditures in connection with each station. Other forms have been prepared for the use of local superintendents and natives throughout the year in keeping a record of supplies received and issued at the station and of all cash receipts and disbursements, and for the making of the prescribed annual reports.

Expenditure of appropriation Reindeer for Alaska, 1907.

Amount appropriated		$9,000.00
Supplies	$6,457.32	
Printing	1,171.87	
Transportation	695.00	
Reserved for unforeseen contingencies	675.81	
Total		9,000.00

Proposed expenditure of appropriation Reindeer for Alaska, 1908.

Appropriation		$9,000
Support of 37 apprentices, at $150	$5,550	
Expense of establishing new herds	1,200	
Materials for making harness	100	
Lumber and hardware for erection of cabins at places where herds are located and along the trails connecting reindeer stations	300	
Expense of holding a reindeer institute	500	
Reserved for contingencies	1,350	
Total		9,000

Total reindeer in Alaska June 30, 1906.

Station.	Year established.	Adults.	Fawns.	Total.
Teller	1892	834	335	1,169
Wales	1894	914	364	1,278
Golovin	1898	975	459	1,434
Unalakleet	1897	845	342	1,187
Barrow	1898	548	249	797
Gambell	1900	178	75	253
Bethel	1901	1,175	395	1,570
Kotzebue	1901	653	327	980
Koserefsky[a]	1901	178	80	258
Eaton	1902	1,047	347	1,394
Kivalina	1905	194	85	279
Deering	1905	433	214	647
Iliamna	1905	401	134	535
Tanana	1905	322	126	448
Shishmaref	1905	414	185	599
Total		9,111	3,717	12,828

[a] This herd was first established at Nulato and was transferred to Koserefsky in December, 1905.

Reindeer loaned to missions and Laplanders.

Station.	Number loaned.	When loaned.	Expiration of loan.
Bahr, O. O. (Unalakleet)	100	July 1, 1901	June 30, 1906
Bals, N. P. (Eaton)	100	Mar., 1906	Mar., 1911
Bals, P. N. (Eaton)	100	Mar., 1906	Mar., 1911
Bango, I. (Tanana)	100	Mar., 1906	Mar., 1911
Bethel (Moravian)	176	Feb. 26, 1901	Feb. 26, 1906
Deering (Friends)	100	Jan. 18, 1905	Jan. 18, 1910
Golovin (Swedish Lutheran)	50	Jan. 16, 1896	Jan. 16, 1899
Klemetsen, N. (Golovin)	100	July 1, 1902	June 30, 1907
Kotzebue (Friends)	95	Sept. 2, 1901	Sept. 2, 1906
Nilima, A. S. (Kotzebue)	99	July, 1901	June 30, 1906
Nulato[a] (Roman Catholic)	100	Mar., 1901	Mar., 1906
Sara, N. P. (Bethel)	100	July, 1901	June 30, 1906
Spein, P. M. (Bethel)	100	July, 1901	June 30, 1906
Tanana (Episcopal)	100	Mar., 1906	Mar., 1911
Teller (Norwegian Lutheran)	100	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept. 1, 1905
Unalakleet (Swedish Lutheran)	100	July 1, 1903	June 30, 1908
Wales (Congregational)	118	Aug., 1894	Gift.

[a] In December, 1905, this herd was transferred to the Roman Catholic Mission at Koserefsky.

Reindeer statistics by stations, 1906.

	Teller.	Wales.	Golovin.	Unalakleet.	Barrow.
Year established	1892	1894	1896	1897	1898
Lapp and Finn herders	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Independent native herders	5	8	5	3	1
Government apprentices	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Missions' apprentices	3	2	4	.....	.....
Lapps' apprentices	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Herders' apprentices	4	6	2	3	2
Total apprentices	7	8	7	5	11
Reindeer owned by Government	349	282	55	391	79
Reindeer owned by Government apprentices	.....	.....	.....	.....	458
Reindeer loaned by Government	.....	.....	100	100	.....
Reindeer owned by missions	325	321	535	.....	.....
Reindeer owned by missions' apprentices	(a)	17	65	.....	.....
Reindeer owned by Lapps	.....	.....	263	300	.....
Reindeer owned by Lapps' apprentices	.....	.....	8	29	.....
Reindeer owned by herders	495	644	364	320	251
Reindeer owned by herders' apprentices	(a)	14	43	47	9
Total reindeer	1,169	1,278	[b]1,434	1,187	797
Total owned by Eskimos	495	675	480	396	718
Total trained sled deer	45	29	64	38	23
Total being trained	.....	35	19	17	3
Receipts from sale of meat, etc.:					
Missions	$681.00	$529.35	$686.00	.....	.....
Lapps	.....	.....	675.00	$400.00	.....
Eskimos	755.00	1,427.00	622.00	280.00	.....
Total	1,436.00	1,956.35	1,983.00	680.00	.....

	Gambell.	Bethel.	Kotzebue.	Koserefsky.	Eaton.
Year established	1900	1901	1901	1901	1902
Lapp and Finn herders	[c]2	2	1	[d]1	1
Independent native herders	1	2	.....	.....	5
Government apprentices	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missions' apprentices	.....	4	5	1	3
Lapps' apprentices	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Herders' apprentices	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total apprentices	5	6	7	1	5
Reindeer owned by Government	154	.....	194	.....	.....
Reindeer owned by Government apprentices	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reindeer loaned by Government	.....	[e]376	.....	[e]100	300
Reindeer owned by missions	.....	324	307	158	266
Reindeer owned by missions' apprentices	.....	30	40	.....	39
Reindeer owned by Lapps	.....	692	411	.....	[f]80
Reindeer owned by Lapps' apprentices	.....	10	12	.....	.....
Reindeer owned by herders	68	138	.....	.....	637
Reindeer owned by herders' apprentices	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Total reindeer	253	1,570	[g]980	258	[h]1,394
Total owned by Eskimos	99	178	52	.....	747
Total trained sled deer	17	77	37	4	42
Total being trained	10	10	.....	3	20
Receipts from sale of meat, etc.:					
Missions	.....	.....	[i]$950.00	.....	.....
Lapps	.....	.....	[i]950.00	.....	.....
Eskimos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1,900.00	.....	.....

[a] The mission and herders at this station do not give deer to apprentices until they have completed their terms.
[b] One of these deer (a sled deer) is owned by a white man.
[c] Finlanders who left the herd in June, 1906, and who owned no deer.
[d] Owns deer in the Eaton herd.
[e] These loans have expired but the Government has not yet made arrangements for the return of the deer.
[f] These deer are owned by P. and N. Bals, who are respectively in charge of the herds at Eaton and Koserefsky. (See d.)
[g] Includes 16 sled deer owned by white men.
[h] One sled deer is owned by a white man.
[i] Estimated.

Reindeer statistics by stations, 1906—Continued.

	Kivalina.	Deering.	Iliamna.	Tanana.	Shishmaref.	Total.
Year established	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	
Lapp and Finn herders			[a] 2	1		[b] 12
Independent native herders	3	5		3	5	46
Government apprentices			2			16
Missions' apprentices		4			1	27
Lapps' apprentices						7
Herders' apprentices	4				1	24
Total apprentices	4	4	2		2	74
Reindeer owned by Government			535		6	2,045
Reindeer owned by Government apprentices						489
Reindeer loaned by Government		100		200		1,276
Reindeer owned by missions		86		[c] 3	224	2,549
Reindeer owned by missions' apprentices					9	200
Reindeer owned by Lapps				41		1,787
Reindeer owned by Lapps' apprentices						59
Reindeer owned by herders	262	461		204	351	4,195
Reindeer owned by herders' apprentices	17				9	210
Total reindeer	279	647	535	448	599	12,828
Total owned by Eskimos	279	461		204	369	5,153
Total trained sled deer	16	21	49	18	23	503
Total being trained	4	4				125
Receipts from sale of meat, etc.:						
Missions		$42.55				$2,888.90
Lapps						2,025.00
Eskimos	$704.00	[d] 70.00			$1,802.35	5,660.35
Total	704.00	112.55			1,802.35	10,574.25

[a] Neither of these owns deer.
[b] Only eight of these own deer.
[c] The mission has sublet some of its deer to the herders.
[d] Estimated.

For the year ended June 30, 1907, the reports of only 10 of the 15 stations have as yet been received. These show an increase of 1,701 in the number of reindeer, from 7,599 in 1906 to 9,300 in 1907. If this rate of increase was maintained in the other herds, as now seems probable, the total number of domestic reindeer in Alaska on the first day of July, 1907, was about 15,500. Of the 9,300 reindeer at the 10 stations reported, 4,386 belonged to natives, an increase of 865 in the past year, which brings the percentage of the reindeer owned by natives at these stations up to 47.1, as compared with the total number of reindeer at the same stations. There were 41 native apprentices at these stations in 1906 and 47 in 1907.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Additional information with reference to the work of the several divisions of this Office follows.

DIVISION OF CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

The following statement shows the amount of work done by the division of correspondence and records:

Mail received:	
Letters	12,475
Documents by mail	10,024
Documents from Government Printing Office	59,136
Statistical forms	17,018
Periodicals, newspapers, etc	14,636
Acknowledgments for documents sent out	30,539
Mail sent out (not including statistical forms):	
Letters	10,476
Documents	95,321
Miscellaneous work:	
Newspapers examined and clipped	1,052
Pages in press-copy books indexed	14,556
Ordinary records and bookkeeping.	
Registered mail received (pieces):	
From the Smithsonian Institution	168
From Alaska	34
From miscellaneous sources	80
Registered mail sent out	502

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

During the year ended June 30, 1907, twenty-three different forms of inquiry were sent out by this Bureau, embracing 658 different items. In the aggregate, about 45,000 of these forms were mailed. The tabulated answers to these inquiries fill about three-fifths of the Commissioner's annual report.

Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, whose work in the field of educational statistics is well known throughout the country, has assisted in the revision of the blanks employed by this Office in the collection of statistical information. The new forms, to be used in the report for 1907, will make no serious break of continuity with the tables published in recent years; but they will secure greater precision in the items enumerated and will increase the availability of the information which they elicit, for the purposes of useful comparison. Certain portions of the information to be reported will be called for only once in five years. These portions have been so arranged that one subject will be taken up each year. It is intended that the several subjects shall recur in the same order in successive five-year cycles, so that comparisons in any case may be

made by five-year periods. Under this arrangement, the special inquiries for the year 1907 related to the teaching force in all of the different institutions included in the annual tables.

It is evident that certain statistical inquiries of this Office can be improved by sending members of the Office force to study personally the methods of gathering and reporting the local statistics of representative centers. With this end in view a representative of the Bureau was sent in June to New York to make a beginning of such personal study on the ground. Through the courtesy of Superintendent Maxwell and his associates and with the assistance of Professor Thorndike he was enabled to get an insight into the system of reports and records in the New York office, besides observing some of the newer developments of the school system of that city. I believe that good will come in many ways from establishing such relations between the Bureau and the leading cities of the country.

LIBRARY DIVISION.

The work of the library is shown by the following statement:

Books added to library	1,315
Bibliographies compiled (pages)	850
Index cards made for card catalogue of books, pamphlets, etc., about	20,000
Volumes received from the bindery	550
Total number of volumes in library June 30, 1907	82,022

EDITORIAL DIVISION.

During the year covered by this statement the proofs of the annual report for 1905 were read, and the work of preparing the report for 1906 for the printer was concluded. The publication of three numbers of the bulletin for 1906 was supervised by this division. No. 1 of the bulletin for 1907 was completed except final reading of the page proof, and the manuscript of two additional numbers was prepared for the press.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS.

The appropriations for the general activities of the Bureau for the year 1908 aggregate $66,250, distributed over the items, rent, salaries, library, collecting statistics, and distributing documents. The publication of the annual report and miscellaneous printing and binding are paid for from the appropriation for public printing and binding for the Interior Department. These expenditures for this Bureau for the current year are estimated at a minimum of $40,000, including $20,000 for the annual report for 1906. The cost of stationery, postage, and contingent expenses is also defrayed from general appropriations for the Department of the Interior. The appropriations for education and reindeer in Alaska, amounting to $209,000 *for the current* year, have been referred to in a foregoing section.

The estimates for the year 1909 look to a decided strengthening of the Bureau in certain directions in which the educational needs of the country clearly call for such advance.

Emphasis should be laid on the fact that the Bureau has altogether outgrown its present quarters. At least twice the floor space which it now occupies should be provided for the accommodation of its ordinary activities, and it is very desirable that there be added room for occasional educational conferences of a national character. The need of further provision for the library has been mentioned in the third section of this report, and the need of a specialist in industrial education is presented in the fourth section.

A specialist in higher education is needed to deal with certain special relations of the Bureau with universities and professional schools. The movements directed to the standardizing of American higher and professional degrees, which are now in progress, emphasize the importance of a fully equipped central office for the collection and dissemination of much information of a technical sort, and particularly for the carrying on of correspondence relating to such matters. The effort of the graduate schools of our universities to get into closer cooperation one with another points in the same direction. The Bureau of Education was established expressly "for the purpose of * * * diffusing such information * * * as shall * * * promote the cause of education throughout the country." In pursuance of this purpose, one of the things urgently needed at this time is that it should facilitate the cooperation of these higher institutions. And to that end it requires the special services of a man of university standing in the position that I have proposed.

An inquiry into the places where the help of this Office is most needed has brought to notice the fact that one of the great weaknesses of our educational system is in the matter of school attendance, and further inquiry shows that the question of school attendance is closely bound up with questions of child labor, of hygiene and sanitation, in school and out, of parental neglect in many forms, and with others of the same general group of questions. It is clear that educational improvement is conditioned upon many things affecting the general welfare of children, and that this Office should do much to diffuse information and spread a wholesome influence touching these things. To this end the appointment of a highly competent specialist in the welfare of children is desired and recommended.

In order that the publications of the Bureau may be made more widely useful, they should embody the results of extended investigations. Larger appropriations are needed for the preparation of such special reports (under the item collection of statistics, etc.) and for the printing of the same, and the effective handling of this side

of the Bureau's activities will require the services of a competent editor.

A few of the living questions which now call for such investigation may be mentioned by way of illustration:

The obstacles to interstate and international comity as regards degrees and licenses in medicine and in the allied professions.
The system of accounting and the financial and statistical reports of city school systems.
The apprenticeship system and the trade school in their present relations.
Standards of commercial education in schools of secondary grade.
Reasons and remedies for unsatisfactory school attendance.
Medical inspection of schools and related topics.
Hygienic and economical construction of school buildings.

Some of these questions point to the need of the employment in the near future of expert assistance in the regular work of the Bureau additional to that to be rendered by the specialists mentioned above, and suggest the advisability of having a lump sum appropriated to pay for such assistance as the need in different directions shall become urgent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

GEORGE OTIS SMITH, *Director.*

INTRODUCTION.

The plan of operations for the last fiscal year, including an itemized statement of the appropriations, amounting to $1,758,720, with the allotments thereof, was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 10, 1906. The work of the various branches and divisions conformed to this plan, and a detailed statement of their operations may be found on later pages.

On January 23 the former Director, Charles D. Walcott, was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and his resignation as Director was accepted by the President, becoming effective April 30, 1907. Mr. Walcott has been a member of the Survey since its organization, and the thirteen years of his service as the administrative head of the bureau cover the period of its greatest growth.

At the beginning of his directorship Mr. Walcott disclaimed any desire to make radical changes in either the policy or the administration of the Survey as developed under his predecessors, King and Powell, but in his first report, the Director's sixteenth, he mentioned certain readjustments which he deemed desirable in order that the Survey might better meet the economic and educational needs of the country. It is noteworthy that, almost without exception, these improvements have been accomplished, and even more fully than as then outlined. Among these changes may be mentioned: The raising of the standard of the topographic maps, with the representation thereon of land subdivision lines, and the extension of exact leveling and primary triangulation; the placing of the entire topographic and geologic force within the classified service; the obtaining of authority from Congress to issue separates of the annual report in pamphlet form, thus permitting advance publication of chapters of the Mineral Resources report, as well as of papers on economic geology; the

enlargement of the work of the divisions of hydrography, mineral resources, and geology, in the last case providing for reconnaissance surveys of regions of economic importance.

Equally notable was the growth of the Survey under Mr. Walcott's administration, as shown by the increase in both the extent and the scope of its operations. The appropriations for the last fiscal year amounted to more than four times the total of those made thirteen years ago, and there was, of course, a corresponding increase in the amount of field and office work performed. The development of the relations between the Geological Survey and the public within the same period is measured by a more than fourfold increase in amount of official correspondence, nearly fourfold increase in number of printed pages in the various reports of the year, and a more than fivefold increase in copies of maps printed, while the total annual distribution of publications, books, and maps grew from less than 200,000 to nearly a million copies, the sales increasing from $2,100 to over $18,000. The extent to which the results of the work by this organization are now utilized by both the industrial world and the educational and scientific institutions furnishes the best index of the degree of success attained by Mr. Walcott and his colleagues.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Survey was modified within the year by the creation of a technologic branch, by changes in the divisions constituting the topographic branch, and by the substitution of the name water-resources branch for hydrographic branch. As now organized the branches and divisions of the Geological Survey are as follows:

Branch.	Division.
Geologic	Geology and paleontology.
	Alaskan mineral resources.
	Mining and mineral resources.
	Chemical and physical research.
Topographic	Atlantic.
	Central.
	Rocky Mountain.
	Pacific.
Water resources	River-flow measurements.
	Ground-water investigations.
	Quality of water investigations.
	Débris investigations.
Technologic	Fuels.
	Structural materials.
Publication	Book editing and distribution.
	Map editing.
	Engraving and printing.
Administrative	Executive.
	Disbursements and accounts.
	Library.

The period of intimate connection between the Reclamation Service and the Geological Survey that had begun with the organization of this reclamation work as a separate division of the hydrographic branch of the Survey was terminated in March by acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Walcott as Director of the Reclamation Service. His successor, Frederick H. Newell, had been chief engineer of the Reclamation Service, and earlier chief hydrographer of the Survey, and he still retains connection with the Survey as a consulting engineer in the water-resources branch.

On April 4 the Secretary of the Interior changed the title of the administrative head of the geologic branch from geologist in charge of geology to chief geologist.

The reorganization of the topographic branch, on March 19, provided for five divisions in place of two, and on April 6 this plan was further modified by the consolidation of the northeastern and southeastern divisions into the Atlantic division. The four divisions thus formed correspond in name with the four geographic sections created in 1904 and later united into the two divisions. This reversion to the smaller administrative unit appears to be necessitated by the increase in the amount of work done in the topographic branch. The chiefs of these four divisions constitute a topographic committee, with the Director as chairman. Another important feature in the plan of reorganization was the formation of a section of inspection, three of the most experienced topographers being selected to serve as inspectors of topographic work.

The change from hydrographic to water resources in the name of that branch was made because the former did not correctly define the character of the work performed. The investigations are authorized by appropriations in successive sundry civil bills "for gaging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States and for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources."

On April 2 the Secretary of the Interior approved the Director's organization of the work progressing under the two appropriations for testing fuels and structural materials into the technologic branch, with two divisions corresponding to the two appropriations.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE WORK.

Cooperation of States.—Many of the States have continued the policy of cooperation with the National Survey, and the details of this cooperative work in geology, topography, and investigation of water resources are given on later pages of this report. On May 20–21 a conference was held between the representatives of 17 State survey organizations and the administrative heads of the various

divisions of the Federal Survey. Current plans were discussed with a view to preventing possible duplication of work and to assure the fullest cooperation. This meeting was the outcome of an earlier conference of official geologists at New York in December, at which Director Walcott proposed the better coordination of the work of the State and Federal surveys.

General map of United States.—In recognition of the demand for general, as well as detailed, maps of the United States, plans have been perfected for the preparation of a map on a scale appropriate for a general map. The scale adopted by international agreement for a general map of the world is 1:1,000,000, or about 16 miles to the inch, and this appears well adapted to the present need. The proposed map will comprise 52 sheets, each one of which includes 4 degrees of latitude and 6 degrees of longitude. It will be employed primarily by the Survey as a base for a general geologic map of the United States, but the base will be designed with a view to all the manifold uses which Federal and State officials and the people have for a general map.

Surveys of coal lands.—Special investigations were conducted last year to determine the extent of the coal lands remaining in the possession of the Government and the quality and value of the coal deposits on these public lands. This work will be continued on a larger scale and under a more comprehensive plan. Special attention will be given to the classification and valuation of the coal lands and their prompt segregation from the noncoal lands. This work is to be provided for by a joint allotment from the appropriations for geologic and topographic surveys and that for testing coals belonging to the Government, and the General Land Office is also cooperating. The field operations were started before the close of the fiscal year.

Resignation of geologists.—The geologic branch of the Survey is experiencing embarrassment by its success as a training school for mining geologists. The increasing exodus of such geologists by reason of their employment by large mining companies at salaries much greater than those paid them by the Government seriously impairs the efficiency of the economic work of the Survey. During the last year the Survey has lost the services of seven geologists in this way.

Alaskan surveys.—The progress of areal surveys in Alaska is given in detail on later pages of this report, and it is pointed out that practically every mining camp has been visited and investigated. The importance of the rapid extension of such surveys can not be too strongly emphasized, for they furnish not only a guide to the prospector but are absolutely essential to all engineering enterprises. It is worthy of note that while nearly half a million dollars has been

spent on Alaskan surveys and investigations, this is only about one-half of 1 per cent of the output of gold in the areas benefited by these surveys.

Tenth International Geological Congress.—The Geological Survey was represented at the Tenth International Geological Congress, held in Mexico in September, by a committee of delegates composed of Messrs. Emmons, Chamberlin, Hayes, Lindgren, Ransome, and Smith. Many courtesies were extended to the congress by the Government and the Geological Survey of Mexico, whereby its work was greatly facilitated. Conferences were held with the leading geologists of foreign countries relating to questions of correlation and other matters of general interest to geologists and geological surveys throughout the world. The most important result of the congress was to secure a larger degree of cooperation and coordination between this and other government surveys.

Water-resources work.—The ultimate purposes of the work relating to the water resources are Federal in character, the data so far collected being in the nature of a census of water-supply resources; and although there are various private uses to which they must necessarily have been put, the benefits to the Federal Government have been worth many times the amount invested in the work. For example, the United States is now expending more than $40,000,000 for the construction of irrigation works, the integrity of which rests upon the amount of water available for distribution from these systems. That it was possible for the United States to proceed to almost immediate construction of the reclamation projects is due to the fact that throughout the arid West the United States Geological Survey had for years previous collected records of stream flow, and a consultation of these records enabled the officers in charge of the reclamation work to determine at once which projects would and which would not be feasible. More recently, under an Executive order, a commission has been appointed, known as the Inland Waterways Commission, the purpose of which is to investigate and determine upon the broad policies to be followed by the Government with reference to the interstate rivers which make up the water highways under the control of the Federal Government. Almost immediately upon commencing its work this commission found it necessary to make use of the results of water-supply investigations that had previously been made by the Survey, and the work of the commission has been facilitated thereby.

Stream-flow measurements are needed in the South Atlantic States to secure a knowledge of the water resources, upon the utilization of which the industrial development must largely depend.

Reorganization of publication branch.—The reorganization of the publication branch, by placing under one head all work done in con-

nection with the printing of reports, is expected to secure more effective administration with the same personnel. The importance of expediting the publication of the various reports issued by the Survey is realized, and plans are being perfected which it is hoped will remove some of the causes of delay. In this endeavor the Public Printer is extending hearty cooperation.

Changes in business methods.—Some changes in business methods have been made. These were necessitated both by the increase in the operations of the Bureau and by the demands made upon the Survey by the public. Such reforms have as their purpose expeditious action upon all financial transactions, with the least possible deviation from commercial practice; prompt and adequate action upon all correspondence with the public; and sufficient announcement of the Survey's current publications by means of press notices and official circulars.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

FIELD AND OFFICE WORK BY THE DIRECTOR.

During the months of August and September, 1906, the former Director studied in detail the Cambrian section of the Wasatch Mountains in northern Utah and southern Idaho and made large collections of fossils from various horizons in the section. After the 15th of October he proceeded to Nevada, California, Oregon, and North Dakota in connection with administrative matters relating to the work of the Reclamation Service.

During the spring and fall of 1906 and the winter of 1906–7 all his available time was given to the preparation of Monograph LI of the Survey and the writing out of field notes.

GEOLOGIC BRANCH.

ADMINISTRATION.

The geologic branch comprises four divisions, viz: (1) Geology and paleontology, (2) Alaskan mineral resources, (3) mining and mineral resources, and (4) chemical and physical researches. The chief of each division is responsible for the details of its administration, and the supervision of the chief geologist is required merely for the purpose of securing proper cooperation between the several divisions and coordination of the various lines of work. It has been found advantageous in many cases to employ the members of one division in the work of other divisions, and the form of organization permits ready transfer to meet most exigencies as they arise. This is especially desirable between the divisions of geology and mineral *resources,* and the geologists who have acquired special familiarity

with certain classes of mineral deposits prepare the chapters on these deposits for the annual statistical volume on the mineral resources of the United States.

PUBLICATIONS.

The official publications of the geologic branch during the year included 14 geologic folios, 1 monograph, 6 professional papers, 26 bulletins, and the annual volume on mineral resources. Among the bulletins was the annual volume, "Contributions to Economic Geology," for 1906, Part I (Bulletin 315), containing 46 papers by 32 authors.

These publications embody the economic results and the principal contributions to science derived from the various investigations. In addition there were published, with the permission of the Director, in scientific journals and the transactions of scientific societies, a large number of papers based on work carried on by members of the geologic branch. It is the policy of the Survey to encourage such outside publication, which is ordinarily a restatement in more technical form of results and conclusions contained in reports already issued or in press. In some cases, also, original material obtained incidentally in connection with Survey work, but not appropriate for official reports, has been issued through unofficial publications. In no case has a member of the Survey received compensation for such material.

DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

ORGANIZATION.

A few minor changes have been made in the organization of this division during the year. The most important, made toward the end of the year, were the increase in administrative responsibility placed upon the geologists in charge of the section of metalliferous deposits and the section of economic geology of fuels. This change was made primarily in the interest of more efficient administration and in recognition of conditions arising from the normal development of the organization, and also to relieve the geologist in charge of the division of some administrative details. It will probably be found desirable to further recognize this development in future by increasing the administrative responsibility of other section chiefs. Owing to changes in the personnel of the division, the positions of chief of the sections of petrology, economic geology of nonmetalliferous deposits, and glacial and physiographic geology became vacant within the year and have not yet been filled. The designation of the geologist in charge of the division was changed from geologist in charge of geology to chief geologist.

PERSONNEL.

The scientific force of the division at the beginning of the year consisted of 43 geologists, 3 paleontologists, 38 assistant geologists, and 5 geologic aids. Of these, 24 geologists and paleontologists, 21 assistant geologists, and 6 aids were occupied continuously throughout the year; the remainder, being on the per diem roll, gave only a portion of their time or none at all to Survey work. During the year resignations and appointments resulted in a net gain of 24 in the force. In addition to the above regular force, 32 field assistants were employed for a portion of the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK.

The work of the division may be roughly grouped in the following six classes, the table also showing the percentage of the available funds devoted to each class of work:

Classification of geologic and paleontologic work.

	Per cent.
1. Areal and stratigraphic geology, with incidental study of economic mineral deposits	25
2. Economic geology, with incidental study of areal and stratigraphic problems	23
3. Investigation of geology of mineral deposits	16
4. Investigation of paleontologic and stratigraphic geology	17
5. Investigation of glacial and physiographic geology	8
6. Supervision and administration	11

ALLOTMENTS OF FUNDS.

The appropriations for geology and paleontology were allotted as follows:

Allotments for geologic work.

Work by States and Territories:	
Arizona (western), reconnaissance surveys	$2,388
Arkansas (northern), areal and economic surveys	587
Arkansas (northern), coal lands	1,900
California, hydraulic mining investigation	4,000
California, earthquake investigation	360
California, oil fields	2,487
Colorado, areal and economic surveys	9,006
Colorado, Georgetown mining district	292
Illinois, coal fields	1,618
Indian Territory. (*See* Utah.)	
Maine, peat and pegmatites	3,833
Massachusetts, areal and structural surveys	704
Missouri, St. Louis quadrangle, areal and economic survey	875
Missouri, lead and zinc deposits of the Wyandotte, Missouri-Oklahoma, quadrangle	3,350
Montana, mining geology of Philipsburg quadrangle	2,542
Montana, areal survey of Philipsburg quadrangle	4,180

Work by States and Territories—Continued.	
New Jersey, crystalline and metamorphic rocks	$1,325
New Jersey, mineralogy of the Franklin Furnace district	918
New York, Catatonk-Watkins Glen geologic folio	1,500
Oklahoma. (*See* Missouri.)	
Oregon, areal and economic survey of Riddles quadrangle	4,637
Pennsylvania (southeastern), iron-ore deposits	2,666
Pennsylvania (southeastern), areal and economic surveys in crystalline and metamorphic rocks	377
Texas, Van Horn quadrangle	150
Utah and Indian Territory, coal fields	3,982
Utah and Lake Superior, iron-ore deposits	5,000
Wyoming, iron-ore and limestone deposits	1,450
Wyoming, radioactivity of Yellowstone Park waters	500
General investigations:	
Adirondack stratigraphy	398
Appalachian (northern) coal fields	9,335
Appalachian (southern) coal fields	3,280
Appalachian (southern) iron ores	2,917
Appalachian (northern) oil fields and oil deposits in general	2,200
Atlantic Coastal Plain and Maryland	1,350
Cambrian stratigraphy and paleontology	3,918
Carboniferous stratigraphy	2,864
Carboniferous paleontology and stratigraphy of coal measures	3,335
Copper deposits in general	1,461
Cretaceous stratigraphy and supervision of paleontologic work	3,296
Devonian stratigraphy and paleontology	950
Editing geologic maps and areal and economic surveys in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia	3,120
Geologic map of North America and of the United States	2,236
Glacial geology of Great Lakes region and New England	7,330
Glacial geology of the Sierra Nevada	2,850
Lead and zinc deposits in general and economic geology of the Park City, Utah, mining district	1,710
Magnesite deposits and steel-hardening metals	2,651
Supervision of areal geology and work in Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Georgia	4,580
Metalliferous ores in general and geology of the Leadville, Colo., district	5,690
New England granite deposits	2,531
Ordovician and Silurian stratigraphy and paleontology	3,824
Rocky Mountain coal fields	24,041
Supervision of geologic work in general	5,072
Triassic stratigraphy and paleontology of the Pacific coast	482
Administrative salaries	12,908
Clerical salaries	14,431
Petrographic laboratory	590
Repair of instruments	100
Skilled labor	6,307
Stationery	2,365
Technical salaries	4,800
Contingent	6,711
Total appropriation	213,700

Allotments for paleontologic work.

Coal-measure stratigraphy	$2,000
Fossil corals	2,400
Post-Paleozoic paleobotany and stratigraphy	2,500
Tertiary paleontology and stratigraphy	5,000
Triassic paleontology and stratigraphy	250
Vertebrate paleontology	337
Administrative salaries	83
Stationery	300
Contingent	1,130
Total appropriation	14,000

GEOLOGIC WORK IN EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN STATES.

New England.—A report on the granites of Maine, based on the previous season's field work, was completed early in the year by T. Nelson Dale. A thorough examination of the granite quarries and the granite industry in eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, similar to the examination of the Maine granites completed during the previous year, was made by Mr. Dale, and progress was made in the preparation of a report on the granite industry of southeastern New England.

Under the direction of George Otis Smith, Edson S. Bastin was engaged in field work and the preparation of reports on the peat and pegmatites of Maine. The Maine State Survey Commission cooperated in this geologic work by an allotment of $1,600. In June Mr. Bastin began the survey of the Eastport quadrangle for folio publication.

A survey of the area in Massachusetts covered by the Worcester, Marlboro, Webster, and Blackstone quadrangles was completed, and the Ware and Quinsigamond folios have been submitted by B. K. Emerson for publication. He has also carried forward work upon the compilation of the general geologic map of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island on a scale of 1 inch to 4 miles.

Before the publication of the Quinsigamond and Ware folios, Massachusetts, for which the geology of the crystalline rocks had been prepared by B. K. Emerson, it seemed desirable that the glacial deposits should be examined by a special expert. W. C. Alden, whose long training with Prof. T. C. Chamberlin eminently fitted him for this work, was therefore detailed to Massachusetts, and completed the study of the glacial deposits and the Pleistocene history of this region.

A survey of the glacial geology for the Housatonic and Taconic folios in Massachusetts and New York was continued from the previous season and completed by F. B. Taylor.

Atlantic Coastal Plain.—The study of the Atlantic Coastal Plain from New Jersey to South Carolina was continued under the supervision of William B. Clark.

In New Jersey some revision work was done on the Philadelphia and Trenton folios, chiefly for the purpose of correlating the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations with areas farther south. Professor Clark was assisted in this work by B. L. Miller and E. W. Berry.

In Delaware areal work was begun on the Wilmington quadrangle, and a reconnaissance of the several formations was made to procure data for the correlation of formations with those lying farther north and south. Most of the work in Delaware was done by B. L. Miller.

In Maryland the survey of the Tolchester quadrangle is nearly completed, and the Patuxent folio has already been submitted for publication.

A reconnaissance was made of portions of the Coastal Plain in Virginia, attention being given chiefly to Tertiary formations and to the determination of the divisions recognized in the Potomac section. This work was carried on by B. L. Miller, who devoted some time during the winter to the study of the fossils collected in earlier years as well as during the last field season.

In North Carolina field work was carried on in cooperation with the North Carolina Geological Survey by L. W. Stephenson, E. W. Berry, and B. L. Miller. Careful study was made of the Cretaceous formations of North Carolina and adjacent areas in South Carolina, and extensive collections of invertebrate and plant fossils were made.

Northern Appalachian region.—The report on the areal geology of the Watkins Glen and Catatonk quadrangles, New York, which was in its main features ready for publication at the close of last year, was referred back for critical study and elaboration by H. S. Williams. The whole area was restudied in greater detail, and the resulting correlations and classification are based upon exact paleontologic definitions of the various formations.

The relations of the Devonian and Carboniferous beds in New York and Pennsylvania were studied for six weeks by George H. Girty, and extensive collections of fossils were made from them.

The mapping of the gneisses and limestones of the Franklin Furnace special quadrangle was completed by A. C. Spencer, and the folio was prepared for publication.

The report on the investigation of the mineralogy of the Franklin Furnace district, New Jersey, was completed by Charles Palache, and a report is in preparation.

The mapping of the crystalline rocks of the Greenwood Lake quadrangle, in New Jersey and New York, was practically completed by W. S. Bayley, and some revision work was done on the crystalline rocks of the Raritan quadrangle, New Jersey.

Reports have been prepared on the pre-Cambrian rocks of the Passaic and Raritan quadrangles.

Geologic work in Pennsylvania was done in cooperation with the State, which had made an appropriation of $4,000 for this purpose. Detailed areal and economic surveys of the Johnstown, Clarion, and Sewickley quadrangles were nearly or quite completed. Additional work was done on the Punxsutawney, Curwensville, and Houtzdale quadrangles, Pennsylvania. The work in Pennsylvania was in charge of George H. Ashley, with whom were associated W. C. Phalen, Edwin F. Lines, M. J. Munn, F. B. Peck, and Lawrence Martin.

The surveys of the Nicholas quadrangle, in West Virginia, and the Kenova quadrangle, in Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia, were completed, and reports on these quadrangles were prepared for publication by Messrs. Ashley and Phalen.

A reconnaissance study was made of the Elkhorn coal field of Kentucky and of the Dickinson County coal field of Virginia by R. W. Stone, under the general supervision of Mr. Ashley.

A study of the geologic occurrence of the magnetite deposits of the Cornwall type in Berks and Lebanon counties, Pa., was made in October and November by A. C. Spencer. A preliminary account of this work was published in Bulletin No. 315, and the full report is in preparation.

Interesting deposits of white clay and of phosphate used in the production of phosphorus were examined in the vicinity of Mount Holly Springs, Pa., by G. W. Stose, and reports on these deposits were prepared for publication.

Construction of a combined paleobotanic and stratigraphic section of the Pennsylvanian series across the central Appalachian trough was continued by C. D. White. This section has now been carried from the western border of the coal field in Kentucky eastward a little beyond Pikeville, the paleobotanic work being extended to the new Elkhorn coal field.

The investigation of the stratigraphy and faunal relations of the Ordovician limestones in the Mercersburg and Chambersburg quadrangles, Pennsylvania, was carried on by G. W. Stose, in association with E. O. Ulrich, and the final maps and report on this region were prepared by Mr. Stose.

Additional work, found to be necessary for the adequate subdivision of Devonian formations in the Hancock, Pawpaw, Flintstone, and Frostburg quadrangles was carried on in cooperation with the Maryland Geological Survey by C. K. Swartz. This work was resumed in June, 1907.

The study of the stratigraphy and paleontology of the valley of Virginia was continued for a month in the latter part of the field season by R. S. Bassler, under the direction of E. O. Ulrich.

Southern Appalachian region.—The survey of the Birmingham district, Alabama, was continued from July to October by Charles Butts. Work on the Leeds and Bessemer 15-minute quadrangles, Alabama, was completed, and parts of the Birmingham and Coalville 15-minute quadrangles were resurveyed. This work consists of a detailed investigation of the stratigraphy and structure of the region, which have an intimate bearing on the economical development of the mineral resources. Special attention is given to the tracing out of formations with which the coal, iron, and flux materials are associated.

During the winter a report was prepared on the Cahaba coal field. Certain features of the geology of the region which required reexamination were reviewed by Mr. Butts in May and June, 1907.

Under instructions from the Secretary, Mr. Butts was detailed to the General Land Office for a few weeks for the examination and reclassification of the public lands of Alabama.

The detailed study of the Dahlonega district, Georgia, was completed by Arthur Keith.

Final details regarding the iron-ore deposits and the highly faulted Cambrian strata were secured by Mr. Keith for the Roan Mountain quadrangle, Tennessee, and the folio covering this quadrangle was prepared and submitted for publication.

GEOLOGIC WORK IN CENTRAL STATES EAST OF 97°.

A detailed survey was made of the Flushing quadrangle, Ohio, under the direction of W. T. Griswold, for the purpose of determining with more accuracy the structure of the oil sands and favorable localities for the extension of oil prospecting.

Collections of fossils from the basal Ordovician rocks in the Wells Creek basin in central Tennessee were made by R. S. Bassler, under the direction of E. O. Ulrich.

In cooperation with the Illinois Geological Survey, a paleobotanic reconnaissance of the Illinois coal field was made by C. D. White. This work was resumed in the spring of 1907.

The Eldorado and New Haven quadrangles, in southern Illinois, were surveyed by F. W. De Wolf, special attention being given to the economic geology.

A preliminary report was made by Mr. De Wolf on the Saline-Gallatin coal field of Illinois and published in "Contributions to Economic Geology, 1906." This work was done in cooperation with the State Survey.

An areal and economic survey was made of the east and west St. Louis quadrangles in cooperation with the State Survey of Illinois. About one-half of the area lies in Illinois, and the expenses of the

work in this area were paid by the State. The work was in charge of N. M. Fenneman.

A few days were spent by E. M. Kindle in Illinois and Iowa studying the Devonian and Silurian stratigraphy and paleontology of those States.

The glacial and associated formations over a large tract bordering the north and west sides of the driftless area of the upper Mississippi Valley in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa were studied by Frank Leverett. This work was done under the immediate supervision of T. C. Chamberlin.

The active exploration of the iron-ore deposits in the Lake Superior region has developed many geologic facts. These were collected by C. K. Leith, and will be utilized in the final report on the geology of the Lake Superior district in a discussion of the origin of the iron ores.

An investigation was made during the year on the minerals associated with the copper deposits of the Keweenawan Peninsula, Michigan, and the report on the investigations is in preparation by Charles Palache.

The study of the stratigraphy and paleontology of the Ozark uplift was continued during July and August and part of September by E. O. Ulrich. The stratigraphic studies were extended around the southwestern and northwestern quarters of the Ozark area in Missouri, and a continuous section was made across the uplift.

Field work was carried on from October 1, 1906, to June 1, 1907, in the survey of the Wyandotte quadrangle in Kansas, Missouri, and Indian Territory by C. E. Siebenthal. Special attention was paid to the study of the lead and zinc deposits in that district, and reconnaissance examinations were made of the region intervening between the Wyandotte and the Independence (Kans.) quadrangles.

The survey of the Arkansas coal field was completed early in the year, and a full report on this field has been prepared by A. J. Collier.

A report on the faunas of the Guadalupian series, of the Manzano group, and of the Caney shale of Arkansas and Indian Territory was completed during the year by Mr. Girty and is ready for publication.

The northern half of the Eureka Springs (Ark.) quadrangle was reexamined in the early part of July by E. O. Ulrich and A. H. Purdue, to determine certain questions of geologic correlation.

The northern portion of the Harrison (Ark.) quadrangle was mapped in July and August by Mr. Purdue.

An examination of the phosphate deposits of northern Arkansas was made in August and September by Mr. Purdue, and a report on

these deposits was prepared for the annual economic bulletin (No. 315).

The State of Arkansas has appropriated money for the cooperative investigation of the slate deposits of that State. This work has been placed in charge of A. H. Purdue, State geologist, and work was begun June 15.

GEOLOGIC WORK IN THE 16 WESTERN PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Rocky Mountain region.—In view of the urgent demand on the part of the public and of the Government for information regarding the western coal fields, special attention was paid to this subject. The work was placed under the immediate supervision of M. R. Campbell.

A survey was made of the western edge of the Durango-Gallup coal field, in Colorado and New Mexico, from Durango to the southern point of the field, near the Zuni Salt Lake. This party was in charge of M. K. Shaler.

The Book Cliffs coal field was examined from Grand River, Colorado, westward to Sunnyside, Utah. This work, by George B. Richardson, there connected with the work done the previous season by J. A. Taff.

The survey of the Yampa field, Colorado, begun in 1905, was continued southward to include the area of the Danforth Hills and Grand Hogback as far as Newcastle, on Grand River. This survey, as well as that of the Yampa field, was made by H. S. Gale.

In Wyoming the survey of the Uinta County coal field, made the previous year, was continued northward from Kemmerer to Snake River. This region, covered by A. R. Schultz, is exceptionally rough and mountainous, and the survey was carried on under serious disadvantages. The Carbon County coal field was surveyed by A. C. Veatch.

In Montana the Great Falls coal field, in Cascade County, was surveyed, by C. A. Fisher, from the Missouri River eastward to Stanford. In the eastern part of the State a rapid reconnaissance was made, by A. G. Leonard, of the coal field from Glendive to Miles City and thence northward to Hell Creek, on Missouri River.

At the request of the Department of Justice careful surveys were made of a part of the Book Cliffs coal field of Utah and of the Durango field of Colorado, in order to obtain data on which to base a classification of the lands. This was accomplished through the detail of J. A. Taff, a Survey geologist, to the Department of Justice. The specific information required by that Department was furnished and the geologic results were made available for publication in Survey reports.

Very little topographic work had been done in these fields, and it therefore was necessary for the geologists to prepare the topographic

bases on which to present the geology. Special attention was paid to the determination of land lines on the ground wherever possible, and coal areas were segregated with reference to land corners. Plats showing classification of the land by legal subdivisions have been transmitted to the Land Office. Brief reports on these surveys have been prepared and transmitted for publication.

A special study of the stratigraphy and paleontology of the Dakota and associated formations in central Kansas and in Colorado along the foothills from the Cache la Poudre, near Fort Collins, to Canyon was made by T. W. Stanton.

The Cretaceous sections near Cerrillos and on Rio Puerco west of Albuquerque, N. Mex., were studied by Mr. Stanton, and collections were obtained from various horizons for purposes of correlation with adjacent areas on the west and north.

In October a brief study was made by Mr. Stanton of certain important locations in the Comanche series of Texas, on Devils River, near Del Rio, and on Bluff Creek, near Crawford.

In June, 1907, work was renewed in western Colorado by Mr. Stanton, who, with H. S. Gale, reviewed the sections studied by him during the previous field season between Newcastle, on Grand River, and Craig, on Yampa River.

The areal survey of the Engineer Mountain quadrangle, Colorado, was completed by Whitman Cross, and progress was made in the survey of the Lake City quadrangle, which was nearly completed. Surveys were also extended over a portion of the San Cristobal quadrangle, Colorado, chiefly by Albert Johannsen, under the direction of Mr. Cross. Reports on the results of the reconnaissance in western Colorado and eastern Utah in the season of 1905 were prepared by Mr. Cross, and also the Engineer Mountain folio. The results of studies of several years past in the San Juan Mountains have been correlated, and progress has been made in the preparation of reports.

A detailed areal survey was made of the Philipsburg (Mont.) quadrangle by F. C. Calkins. The quadrangle contains some important mineral deposits, which were studied in detail by a separate party, the work of Mr. Calkins forming the basis for such economic studies. Further work will be required for the completion of this quadrangle next year; it was begun by Mr. Calkins in June.

The detailed survey of the iron-ore deposits of the Iron Springs district, in southern Utah, was completed in the year by C. K. Leith and E. C. Harder. A month was devoted by Messrs. E. C. Harder and Freeman Ward to the study of the iron ores of Ashcroft and White Pine, and a short report on these deposits has been prepared.

A reconnaissance survey of the Uinta Range in Utah and a preliminary investigation of the recently discovered phosphate deposits

in Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah was made by F. B. Weeks. A brief paper on this work was published in Bulletin No. 315.

The section of economic geology of metalliferous deposits remained in charge of S. F. Emmons until March 1, 1907, when Mr. Emmons, at his own request, was relieved of the duties, and Waldemar Lindgren was placed in charge of the section.

Progress has been made in the preparation and publication of reports on the Leadville district, Colorado, and sufficient work has been done in the field to bring the information up to date. A preliminary bulletin describing the Downtown district was prepared and is now published. (Bulletin No. 320.) A general map of the district, with detailed large-scale special maps, is in an advanced state of preparation.

An advance report on some of the new mining districts of Nevada was completed by F. L. Ransome early in July (1906) and has been published as Bulletin No. 303. This gives a preliminary account of Goldfield, Bullfrog, and other mining districts in southern Nevada, and is accompanied with notes on the Manhattan district by G. H. Garrey and W. H. Emmons.

Progress has been made on the final report on the geology and ore deposits of the Cœur d'Alene district, in Idaho, by F. L. Ransome and F. C. Calkins.

In October a preliminary examination of the Tombstone district, Wyoming, was made by Mr. Ransome.

The final report on the Park City mining district, Utah, was well advanced during the year by J. M. Boutwell, and a preliminary paper giving the results of greatest scientific and economic importance is now about ready for the printer.

A detailed investigation of the copper deposits of Shasta County, Cal., was made by L. C. Graton. A study of the areal geology of the Redding quadrangle had already been completed by J. S. Diller, and preliminary reports had been published on the mineral resources. The present work, however, is much more detailed than any previously undertaken in this region.

A general report on certain mining districts in northern New Mexico, examined by Mr. Graton in 1905, has been made ready for publication.

A detailed investigation was made of the mineral deposits of the Philipsburg quadrangle, Montana, by W. H. Emmons, who prepared a preliminary report on this district, which was published in the annual economic bulletin (No. 315).

The field study of the Bullfrog mining district, Nevada, was completed in January and February by W. H. Emmons, and the report on this district is approaching completion.

Numerous deposits of molybdenum and tungsten ores in Utah, California, and Arizona were visited by F. L. Hess, and a beginning was made in the field work necessary for the preparation of a report on the steel-hardening and other rare metals of the United States, which will be continued during the present year.

Under instructions from the Secretary, A. J. Collier was detailed to cooperate with officials of the General Land Office in the investigation of alleged mineral lands in the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. This investigation extended from July to September.

In June, 1907, an examination was made by Mr. Collier of the recently discovered deposits of tin ore near Spokane, Wash. These deposits present points of special interest, and Mr. Collier was selected for their examination on account of the familiarity with tin deposits gained by him during his work in Alaska.

A thorough investigation of the thermal waters of the Yellowstone National Park was made by R. D. Moore and Herman Schlundt for determining its radioactive properties. Important and valuable results of both positive and negative character were obtained.

A reconnaissance examination was made of portions of the Burnet and Llano quadrangles, Texas, by F. L. Hess, chiefly for the purpose of determining the necessity for future detailed work in that region.

Pacific coast.—The report on the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada, based upon field work accomplished in previous years, was completed by Waldemar Lindgren.

A detailed investigation was made of the magnesite deposits of California by F. L. Hess, and progress has been made in the preparation of a report.

A detailed areal and economic survey was made of the northern half of the Riddles quadrangle, Oregon, by J. S. Diller. The quadrangle contains important mineral deposits, and a paper on the nickel deposits of Nickel Mountain was prepared by G. F. Kay for the economic bulletin (No. 315). This work on the Riddles quadrangle was resumed in June and continued to the end of the fiscal year. September was spent by Mr. Diller in reviewing portions of the Roseburg quadrangle and completing a paper on the Mesozoic sediments of southwestern Oregon.

Several weeks were spent by Mr. Diller in northern California, completing field work for a paper on the geology of the Taylorsville region, which is now in course of publication as a Survey bulletin.

Detailed surveys were made of the Santa Maria and the Summerland oil districts, in Santa Barbara County, Cal., by Ralph Arnold. Special attention was given to the study of the stratigraphy and structure of these fields, with a view to furnishing information as to *the extension of* the productive area and for decreasing the cost of

production by reducing the number of dry holes drilled. Reports on these districts were prepared. A preliminary one on the Santa Maria has been published (Bulletin No. 317) and the final (Bulletin No. 322) is in type. The report on the Summerland district is also in type. (Bulletin No. 321.)

Similar work was begun in June, 1907, on the Coalinga, McKittrick, Midway, and Sunset districts, which will be completed during the present fiscal year.

The investigation of glacial phenomena of the Sierra Nevada was continued by W. D. Johnson. Four months were spent in field studies, the inquiry being thereby extended from the basin of Walker River, in California and Nevada, into the contiguous basin of Lake Mono on the southeast. During the last half of the year the preparation of a report was continued by Mr. Johnson, with some field work, the office work being carried on in the vicinity of the field of study.

The investigation of the Triassic stratigraphy and paleontology of central Nevada was continued by J. P. Smith. Similar work was extended to southeastern Idaho, in Bear Lake and Bannock counties, where large collections of fossils were made and the stratigraphy was carefully worked out. A report was prepared on all material collected during the present and previous years and will soon be submitted for publication. This report will include an account of the entire marine Middle Triassic invertebrate fauna of America, with descriptions of several new genera, of some genera not heretofore described for America, and of a great number of new species.

Immediately after the occurrence of the San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906, the governor of California appointed a State earthquake investigation commission to make a study of its physical features. Two members of the Geological Survey, G. K. Gilbert and Harry Fielding Reid, were named as members of this commission. The Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Geological Survey have cooperated with the State in promoting the work of the commission, and the final report of the commission is to be issued by the Carnegie Institution.

Mr. Gilbert's chief contribution to the investigation was a report based on a field study of the part of Marin County about Bolinas and Tomales bays, a region which is traversed by the fault that caused the earthquake and which includes a belt of peculiar topography resulting from earlier dislocations of similar character. A general account of the earthquake ("The earthquake as a natural phenomenon") was also prepared by Mr. Gilbert, which served as an introduction to Bulletin No. 324, a composite publication consisting of reports of special investigations made soon after the earthquake and fire by several experts under the general direction of the Geological Survey's expert in charge of the investigation of structural materials.

GENERAL GEOLOGIC WORK.

An important investigation relating to that branch of river hydraulics which is concerned with the transportation of detritus by running water was continued in the laboratory at Berkeley, Cal., under the supervision of Mr. Gilbert. A great many experiments were made to determine the relation of detrital load to discharge of water, slope of stream bed, velocity, and other variables. This investigation promises results having an important bearing upon geologic theory. It is being carried on in cooperation with the water-resources branch and with the cooperation and assistance of the University of California, which furnishes space, power, and various important facilities.

The collection of all available data relative to earthquakes in the United States was continued throughout the year by Harry Fielding Reid. The information collected has made it possible to determine the focus and intensity of many light shocks. Arrangements have been made for the publication of these data in the Monthly Weather Review.

The permanent commission of the International Seismological Association held its first meeting in Rome last October. An appropriation was made, under the State Department, for participation on the part of the United States in this association, and Mr. Reid attended the meeting as a delegate from this country. The principal objects of the meeting were to formulate by-laws for the permanent commission, to discuss the budget, and to indicate the general policy of the association. A central bureau is to compile, study, and publish the records of all earthquakes, and the work of the association is to be confined to strictly seismologic matters. The delegates are to do all in their power to encourage seismologic studies and observations in their respective countries. Scientific questions were relegated to the general meeting of the association, which takes place next September at The Hague; and it was decided to offer a prize for the best form of seismograph presented at that meeting.

Progress was made in the preparation of a monograph on the flora of the Laramie and related formations by F. H. Knowlton. The technical descriptive portion of this work, which embraces about 450 species, was practically completed, and much of the geologic portion was prepared.

Progress was made in the preparation of a monograph on the Pottsville floras by C. D. White, but on account of precedence being given to the examination of collections submitted by various geologists this monograph has not yet been completed.

Work on fossil corals was continued throughout the year by T. Wayland Vaughan, and considerable progress was made in the preparation of a report on the Tertiary corals of southeastern United States

and the West Indies. In connection with this work on fossil corals, collateral studies on recent faunas were made for the purpose of obtaining additional information on the classification of corals to be applied in the study of the fossils, and for the purpose of procuring data on the factors controlling the distribution of corals, to furnish the basis for the reconstruction of the physical conditions under which the fossil faunas lived. This work has been done in large part on material collected by the Fish Commission and material in the various museums throughout the country. A report on some Madreporaria corals from French Somaliland, East Africa, was published within the year in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, and a report on a collection of similar corals in the Hawaiian Islands has now been published as a bulletin of the Museum.

The monograph on the Ceratopsia (Monograph XLIX), begun by the late O. C. Marsh and continued by the late J. B. Hatcher, was completed by R. S. Lull and submitted for publication within the year.

Some progress was made in the preparation of the Titanothere monograph by H. F. Osborn, with the assistance of W. K. Gregory. In the preparation of the section on the geologic succession of species it was found necessary to take up the entire question of the stratigraphy of the American Eocene of the Rocky Mountain basin region in which the Eocene Titanotheres occur, and also to do some field work in the Lower Oligocene formation of the Great Plains. Two field excursions during the summer of 1906 were made by Mr. Osborn with this object in view.

Work was also continued on the Sauropoda monograph by Mr. Osborn, with the assistance of Mr. Gregory. The special studies of the year were devoted to the structure of the skull and the brain, for which a large number of drawings were completed.

An exhibit to illustrate the recent progress in geologic science was prepared by J. S. Diller for the New York meeting of the American Association, and also an exhibit to illustrate the work of the Geological Survey for the Jamestown Exposition.

A subcommittee of the international committee on nomenclature spent some weeks in the field in the Adirondack region, and as a result of the field conference submitted a report recommending a uniform classification and nomenclature for Canadian and United States Survey reports.

In accordance with an agreement entered into with the geological surveys of Canada and Mexico, the United States Survey undertook the compilation of a geologic map of North America on a scale of 1:5,000,000. The work was placed in charge of Bailey Willis, by whom it was completed in August, 1906, and an edition of 1,500

copies was printed by order of the Mexican Government for the International Geological Congress at Mexico. This map forms the basis of a description of the geology of North America, which is being prepared by Mr. Willis for publication as a professional paper. The description and map are designed to constitute a report of progress in American geology and to be a material aid in teaching geology in schools and universities.

DIVISION OF ALASKAN MINERAL RESOURCES.

The work of the division of Alaskan mineral resources was carried on under the appropriation of $80,000 for "continuation of the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska." Under this authority the following classes of work were done: Reconnaissance and detailed geologic surveys, special investigations of mineral resources, reconnaissance and detailed topographic surveys, and investigation of water resources in reference to the supply of water available for placer mining.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the division included 1 geologist in charge and 9 other geologists on annual salaries. In addition to these, 4 geologists on per diem salaries were employed for a part of the time. Four topographers were continuously employed in the Alaskan work, and 2 engineers were detailed to the division, one for four months and the other for six months. Six temporary geologic assistants and 30 packers, cooks, etc., were employed in the field work for a period of from three to five months. The office force included 2 clerks on annual salaries and 1 clerk employed for six months.

FIELD OPERATIONS IN SEASON OF 1906.

In 1906 14 parties were engaged in field work during a period varying from two and a half to six months. Eight of these parties carried on geologic investigations, 2 made topographic surveys, 3 combined both classes of work, and 1 was employed in stream measurements and hydrographic reconnaissance. The aggregate of the areas covered by geologic reconnaissance surveys is 9,000 square miles; by detailed geologic surveys, 548 square miles. Topographic reconnaissance surveys were carried over an area of 10,768 square miles; detailed topographic surveys over an area of 40 square miles. Detailed hydrographic surveys were made of an area of 200 square miles, and reconnaissance surveys over an area of 1,000 square miles. In addition to this, of the 28 Alaskan mining districts in which work is going on 16, including all but one of the large producing districts, were visited by members of the staff.

The following table presents a summary of the progress of surveys since the organization of systematic work in 1898:

Progress of surveys in Alaska, in square miles.

Year.	Appropriation.	Geologic.		Topographic.		Hydrographic.	
		Reconnaissance.	Detailed.	Reconnaissance.	Detailed.	Reconnaissance.	Detailed.
1898	$46,189.60	9,500	.....	14,912	.....	.....	.....
1899	25,000.00	6,000	.....	8,688	.....	.....	.....
1900	25,000.00	10,000	.....	11,152	.....	.....	.....
1901	35,000.00	12,000	.....	15,664	.....	.....	.....
1902	60,000.00	17,000	.....	20,304	336	.....	.....
1903	60,000.00	13,000	336	15,008	.....	.....	.....
1904	60,000.00	6,000	.....	6,480	480	.....	.....
1905	80,000.00	8,000	880	8,176	948	.....	.....
1906	80,000.00	9,000	548	10,768	40	1,000	200
Total	471,189.60	90,500	1,764	111,152	1,804	1,000	200

The actual areal surveys are tersely summarized in the above table, but many of the results can not be presented in this form. For example, practically every mining camp in Alaska has been investigated, and some in great detail, yet the areal results of surveys of this class are very meager. This will account for the fact that with increased appropriations there has not always been an increase in the areas surveyed. Moreover, in the last three years much of the funds has been spent in detailed surveys, which, roughly speaking, cost ten times as much as reconnaissance work.

The table shows that there remain nearly 500,000[a] square miles in Alaska which have not been covered even by reconnaissance geologic surveys. Until this work is much more nearly completed all generalizations on the distribution of the mineral wealth must remain largely hypothetical.

Preliminary topographic surveys, including about 50,000 square miles done by other Government bureaus, have been carried over less than a quarter of the entire area.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTIGATIONS.

General.—As in previous years, the general administrative duties were performed by Alfred H. Brooks, geologist in charge, who gave to them much of his time; but he also collected the statistics of the production of gold, silver, and copper. The general supervision of the topographic work was, as in previous years, intrusted to T. G. Gerdine.

In June the geologist in charge joined E. M. Kindle at Eagle, and together they made a careful study of the geology along the Yukon. The main purpose of the work was to procure data which would serve to elucidate the stratigraphic problems, but incidentally some facts

[a] *The area of Alaska is 586,400 square miles.*

were gathered bearing on the occurrence of placer gold and of coal. From Circle the geologist in charge went overland to Fairbanks, making an examination on the way of the Birch Creek placer district. A few days were then spent in the Fairbanks district, and at the invitation of Maj. W. P. Richardson, the geologist in charge joined the party of J. L. McPherson, engineer of the Alaska Road Commission, and carried geologic reconnaissance westward from Fairbanks to the Rapids on the Yukon, making also a brief visit to the Rampart district. The month of September was spent in Seward Peninsula with the parties working there and in making a study of the Kougarok placer district. A study of the stratigraphy of the Cretaceous and Tertiary coal-bearing rocks in the Territory was undertaken by W. W. Atwood for the purpose of establishing correlation and obtaining information on the relative commercial value of the different fields. The details of this investigation will be referred to later.

The preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the Prince William Sound region was continued by U. S. Grant.

Southeastern Alaska.—At the close of the last season the preliminary geologic mapping in southeastern Alaska was completed as far northwest as Lituya Bay. There still remains, however, the survey of the Chilkat basin, the inland parts of the larger islands, and the more inaccessible portions of the high ranges. The work of last year embraced an area of 3,000 to 4,000 square miles, extending northwestward from Lynn Canal to Lituya Bay and including a part of Chichagof Island, and was carried on by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright, assisted by R. W. Pumpelly. Though it was principally geologic, some topographic reconnaissance surveys were made, and many data were collected on the retreat of the glaciers in the Glacier Bay region. At the close of the season C. W. Wright visited the Juneau and Ketchikan districts to collect data on the mining progress.

The urgent demand for detailed surveys of the more important mining districts in southeastern Alaska has been met, so far as the funds available would permit. In 1906 a survey was made, on a scale of a mile to the inch, of the more important parts of the Berners Bay district, embracing an area of about 40 square miles. This work was done by R. B. Oliver.

Yakutat-Alsek region.—Work in the Yakutat-Alsek Bay region was continued by R. S. Tarr and B. S. Butler. Mr. Tarr planned to cross the Malaspina Glacier to Yaktag, but the fissuring which had taken place in this ice field since his previous visit in 1905 made it impossible to carry out this plan. Mr. Tarr's observations in this region showed that an advance of some of the glaciers had taken place since 1905. This is of course exceptional for Alaskan glaciers; nevertheless, it may have an important bearing on the location of railway routes that traverse the fronts of ice sheets.

A geologic and topographic reconnaissance survey was carried from Yakutat Bay southward to Alsek River by Eliot Blackwelder and A. G. Maddren. It was also planned to ascend that stream to the international boundary, but a serious accident, which involved the loss of one of the boats and a large part of the provisions and equipment, prevented the accomplishment of this purpose.

Controller Bay region.—The mapping of the accessible coal and oil fields of this district, begun in 1905 by G. C. Martin, was completed.

Cook Inlet region.—The stratigraphy of the lignitic coal-bearing rocks on both the east and the west shore of Cook Inlet was started by W. W. Atwood, with an assistant. This was part of the general plan to study the coal-bearing rocks of Alaska, already referred to.

A party under the direction of T. G. Gerdine made a topographic and geologic reconnaissance survey of an area covering about 7,200 square miles lying northeast of and adjacent to Cook Inlet. Mr. Gerdine, accompanied by Adolph Knopf as geologist, mapped the valley of Knik River and portions of the lower Matanuska River and the area about its headwaters from Chickaloon Creek northward. R. H. Sargent, topographer, accompanied by Sidney Paige, geologist, mapped as far as practicable the area between Susitna and Matanuska rivers as far north as Chickaloon Creek and Talkeetna River, with an additional small area south of Knik River on the east side of Knik Arm.

At the end of the season Mr. Gerdine and Mr. Sargent completed a traverse of the shore line from Knik southward to the mouth of Kusilof River, while Mr. Paige and Mr. Knopf visited the Cook Inlet placer fields.

Seward Peninsula.—The areal mapping of the Nome and Grand Central quadrangles was completed by F. H. Moffit, assisted by P. S. Smith. This work is the first attempt to make an exhaustive study of the geology of any of the placer districts. It is hoped that as a result of such investigations general laws governing the occurrence and distribution of the placer gold of the peninsula may be formulated. Mr. Smith also made a reconnaissance of some of the other placer districts of the peninsula, both to gather data on the progress of mining and also to familiarize himself with some of the larger problems of the province.

The cheaper methods of placer mining are directly dependent on an abundant supply of water; therefore a knowledge of the water supply is of first importance to this industry. The accurate determination of the mean discharge of any given stream must be based on observations extending through a long period of years, to equalize the variations caused by abnormal seasons. Such an investigation was begun at Nome last season. The area investigated embraced a belt of coun-

try about 20 miles wide, stretching inland from Nome to the Kigluaik Mountains, a distance of about 40 miles, and was chosen both because of its commercial importance and because the detailed maps were available for calculating the areas of stream basins. It is hoped that funds may be available to continue this work and to extend it to other parts of Alaska.

These hydrographic surveys were made possible only through the cooperation of the water-resources branch, which detailed John C. Hoyt, engineer, to take charge. Mr. Hoyt spent about two months in the field, and the observations were continued by F. F. Henshaw.

Yukon district.—A geologic reconnaissance of an area of about 2,000 square miles, lying southwest of the lower Tanana, was made by L. M. Prindle, with one assistant. The Kantishna and part of the Bonnifield placer districts, as well as the Cantwell coal field, were embraced within the scope of the investigation. The stratigraphy of the Paleozoic rocks of the upper Yukon basin was studied by E. M. Kindle, with one assistant. In the course of this work Mr. Kindle ascended Porcupine River as far as the international boundary. This investigation has an important bearing on the correlation of the gold-bearing series of the Yukon-Tanana region.

Topographic reconnaissance surveys were carried westward from Fairbanks to the Yukon and southward to the Tanana by D. C. Witherspoon and R. B. Oliver. An area of 6,300 square miles was surveyed on a scale of 1:250,000. This completes the preliminary mapping of the Yukon-Tanana region west of the one hundred and forty-fourth meridian, except a narrow belt along the Tanana. It is expected that in another season the preliminary mapping of the area lying between Yukon and Tanana rivers and the one hundred and forty-second meridian will be completed.

FIELD OPERATIONS IN SEASON OF 1907.

Under a continuation of the same appropriation, 13 parties were dispatched to Alaska during the months of April, May, and June, while another will be sent early in July. The work of these parties includes a continuation of geologic and topographic surveys, and investigations of mineral resources in southeastern Alaska, in the Copper River region, in the Yukon basin, and in Seward Peninsula. The investigation of the water resources of the Nome region is also continued, and similar work is begun in the Fairbanks district.

DIVISION OF MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

During the year the division was engaged in the preparation of reports on the mineral resources of the United States for 1905 and 1906. The report for 1905 was completed, published, and distributed, and the report for 1906 was prepared in part, manuscripts for

many of the chapters being in hand and ready for publication as advance chapters of the volume. The figures so far in hand indicate that the year 1906 was by far the most prosperous ever known in the mining industry of the United States. The total value of all mineral products amounted last year to $1,900,000,000, a figure unprecedented in the history of the United States and an increase of more than 17 per cent over the value of the output in 1905.

The plan of utilizing the services of geologists in the permanent employ of the Geological Survey for the work of this division proved successful in the preparation of the report for 1905 and was continued last year. By means of this cooperation with the other divisions of the geologic branch advantage is taken of the existence in the Survey of a corps of trained men, who bring to the statistical work a keen appreciation of the geologic and economic importance of each mineral product based upon field observation. Especially successful has been the work on the subjects of gold and silver, copper, lead, zinc, and quicksilver by Waldemar Lindgren and other mining geologists. The report for 1906 will be prepared almost wholly by regular members of the Survey staff. Other divisions share the advantages of this cooperation, as the mining geologists derive from their statistical work an insight into the industrial and commercial conditions which so largely affect the demand for the different minerals.

The demand for information in regard to the black sands of the Pacific coast seemed to be sufficient to justify a continuation of that work for a short time in this fiscal year, and work was not closed there until the fall.

A considerable amount of the time of this division was consumed in answering technical inquiries and making visual examinations of several hundred mineral specimens which were submitted by the public for determination.

The chief of the division was occupied some time in organizing the mining exhibit at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, in accordance with his designation for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior, and as a member of the Government board representing the Interior Department at the exposition.

DIVISION OF CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH.

In the chemical laboratory 195 quantitative analyses and 650 qualitative determinations were reported, covering the usual ground. Two of the rocks analyzed were unusual—a quartz-augite rock brought by W. T. Schaller from southern California and a pyrrhotite-bearing peridotite collected by E. S. Bastin in Maine.

In addition to the routine work of the division, scientific work was conducted as follows: A monograph on geochemistry, by F. W.

Clarke, was practically finished. In October, after a conference with Sir John Murray, Mr. Clarke obtained a composite sample of the oceanic "red clay," from 51 localities, which was analyzed in the Survey laboratory. Later another composite of 52 "terrigenous" clays was received, which was also analyzed. These analyses gave the average composition of two important sediments and revealed the presence in them of several elements which had not previously been detected in material of that kind. The greater part of the material came from the collections of the *Challenger* expedition.

A new edition of his bulletin on rock analysis (Bulletin 305) was prepared by W. F. Hillebrand, who also studied an important series of mercury minerals from Texas and a very remarkable vanadium ore from Peru. The latter may shed some light upon the origin of our Colorado-Utah ores. These investigations were extremely difficult and thorough. A bulletin (No. 312) describing his researches upon the chemistry of secondary enrichment was prepared by E. C. Sullivan, who is continuing his investigation. Routine analyses occupied most of the time of George Steiger, but he found time to study and develop certain analytical methods, which he has much improved. The numerous mineralogical determinations which are almost daily required were in charge of W. T. Schaller, who also made some investigations of noteworthy interest. The rare mineral powellite was identified from two new localities, under conditions which indicated its genesis. The mineral molybdite, or molybdic ocher, was found by Mr. Schaller to be not molybdic oxide, as hitherto assumed, but a hydrous ferric molybdate. Analyses of material from five localities gave concordant results. An interesting series of 12 minerals from the zinc mines of Franklin, N. J., were also analyzed by Messrs. Sullivan, Steiger, and Schaller. This material gave important information regarding several imperfectly known species.

In the physical laboratory the investigation of problems in geophysics was carried on by G. F. Becker, geologist in charge of the division, who also published a paper in the American Journal of Science on "Current Theories of Slaty Cleavage." The mathematical tables noted in the last report, of which C. E. Van Orstrand is a joint author, are ready for publication. The work on elasticity was continued under the immediate supervision of Mr. Van Orstrand. A well-equipped electric furnace, together with a measuring apparatus of high precision, has been constructed and is being used in an investigation of the elastic properties of metals, particularly steels, at high temperatures. A great number of observations have been made for the purpose of determining the variation of strain with stress as dependent upon time, and the variation of temperature and electric conductivity as dependent upon strain. Some time has been given *also to a study* of the transmission of vibrations in an elastic solid.

On January 1 A. L. Day and E. T. Allen left the Survey to enter the service of the Carnegie Institution. During the first half of the fiscal year, however, they continued their researches upon the synthesis of minerals. Mr. Allen, in particular, devoted most of his time to the study of diopside and tremolite.

TOPOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the topographic branch remained the same as it had been during the preceding year until March 19, 1907, up to which time H. M. Wilson, geographer, was in charge of the eastern division and E. M. Douglas, geographer, was in charge of the western division.

On March 19 five divisions were formed, the chiefs of which were to act as a topographic committee, with H. M. Wilson as chairman. These divisions, with their chiefs, were as follows:

1. Northeastern division, H. M. Wilson, geographer, in charge, with J. H. Jennings, topographer, as assistant.
2. Southeastern division, Frank Sutton, geographer, in charge.
3. Central division, W. H. Herron, geographer, in charge.
4. Rocky Mountain division, E. C. Barnard, geographer, in charge.
5. Pacific division, R. B. Marshall, geographer, in charge.

Geographer in charge of office, E. M. Douglas.

Geographer in charge of map editing, Henry Gannett.

Three inspectors of topography were appointed—John H. Renshawe, W. M. Beaman, and F. E. Matthes.

Because of the transfer of H. M. Wilson from the topographic branch to the technologic branch, which took effect April 6, the above organization was modified as follows:

The northeastern and southeastern divisions were consolidated into the Atlantic division, with Frank Sutton, geographer, in charge, and Van H. Manning and J. H. Jennings, topographers, as assistants.

George Otis Smith, then geologist, succeeded Mr. Wilson as chairman of the topographic committee.

PERSONNEL.

The technical corps of the topographic branch was increased during the year by the appointment, under civil-service rules, of 10 topographic aids and the reinstatement of 1, and was reduced by deaths, transfers, and resignations amounting to 16. With these changes the technical force now includes 8 geographers, 37 topographers, 34 assistant topographers, and 10 topographic aids. Five employees of the technical corps are on leave without pay. In addition to the above regular force 209 field assistants were employed during the whole *or part of* the field season.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The following summary includes all small-scale topographic surveys made by the topographic branch, including those in the national forests and by the division of Alaskan mineral resources.

Triangulation stations to the number of 281 were occupied or located and marked, and 3,156 miles of primary traverse were run. In the course of this work 40,000 square miles were covered by primary control.

The condition of topographic surveys to June 1, 1907, distinguished as to scale, etc., is shown on a general map of the United States (Pl. I).

As shown in the following tables giving the details of topographic mapping and spirit leveling for the fiscal year, the total of new surveys was 32,448 square miles. The total area surveyed in the United States to date is 1,025,065 square miles, or about 33 per cent.

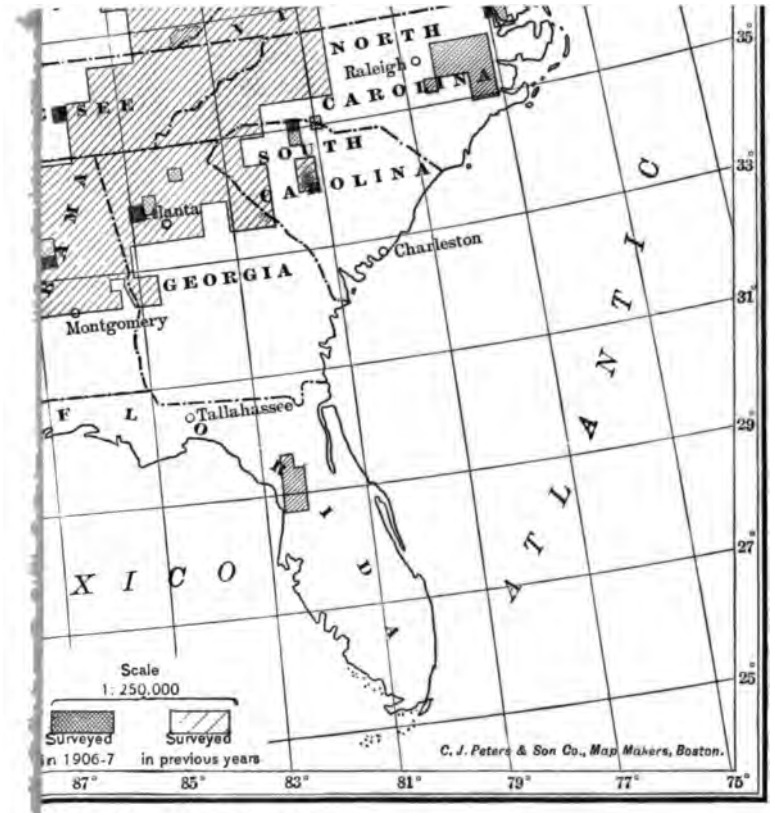
In addition, 1,833 square miles of revision or resurvey were completed, making the total area of actual surveys for the season 34,281 square miles.

In connection with these surveys there were run 5,797 linear miles of primary spirit levels and 1,595 miles of precise levels, making the total amount of primary and precise spirit leveling done since the authorization of this work by Congress, in 1896, 203,763 miles.

The total area covered by topographic surveys in Alaska during the fiscal year 1906–7, as reported in detail on pages 23–26, was about 10,808 square miles, 40 of which were on the scale of 1:62,500, and 10,768 on the scale of 1:250,000.

Present condition of topographic surveys of the United States, and new areas surveyed in 1906–7.

State or Territory.	New area surveyed in 1906–7.	Total area surveyed to June 1, 1907.	Percentage of total area of State surveyed to June 1, 1907.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	
Alabama	749	18,283	35
Arizona	337	62,712	55
Arkansas		20,469	38
California	4,405	79,381	50
Colorado	1,055	37,766	36
Connecticut		4,965	100
Delaware		1,008	43
District of Columbia		70	100
Florida		1,821	3
Georgia	26	16,855	28
Idaho		15,196	18
Illinois	1,055	7,400	13
Indian Territory	341	30,961	99
Indiana	16	2,458	7
Iowa	209	9,895	18
Kansas		64,159	78
Kentucky	724	14,515	36
Louisiana	225	7,923	17
Maine	290	6,805	20
Maryland		10,294	84
Massachusetts		8,266	100



PHIC SURVEYS

Present condition of topographic surveys of the United States, and new areas surveyed in 1906–7—Continued.

State or Territory.	New area surveyed in 1906–7.	Total area surveyed to June 1, 1907.	Percentage of total area of State surveyed to June 1, 1907.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	
Michigan	440	3,753	6
Minnesota		2,876	3
Mississippi	253	906	2
Missouri	528	34,017	49
Montana	2,359	47,189	32
Nebraska		25,974	34
Nevada	4,297	40,482	36
New Hampshire	71	3,160	33
New Jersey	65	7,821	95
New Mexico	713	29,735	23
New York	633	38,209	80
North Carolina	429	17,074	33
North Dakota	62	8,775	12
Ohio	3,500	19,997	49
Oklahoma	1,024	5,534	14
Oregon	984	16,280	17
Pennsylvania	1,363	19,608	43
Rhode Island		1,248	100
South Carolina	168	5,496	17
South Dakota	142	17,956	23
Tennessee	242	20,103	48
Texas	1,306	65,845	25
Utah		63,320	75
Vermont	74	3,537	38
Virginia	366	29,829	70
Washington	1,257	18,228	26
West Virginia	1,544	24,120	99
Wisconsin	283	11,197	20
Wyoming	913	22,594	23
Total	32,448	1,025,065	

EASTERN DIVISION.

FIELD WORK.

SUMMARY.

During the season topographic surveying was carried on in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The survey of 56 new quadrangles and of 1 special area was completed, also the resurvey or revision of 4 quadrangles. In addition, 14 new quadrangles were partly surveyed and 2 quadrangles and 1 special area were partly resurveyed. The total new area mapped was 13,594 square miles, of which 1,457 were for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, 12,137 were for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, and 74 were for publication on the scale of 1:24,000. The area resurveyed was 1,044 square miles, all for publication on the scale of 1:62,500. In connection with this work, 3,226 miles of primary levels and 1,266 miles of precise levels were run and 1,161 permanent bench marks were established.

Topographic surveys in eastern division from May 1, 1906, to June 1, 1907.

State.	Contour interval.	Scale of publication.			Total area surveyed.	Levels.	
		1:125,000.	1:62,500.			Distance run.	Bench marks.
		New.	New.	Resurvey.			
	Feet.	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Miles.*	
Alabama	50	749	.....	249	998	2	.....
Georgia	20–50	6	20	213	239	76	29
Illinois	10–20	.....	1,055	.....	1,055	413	142
Indiana	20	.....	16	.....	16	51	37
Indian Territory	50	341	.....	.....	341	49	.....
Iowa	20	.....	209	.....	209	71	.....
Kansas	20	.....	.....	63	63	67	24
Kentucky	20	.....	724	.....	724	570	133
Louisiana	10	.....	225	.....	225	157	61
Maine	20	.....	290	.....	290	131	41
Maryland	20	.....	.....	357	357	182	46
Michigan	20	.....	440	.....	440	76	21
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Mississippi	20	.....	253	.....	253	71	5
Missouri	20–50	299	229	42	570	170	29
New Hampshire	20	.....	71	.....	71	75	5
New Jersey	20	.....	65	.....	65	.....	.....
New York	20	.....	633	.....	633	132	28
North Carolina	10–20	.....	429	.....	429	281	69
North Dakota	50	62	.....	.....	62	102	27
Ohio	10–20	.....	3,500	.....	3,500	781	186
Pennsylvania	20	.....	1,363	105	1,468	286	52
South Carolina	20	.....	168	.....	168	75	21
Tennessee	20–50	.....	242	14	[a]268	131	39
Vermont	20	.....	74	.....	74	42	11
Virginia	10–50	.....	304	1	[a]367	107	25
West Virginia	20–50	.....	1,544	.....	1,544	306	85
Wisconsin	10–20	.....	283	.....	283	110	30
Total	.....	1,457	12,137	1,044	14,712	4,514	1,161

[a] 12 square miles in Tennessee and 62 square miles in Virginia for publication on the scale of 1:24,000.

DETAILS OF TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD WORK, BY STATES.

Alabama.—The resurvey of the Coalville quadrangle, consisting of 249 square miles in Shelby and Jefferson counties, was completed by W. M. Beaman, R. L. Harrison, and C. C. Gardner, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 50 feet, in connection with which 2 miles of supplementary primary levels were run.

Alabama-Georgia.—The survey of the Opelika quadrangle, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, in Chambers and Lee counties, Ala., and Harris, Troup, and Muscogee counties, Ga., was nearly completed by J. H. Sinclair, R. W. Berry, and R. H. Reineck. The area surveyed was 755 square miles, 6 of which are in Georgia.

Georgia.—The resurvey of the Stilesboro quadrangle, in Polk, Barstow, and Paulding counties, was completed by Duncan Hannegan, who also commenced the mapping of the Columbus quadrangle, in Muscogee and Chattahoochee counties. The new area mapped was 20 square miles, the resurvey consisting of 213 square miles, all for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 20 and 50 feet. In connection with this work 37 miles of primary levels were run and 5 permanent bench marks were established.

Illinois.—The governor of the State of Illinois allotted $10,000 for cooperative topographic surveys within the State, and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The mapping of the Breese, Galatia, and Wheaton quadrangles, in Blair, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Franklin, Hamilton, Saline, Williamson, Cook, and Dupage counties was completed, and the survey of the Tallula quadrangle, in Cass, Sangamon, Morgan, and Menard counties, was commenced. This work was done by W. J. Lloyd, C. L. Sadler, C. H. Hartmann, jr., and J. G. Staack. The total area surveyed was 906 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 10 and 20 feet. For the control of these and other areas 163 miles of primary levels were run and 45 permanent bench marks were established.

Illinois-Wisconsin.—The survey of the Waukegan quadrangle was completed by Messrs. Lloyd and Staack, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The area surveyed was 160 square miles, 149 square miles being in Lake County, Ill., and 11 square miles in Kenosha County, Wis. In connection with this work 37 miles of primary levels were run and 21 permanent bench marks were established, all being in Illinois.

Indiana.—The survey of the Saline City quadrangle, in Clay, Owen, Vigo, Sullivan, and Putnam counties, was commenced by W. H. Griffin, who completed 16 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet.

Indian Territory-Missouri.—The survey of the Wyandotte quadrangle, in District No. 1, Indian Territory, and Newton and McDonald counties, Mo., was commenced by C. G. Anderson and J. G. Staack. The area completed was 556 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, 341 square miles being in Indian Territory and 215 in Missouri. In connection with this work 97 miles of levels were run and 4 permanent bench marks were established, 49 miles of level line being in Indian Territory.

Iowa.—The survey of the Waukee quadrangle, in Dallas, Madison, Polk, and Warren counties, was completed by Basil Duke, the area surveyed being 209 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. For the control of this area 71 miles of primary levels were run.

Kansas-Missouri.—The resurvey of the Leavenworth quadrangle, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, was commenced by Glenn S. Smith, the area surveyed being 105 square miles, 42 square miles of which were in Platte County, Mo., and 63 square miles in Leavenworth and Atchison counties, Kans. For the control of this quadrangle 122 miles of primary levels were

run and 34 permanent bench marks were established, 55 miles of level line and 10 bench marks being in Missouri.

Kentucky.—The director of the State Geological Survey of Kentucky allotted $10,000 for cooperative topographic surveys in the State, and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The survey of the Georgetown, Lockport, and Morganfield quadrangles, in Woodford, Fayette, Scott, Franklin, Jessamine, Owen, Henry, Shelby, Union, Webster, Crittenden, and Henderson counties, was completed by W. J. Lloyd, W. N. Morrill, A. O. Burkland, R. W. Berry, and L. Scott Smith, and work on the Providence and Monticello quadrangles, in Union, Webster, Crittenden, Hopkins, Caldwell, Russell, Wayne, Clinton, and Pulaski counties, was commenced. The total area surveyed was 724 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1: 62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. For the control of these areas 383 miles of primary levels were run and 133 permanent bench marks were established.

Louisiana.—The mapping of the Baton Rouge quadrangle, in Baton Rouge, Iberville, and Ascension parishes, was completed by W. C. Hall and T. H. Moncure, who also commenced the survey of the Winnfield quadrangle, in Winn and Grant parishes. The total area surveyed was 225 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 10 feet. For the control of the Winnfield quadrangle 24 miles of primary levels were run and 61 permanent bench marks were established.

Maine.—The State Survey Commission allotted $3,500 for cooperative topographic surveys in Maine, and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The survey of the Lewiston quadrangle, in Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc counties, was completed by Glenn S. Smith, Hersey Monroe, and C. H. Hartmann, who also commenced the survey of the Poland quadrangle, in Cumberland and Oxford counties. The total area surveyed was 290 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1: 62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. For the control of these quadrangles 56 miles of primary levels were run and 41 permanent bench marks were established.

Maryland.—The State geologist of Maryland allotted $5,000 for cooperative topographic surveys in the State, and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The resurvey of the Laurel quadrangle was completed, and the resurvey of the old Frederick 30-minute quadrangle was commenced, the latter to comprise four 15-minute quadrangles, of which the Rockville was completed and the Mount Airy commenced. This work was done by Albert Pike, L. S. Leopold, W. O. Tufts, A. O. Burkland, and J. S. B. Daingerfield. The total area resurveyed was 357 square miles, in *Anne Arundel,* Howard, Montgomery, and Prince George counties,

for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. For the control of these and other areas 182 miles of primary levels were run and 46 permanent bench marks were established.

Michigan.—The State geologist of Michigan allotted $3,000 for cooperative topographic surveys in that State and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The survey of the Pontiac and Rochester quadrangles, in Oakland and Macomb counties, was completed by A. M. Walker, C. H. Birdseye, and H. L. McDonald. The total area surveyed was 440 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, in connection with which 76 miles of primary levels were run and 21 permanent bench marks were established.

Minnesota.—For the control of the Rockford quadrangle, in Hennepin and Wright counties, 15 permanent bench marks were established.

Mississippi.—The survey of the Florence quadrangle, in Copiah, Rankin, Simpson, and Hinds counties, was completed by J. W. Bagley and T. H. Moncure, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The area surveyed was 253 square miles, in connection with which 71 miles of primary levels were run and 5 permanent bench marks were established.

Missouri.—The survey of the Atlanta quadrangle, in Knox, Macon, and Shelby counties, was completed by T. Foster Slaughter, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The area surveyed was 229 square miles, in connection with which 18 miles of levels were run and 4 permanent bench marks were established. The survey of the Forsyth quadrangle, in Christian, Stone, and Taney counties, was completed by C. G. Anderson. The area surveyed was 84 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, in connection with which 19 miles of primary levels were run and 4 permanent bench marks were established. For the control of the Macon quadrangle, in Macon, Monroe, Randolph, and Shelby counties, 30 miles of primary levels were run and 7 permanent bench marks were established.

New Hampshire-Vermont.—The survey of the Hanover quadrangle was completed by Charles Hartmann, jr., for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The area surveyed was 216 square miles, 71 of which were in Grafton and Sullivan counties, N. H., and 145 in Windsor County, Vt. For the control of this work 19 miles of primary levels were run and 5 permanent bench marks were established, all being in Vermont.

New York.—The State engineer and surveyor allotted $9,500 for the continuation of cooperative topographic surveys in the State and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The survey of the Loon Lake, Potsdam, and Goshen quadrangles, in *Franklin, St. La*wrence, and Orange counties, was com-

pleted by J. H. Jennings, C. E. Cooke, Gilbert Young, W. O. Tufts, and Fred Graff, jr.; also the Port Jervis quadrangle, in Orange and Sullivan counties, N. Y., and Sussex County, N. J. All this work was done for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The total new area surveyed was 633 square miles in New York and 65 square miles in New Jersey. For the control of this work 132 miles of levels were run and 28 permanent bench marks were established.

North Carolina.—The commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina allotted $4,000 for the continuation of cooperative topographic surveys in the State, and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like amount for the same purpose. The survey of the Beckford, Four Oaks, and Winton quadrangles, in Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Perquimans, Johnston, Wayne, Sampson, Hartnett, and Bertie counties, was completed by W. C. Hall, C. D. S. Clarkson, W. O. Tufts, and F. Graff, jr. The area surveyed was 353 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 10 feet. For the control of this work and that in the Salemberg quadrangle, 224 miles of primary levels were run and 51 permanent bench marks were established.

North Carolina–South Carolina.—The survey of the Kings Mountain quadrangle was completed by W. L. Miller and T. H. Moncure, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The area surveyed was 244 square miles, 76 square miles of which were in Cleveland and Gaston counties, N. C., and 168 square miles in York and Cherokee counties, S. C. For the control of this and the Gaffney quadrangle, in Cleveland and Rutherford counties, N. C., and Cherokee County, S. C., 132 miles of primary levels were run and 39 permanent bench marks were established, 75 miles of levels and 21 bench marks being in South Carolina.

North Dakota.—The survey of the Ray quadrangle, in Wallace and Williams counties, was commenced by Basil Duke, who completed 62 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, in connection with which 102 miles of primary levels were run and 27 permanent bench marks were established.

Ohio.—The governor of the State of Ohio allotted $23,800 for the continuation of cooperative topographic surveys, and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The following quadrangles were completed: Ashland, in Ashland, Richland, and Huron counties; Bidwell, in Gallia, Jackson, and Lawrence counties; Chillicothe, in Ross, Vinton, and Pickaway counties; Chagrin Falls, in Cuyahoga, Geauga, Summit, and Portage counties; Columbus Grove, in Putnam and Allen counties; Deshler, in Henry, *Wood, Hancock,* and Putnam counties; Middletown, in Butler,

Preble, Montgomery, and Warren counties; New London, in Ashland, Huron, and Lorain counties; Ravenna, in Mahoning, Portage, and Trumbull counties; St. Henry, in Mercer and Darke counties; Warren, in Mahoning and Trumbull counties; Waverly, in Ross, Pike, Jackson, and Vinton counties; West Salem, in Ashland, Medina, and Wayne counties; Youngstown, in Mahoning and Trumbull counties; and, in addition, the Ohio portion of the Athalia, Point Pleasant, Ravenswood, and Glenwood quadrangles, in Lawrence, Gallia, and Meigs counties. This work was all for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 10 and 20 feet, and was done by M. Hackett, W. H. Lovell, Basil Duke, C. W. Goodlove, W. L. Miller, W. H. Griffin, R. C. McKinney, D. C. Harrison, W. C. Hall, C. H. Birdseye, J. M. Whitman, H. L. McDonald, J. I. Gayetty, J. R. Eakin, W. H. S. Morey, C. F. Eberly, and R. H. Reineck. In all there were mapped 3,500 square miles, in connection with which 507 miles of primary levels were run and 186 permanent bench marks were established.

Pennsylvania.—The State Survey Commission of Pennsylvania allotted $14,000 for cooperative topographic surveys in that State and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The survey of the following quadrangles was completed: Clarion, in Armstrong and Clarion counties; Linesville, in Crawford County; Middletown, in Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, and York counties; New Holland, in Berks and Lancaster counties; Sewickley, in Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler counties; Warren, in Warren County; and, in addition, the Pennsylvania portion of the Port Jervis quadrangle, in Pike County. The survey of the Foxburg quadrangle, in Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, and Venango counties, was not completed. This work was all for publication on the scale of 1:62,600, with a contour interval of 20 feet, and was done by R. D. Cummin, A. C. Roberts, C. C. Bassett, Duncan Hannegan, E. B. Clark, J. W. Bagley, Gilbert Young, I. M. Flocker, W. O. Tufts, M. J. Munn, C. G. Anderson, E. W. McCrary, and B. D. Stewart. In all there were mapped 1,363 square miles of new area, in connection with which 286 miles of primary levels were run and 52 permanent bench marks were established. In addition, Mr. Flocker resurveyed 105 square miles of the Johnstown quadrangle.

Tennessee.—The survey of the Woodbury quadrangle, in Cannon, Wilson, Rutherford, and Dekalb counties, was completed by Oscar Jones. The area surveyed was 242 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 50 feet. Messrs. Jones and Berry also commenced the survey of the Ducktown Special quadrangle, mapping 14 square miles in Polk County for publication on the scale of 1:24,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet. For the control of the Woodbury and Franklin quadrangles 73 miles

of primary levels were run, and 15 permanent bench marks were established.

Virginia.—The survey of the Fort Monroe Special quadrangle, for publication on the scale of 1:24,000, with a contour interval of 10 feet, and of the Hampton quadrangle, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 10 feet, was completed by Albert Pike, J. S. B. Daingerfield, and R. L. Harrison. The area surveyed was all in Elizabeth County. The mapping of the Natural Bridge quadrangle, in Botetourt and Rockbridge counties, was completed by Messrs. Pike and Harrison, Van H. Manning, W. H. S. Morey, and Fred Graff, jr., for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 50 feet. The total new area surveyed was 62 square miles on the 1:24,000 scale and 304 square miles on the 1:62,500 scale, in connection with which 47 miles of primary levels were run and 25 permanent bench marks were established.

West Virginia.—The State geologist of West Virginia allotted $15,000 for cooperative topographic surveys and the Director of the Federal Survey alloted an equal sum for the same purpose. The following quadrangles were completed: Kenna, in Jackson, Kanawha, Mason, Putnam, and Roane counties; Otter, in Braxton, Calhoun, Clay, Kanawha, and Roane counties; Parsons, in Preston, Randolph, and Tucker counties; Walton, in Clay, Roane, and Kanawha counties; Winfield, in Jackson, Mason, and Putnam counties; and, in addition, the West Virginia portion of the Athalia, Point Pleasant, Ravenswood, and Glenwood quadrangles, in Cabell, Mason, and Jackson counties. All the work in West Virginia was for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 20 and 50 feet, and was done by J. M. Whitman, J. R. Eakin, E. I. Ireland, J. I. Gayetty, C. F. Eberly, and R. H. Reineck. The total area mapped was 1,544 square miles, in connection with which 306 miles of levels were run and 85 permanent bench marks were established.

Wisconsin.—Portions of the Cross Plains, Sparta, and Winona quadrangles, in Dane, La Crosse, Monroe, Buffalo, and Trempeleau counties, were mapped by Robert Muldrow and A. T. Fowler, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The total area mapped was 272 square miles, in connection with which 38 miles of primary levels were run and 15 permanent bench marks were established. For the revision of the Oconomowoc quadrangle 72 miles of primary levels were run and 15 permanent bench marks were established.

DRAINAGE SURVEYS IN MINNESOTA.

An appropriation of $15,000 was made by Congress in the Indian act for the survey of the swamp areas in the ceded lands of the Chippewas in Red Lake County, Minn. This appropriation was to be

expended under the Secretary of the Interior, who directed that this work be done by the Geological Survey. A. P. Meade was detailed for this purpose. Approximately 600 square miles were covered with a network of levels and the swamp area was thus mapped. In addition a line of precise levels, 71 miles in length, was run by C. H. Semper from Crookston northeastward. Sufficient data were obtained to make estimates in regard to the drainage of the Mud Lake district, and these data were assembled early in the winter by Messrs. Meade and W. C. Hall and were submitted as a report to Congress.

OFFICE WORK.

The drafting on the following sheets was completed:

Coalville, Ala.; Stilesboro, Ga.; Breese, Galatia, and Wheaton, Ill.; Waukegan, Ill.-Wis.; Waukee, Iowa; Georgetown, Lockport, and Morganfield, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; Lewiston, Me.; Laurel and Rockville, Md.; Pontiac and Rochester, Mich.; Florence, Miss.; Forsyth and Atlanta, Mo.; Hanover, N. H.-Vt.; Loon Lake and Potsdam, N. Y.; Goshen, N. Y.-N. J.; Port Jarvis, N. Y.-N. J.-Pa.; Beckford, Four Oaks, and Winton, N. C.; Kings Mountain, N. C.-S. C.; Ashland, Bidwell, Chillicothe, Chagrin Falls, Columbus Grove, Deshler, Middletown, New London, Ravenna, St. Henry, Warren, Waverly, West Salem, and Youngstown, Ohio; Athalia, Point Pleasant, Glenwood, and Ravenswood, Ohio-W. Va.; Clarion, Linesville, Middletown, New Holland, Sewickley, and Warren, Pa.; Woodbury, Tenn.; Fort Monroe Special, Natural Bridge, and Hampton, Va.; Kenna, Otter, Parsons, Walton, and Winfield, W. Va.

The Calhoun, Ky., and the Jackson, Miss., sheets were completely redrawn and one-half of the Wilkesville, Ohio, quadrangle.

Progress was made in the drafting of the following sheets:

Tallula, Ill., 94 per cent; Opelika, Ala., 75 per cent; Cross Plains, Wis., 63 per cent; Sparta, Wis., and Wyandotte, Mo.-Ind. T., 55 per cent each; Wilkesville, Ohio, 50 per cent; Poland, Me., 45 per cent; Providence, Ky., Mount Airy, Md., and the Ducktown Special, Tenn., 40 per cent each; Leavenworth, Kans., 25 per cent; Ray, N. Dak., 13 per cent; and Columbus, Ga., 8 per cent; while drafting was commenced on the Cooperstown, N. Y., sheet.

WESTERN DIVISION.

FIELD WORK.

SUMMARY.

Under the combined allotments from the appropriations for topography and surveying forest reserves, topographic work was done during the year in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota,

Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. This resulted in the completion of the survey of 26 quadrangles and 2 special areas, in the reconnaissance survey of two large areas, and in the partial survey of 9 quadrangles, 2 special areas, and 2 reconnaissance areas. The total new area surveyed was 18,827 square miles, the surveys of 3,224 square miles being for publication on the scale of 1:62,500; those of 6,793 square miles for publication on the scale of 1:125,000; and of 8,810 square miles for publication on special scales. In addition, 803 square miles were resurveyed, of which 28 were for publication on the scale of 1:62,500; 772 were for publication on the scale of 1:125,000; and 3 were for publication on the scale of 1:6,000. In connection with this work 2,471 miles of primary spirit levels and 311 miles of precise levels were run, and 737 permanent bench marks were established.

Topographic surveys in western division from May 1, 1906, to June 1, 1907.

State.	Contour interval.	Scale of publication.				Total area surveyed.	Levels.	
		1:125,000.		1:62,500.			Distance run.	Bench marks.
		New.	Resurvey.	New.	Resurvey.			
	Feet.	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Miles.*	
Arizona	10–20	337				[a]340	282	79
California	5–50–100	969		938	28	[b c]4,433	757	172
Colorado	20–50–100	681		246		[d]1,055	257	72
Montana	100	507				[c]2,359	103	22
Nevada	20–100					[b c]4,297	259	57
New Mexico	100	713	60			773	406	124
North Dakota	100					[c]35		
Oklahoma	20			1,024		1,024	63	21
Oregon	50–100	984				984	160	41
South Dakota	20			142		142		
Texas	20–50	629	87	677		1,393		
Utah			625			625		
Washington	20–50	1,060		197		1,257	158	37
Wyoming	100	913				913	337	112
Total		6,793	772	3,224	28	19,630	2,782	737

[a] 3 square miles resurvey in Arizona for publication on the scale of 1:6,000.
[b] 26 square miles in California and 42 square miles in Nevada for publication on the scale of 1:24,000.
[c] 2,472 square miles in California, 1,852 square miles in Montana, 35 square miles in North Dakota, and 4,255 square miles in Nevada for publication on the scale of 1:253,440.
[d] 128 square miles in Colorado for publication on the scale of 1:48,000.

DETAILS OF TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD WORK, BY STATES.

Arizona.—A portion of the Tombstone Special area, consisting of 3 square miles in Cochise County, was resurveyed for publication on the scale of 1:6,000, with a contour interval of 10 feet, this work being done by E. R. Bartlett. A line of precise levels was run from Deming, N. Mex., to Tucson, Ariz., for the control of future work, a total distance of 225 miles, in connection with which 58 permanent bench marks were established. Of this line 143 miles, with 33 bench marks, were in Arizona, the rest being in New Mexico. In the Tonto *National Forest* the survey of the Four Peaks quadrangle, in Mari-

copa and Gila counties, was completed by S. N. Stoner, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet, the area mapped being 337 square miles. For the control of the Chiricahua National Forest 139 miles of primary levels were run by T. A. Green, in connection with which 46 permanent bench marks were established.

California.—The State Board of Examiners of California allotted $15,000 for cooperative topographic surveys in California, and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. In the Sacramento Valley the survey of the Elmira, Clarksburg, Rio Vista, and Montezuma quadrangles, in Solano, Yolo, Sacramento, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin counties, was completed by A. H. Sylvester, A. B. Searle, Arthur Stiles, W. R. McKean, E. P. Davis, and C. L. Nelson. The new area surveyed was 938 square miles, in addition to which revision surveys of 28 miles, on an enlarged scale, were made in the Carquinez and Napa quadrangles. This work was for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 5 feet. The survey of the Yosemite Special area, in Mariposa County, was completed by F. E. Matthes, for publication on the scale of 1:24,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, the area surveyed being 26 square miles. For the control of the work in California 52 miles of primary levels were run and 13 permanent bench marks were established.

In cooperation with the State of California, the survey of the Kernville quadrangle, in Kern, Tulare, and Inyo counties, consisting of 969 square miles, in the Sierra National Forest, was completed by Arthur Stiles and George R. Davis, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. In connection with this work 45 miles of primary levels were run and 16 permanent bench marks were established.

For the vertical control of the Trinity National Forest 203 miles of levels were run by L. F. Biggs, in connection with which 20 permanent bench marks were established.

Colorado.—The survey of the Loveland and Fort Collins quadrangles, consisting of 246 square miles, was completed for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet; also three-fourths of the Livermore quadrangle, 460 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. This work was done by Frank Tweedy. The survey of the Colorado Springs quadrangle, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet, and of the Pikes Peak Special quadrangle, for publication on the scale of 1:48,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, was commenced by Richard T. Evans, 221 square miles of the former and 128 square miles of the latter being completed. This work was all in El Paso and Teller counties.

The total area mapped was 1,055 square miles, and for the control of this and adjoining areas 137 miles of levels were run and 36 permanent bench marks were established.

Colorado-New Mexico.—For the control of eight quadrangles from Durango southward through San Juan County, Colo., and Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., 444 miles of primary levels were run, in connection with which 135 permanent bench marks were established. Of this, 120 miles and 36 bench marks were in Colorado, the rest being in New Mexico.

Montana.—The mapping of the Sapphire quadrangle in the Hell Gate National Forest, in Granite County, was commenced by J. F. McBeth, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet, the area mapped being 507 square miles. In connection with this work 103 miles of levels were run and 22 permanent bench marks were established.

Montana-North Dakota.—The survey for a reconnaissance map covering portions of Dawson County, Mont., and Billings County, N. Dak., was commenced by R. H. Chapman. The area mapped was 1,887 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:250,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, 35 square miles being in North Dakota.

Nevada.—The survey of the Ely Special area, in White Pine County, was completed by Fred McLaughlin, for publication on the scale of 1:24,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet, the area mapped being 42 square miles.

Nevada-California.—The survey of the Las Vegas and Furnace Creek quadrangles was completed by D. F. C. Moor and J. E. Blackburn, and Mr. Blackburn also mapped a portion of the Ballarat quadrangle. This work is for publication on the scale of 1:250,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet, 4,255 square miles being in Lincoln County, Nev., and 2,472 square miles in Inyo County, Cal. For the control of these areas 630 miles of primary levels were run, in connection with which 157 permanent bench marks were established, 371 miles of levels and 100 bench marks being in California and the rest in Nevada. For the control of future mapping a line of precise levels was run from Barstow to Mohave, 86 miles in length, in connection with which 23 permanent bench marks were established.

New Mexico.—The Gallina quadrangle, in the Jemes National Forest, in Rio Arriba and Sandoval counties, was partly surveyed by J. E. Blackburn and D. F. C. Moor, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. The area surveyed was 713 square miles.

Oklahoma.—The governor of Oklahoma allotted $5,000 for the continuation of cooperative topographic surveys in Oklahoma and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The survey of the Agra, Euchee Creek, Shawnee, Maud,

and Sac and Fox quadrangles was completed by H. H. Hodgeson, who also mapped portions of the Prague, Asher, and Luther quadrangles, all this work being for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The area mapped was 1,024 square miles, in Payne, Lincoln, and Pottawatomie counties. For the control of this and other areas 63 miles of primary levels were run and 21 permanent bench marks were established.

Oregon.—The State engineer of Oregon allotted $2,500 for the continuation of cooperative topographic surveys in Oregon and the Director of the Federal Survey allotted a like sum for the same purpose. The survey of the Blalock Island quadrangle was completed by A. H. Sylvester and S. N. Stoner, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet. The area surveyed was 835 square miles, 602 of which were in Gilliam and Morrow counties, Oreg., and 233 in Klickitat and Benton counties, Wash. For the control of this and adjacent areas 228 miles of levels were run and 60 permanent bench marks were established, 68 miles of levels and 19 bench marks being in Washington. The survey of the Mount Hood Special quadrangle, in the Bull Run National Forest, in Clackamas County, was commenced by S. N. Stoner, who surveyed 66 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. The survey of the Ironside Mountain quadrangle, in Baker, Malheur, Grant, and Harney counties, within the Blue Mountain National Forest, was completed by Mr. Stoner, 316 square miles being mapped for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet.

South Dakota.—The survey of the Two Top quadrangle, in Butte County, was completed by S. P. Floore, the area surveyed being 142 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet.

Texas.—The survey of the Texarkana, Atlanta, Lindon, and Boston quadrangles, in Cass, Bowie, and Miller counties was completed by R. A. Farmer, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, the area surveyed being 677 square miles. The survey of the San Marcos quadrangle, in Hays, Guadalupe, Caldwell, and Gonzales counties was commenced by Fred McLaughlin and Arthur Stiles. The area surveyed was 566 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet.

Texas-New Mexico.—The survey of the La Union quadrangle, in El Paso County, Tex., was commenced by Mr. McLaughlin, the area surveyed being 63 square miles. He also did a small amount of revision work on the Las Cruces and El Paso quadrangles, this area amounting to 147 square miles. The total area surveyed was 210 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour

interval of 50 feet, 150 square miles being in Texas, 63 of which is new work, and 60 square miles in New Mexico.

Utah.—The survey of the Marsh Peak quadrangle, in the Uinta National Forest, was completed by A. E. Murlin, who also commenced the mapping of the Browns Park quadrangle, the total area mapped being 625 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. The work was all in Uinta County and was a resurvey of an area previously mapped.

Washington.—The survey of the Sumas quadrangle, in Whatcom County, was completed by Pearson Chapman and J. G. Hefty, for publication on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, the area surveyed being 197 square miles. The survey of the Zillah quadrangle, in Yakima and Klickitat counties, was completed by C. W. Sutton, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet, the area surveyed being 827 square miles, in connection with which 90 miles of levels were run and 18 permanent bench marks were established.

Wyoming.—The survey of the Fremont Peak quadrangle, in the Yellowstone National Forest, Fremont County, was completed by T. M. Bannon and S. S. Stahl, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. For the control of this and adjacent areas 337 miles of primary levels were run and 112 permanent bench marks were established. The Medicine Bow quadrangle, in the Medicine Bow National Forest, Carbon County, was completed by S. S. Stahl, the area surveyed being 42 square miles, for publication on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet.

OFFICE WORK.

The drafting of the following sheets was completed:

Clarksburg, Elmira, and Kernville, Cal.; Ely Special and Las Vegas, Nev.; Blalock Island, Oreg.-Wash.; Zillah and Sumas, Wash.; and Fremont Peak, Wyo.

The drafting of the plats of the boundaries of the following was completed:

Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., and the Yosemite National Park, Cal.

Progress was made in the drafting of the following sheets: Agra, Okla., 85 per cent; Gallina, N. Mex., and Sapphire, Mont., 75 per cent; Montezuma, Cal., 70 per cent; Loveland, Fort Collins, and Livermore, Colo., Furnace Creek, Nev., Marsh Peak, Utah, Two Top, S. Dak., Texarkana and New Boston, Tex., 50 per cent; Rio Vista, Cal., 45 per cent; Yosemite Special, Cal., Pikes Peak Special, Colo., and Ironside Mountain, Oreg., 40 per cent; Glendive, Mont., 33 per cent; Mallon and Luther, Okla., 30 per cent; Ballarat, Nev., Colorado

Springs, Colo., and Sac and Fox, Shawnee, and Maud, Okla., 25 per cent; Four Peaks, Ariz., 20 per cent; La Union, N. Mex., 17 per cent; Asher and Prague, Okla., 15 per cent; Browns Park, Utah, 14 per cent; El Paso, N. Mex., 11 per cent; and Las Cruces, N. Mex., 4 per cent.

TRIANGULATION AND COMPUTING SECTION.

FIELD WORK.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The primary control work done during the season by this division remained in charge of S. S. Gannett and under the general direction of H. M. Wilson.

Primary triangulation, primary traverse, and precise leveling were carried on at various times by 9 parties. This work was distributed over portions of 18 States—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The total area covered by this primary control was 14,600 square miles, of which 12,200 square miles were controlled by primary traverse. The result of this work was to make control available in fifty-five 15-minute quadrangles and four 30-minute quadrangles. In the progress of this work 38 triangulation stations were permanently marked and their geodetic positions determined, and 3,084 miles of primary traverse and 1,255 miles of precise levels were run, in connection with which 403 permanent bench marks were established.

Alabama.—The control of the Coalville 15-minute quadrangle, in Shelby County, was completed by C. B. Kendall, who ran 30 miles of primary traverse.

Alabama-Georgia.—Control for the Columbus quadrangle, in Russell County, Ala., and Chattahoochee and Muscogee counties, Ga., was obtained by C. B. Kendall, who ran 54 miles of primary traverse.

Florida.—For the control of the soil survey of Jefferson County 230 miles of primary traverse were run by L. E. Tucker.

Georgia.—The Eatonton and Milledgeville quadrangles, in Greene, Morgan, Putnam, Taliaferro, Baldwin, and Hancock counties, were controlled by 176 miles of primary traverse run by Mr. Kendall. A line of precise levels 39 miles in length was run from Macon to Milledgeville by C. H. Semper.

Illinois.—In cooperation with the State, control for the Galatia, Thompsonville, Waukegan, Herrin, Murphysboro, Galena, and Apple River quadrangles, in Hamilton, Saline, Franklin, Williamson, Lake, Jackson, Perry, and Jo Daviess counties, was obtained by 398 miles of primary traverse run by L. E. Tucker. A line of precise levels 142

miles in length was run by T. A. Green from Olney to Champaign through the counties of Champaign, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, Jasper, Richland, and Vermilion. Another line of precise levels 71 miles in length was run by Mr. Green from Duquoin to Shawneetown through the counties of Franklin, Gallatin, Perry, and Saline.

Indiana.—The Bloomington, Saline City, and Terre Haute quadrangles, in Monroe, Morgan, Owen, Clay, Parke, and Vigo counties, were controlled by 225 miles of primary traverse run by J. R. Ellis. A line of precise levels 51 miles in length was run by C. H. Semper from Mitchell to Worthington.

Kentucky.—In cooperation with the State, control for the Sadieville quadrangle, in Franklin and Owens counties; for the Monticello and Burnside quadrangles, in Wayne County; and for the Clay quadrangle, in Caldwell and Crittenden counties, was obtained by 217 miles of primary traverse run by J. R. Ellis. Control for the Hazard, Grundy, and Whitesburg 30-minute quadrangles, in Breathitt, Knott, and Pike counties, was obtained by means of triangulation. Six old stations and 8 new stations were permanently marked and occupied by E. L. McNair. A line of precise levels was run by C. H. Semper from Georgetown to Louisville, a distance of 77 miles; another line, 96 miles in length, was run by W. H. Monahan from Lexington to Jackson; and a line 14 miles in length was run by T. A. Green in Crittenden County, the latter line being based on the elevation at Shawneetown, Ill., determined earlier in the season by precise levels from Duquoin, Ill.

Louisiana.—Primary traverse control for the soil surveys in Winn Parish was obtained by L. E. Tucker by means of 156 miles of primary traverse, in addition to 163 miles of primary traverse which had previously been run for the control of the Winnfield 15-minute quadrangle. A precise-level line 34 miles in length was run by E. L. McNair from Colfax to Winnfield. In cooperation with the State 218 miles of primary traverse were run by Mr. Tucker through portions of Acadia, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion counties, from Morgan City to Jennings. A line of precise levels 99 miles in length was run through the same area by Mr. McNair, this line being based upon the tidal bench mark at Weeks Island and extended via Baldwin and Lafayette to Jennings.

Maine.—In cooperation with the State a line of precise levels 33 miles in length was run by N. A. Campbell from a tidal bench mark at Portland to Brunswick, and another line of precise levels, 42 miles in length, was run from Portland northwestward to the New Hampshire-Maine boundary line near Freedom.

Missouri-Kansas.—The Easton and Leavenworth 15-minute quadrangles were controlled by a line of primary traverse 106 miles in *length, run* by G. T. Hawkins.

Missouri-Indian Territory.—The Wyandotte 30-minute quadrangle, in Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., and in McDonald and Newton counties, Mo., was controlled by Mr. Hawkins, who ran 72 miles of primary traverse.

New Hampshire-Vermont.—A line of precise levels 130 miles in length was extended by N. A. Campbell from the vicinity of Freedom, N. H., to Whiteriver Junction, Vt., passing through the counties of Belknap, Carroll, and Grafton, N. H., and Windsor, Vt.

Ohio.—In cooperation with the State twelve 15-minute quadrangles, covering portions of the counties of Hocking, Jackson, Vinton, Fairfield, Pickaway, Carroll, Coshocton, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Crawford, Huron, Richland, and Seneca, were controlled by 406 miles of primary traverse run by J. R. Ellis. A line of precise levels 50 miles in length was run by W. H. Monahan from Chillicothe to Portsmouth through the counties of Pike, Ross, and Scioto. Another line, 135 miles in length, was run by Mr. Monahan from Columbus eastward to Uhrichsville, through the counties of Fairfield, Guernsey, Muskingum, Perry, and Tuscarawas; and a third line, 89 miles in length, was run by C. H. Semper from Ottawa westward and northward to Defiance and thence eastward to Tontogany.

North Carolina-South Carolina.—Control for the Gaffney and Kings Mountain quadrangles, in Cleveland and Gaston counties, N. C., and Cherokee and York counties, S. C., was obtained by 135 miles of primary traverse run by C. B. Kendall.

Pennsylvania.—In cooperation with the State additional control for the Valier quadrangle, in Indiana and Jefferson counties, for the Arendtville, Newville, and Gettysburg quadrangles, in Adams and Cumberland counties, and for the Bedford quadrangle, in Bedford County, was obtained by G. T. Hawkins, who located 17 triangulation stations. The Butler and Zelionople quadrangles, in Butler County, were controlled by 108 miles of primary traverse run by C. B. Kendall.

Tennessee.—Control for the Woodbury, Franklin, and Jackson quadrangles, in Cannon, Rutherford, Williamson, Madison, Chester, Henderson, and Decatur counties, was obtained by Mr. Kendall, who ran 373 miles of primary traverse. A line of precise levels 58 miles in length was extended by T. A. Green from Nashville eastward through the Woodbury quadrangle.

Virginia.—The Buchanan and Fincastle quadrangles, in Botetourt and Rockbridge counties, were controlled by Oscar Jones, who located 4 triangulation stations. A line of precise levels 60 miles in length was run by N. A. Campbell from Buchanan northwestward along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to a point near Allegheny station.

West Virginia.—In cooperation with the State the control for the Elkins quadrangle, in Barbour and Randolph counties, was completed by E. L. McNair, who located 3 triangulation stations.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Triangulation was carried on at various times during the year by 9 parties and primary traverse by 1 party, under the direction of E. M. Douglas. The work was distributed over portions of 9 States and Territories—Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The total area covered by this primary control was 25,400 square miles, of which 250 square miles were controlled by primary traverse. The result of this work was to make control available in six 15-minute quadrangles, nineteen 30-minute quadrangles, and one special area. In the progress of this work 243 new triangulation stations were selected, permanently marked, and their geodetic positions determined, and 72 miles of primary traverse were run.

Arizona.—In order to control the Chiricahua National Forest triangulation was extended by T. M. Bannon over an area of 6,000 square miles in southeastern Arizona. In this work 48 points were located, in the counties of Cochise, Graham, Pima, and Santa Cruz.

California.—In cooperation with the State, four 15-minute quadrangles, in the counties of Contra Costa, Sacramento, Solano, San Joaquin, and Yolo, were controlled by C. F. Urquhart, who located 42 triangulation stations. Reconnaissance triangulation in the Trinity National Forest was extended by A. I. Oliver over an area of 1,000 square miles in Siskiyou and Trinity counties, but owing to extremely unfavorable weather, observations were not completed at the close of the season of 1906.

Colorado.—The Eatonton quadrangle, in Larimer County, was controlled by Frank Tweedy, who located 6 triangulation stations. In connection with the extension of triangulation in Archuleta, Hinsdale, and La Plata counties, the control for the San Juan National Forest was completed by H. L. Baldwin, jr.

Colorado-New Mexico.—An area of 2,700 square miles in Archuleta, Hinsdale, and La Plata counties, Colo., and 3,200 square miles in Rio Arriba and San Juan counties, N. Mex., was controlled by 47 triangulation points located by H. L. Baldwin, who also furnished control for the Jemes and adjacent national forests.

Montana.—The Glendive one-degree quadrangle, mostly in Dawson County, Mont., but a small part in Billings and McKenzie counties, N. Dak., was controlled by 13 triangulation points located by R. H. Chapman.

Nevada.—Additional control for the Las Vegas one-degree quadrangle, in Lincoln County, was obtained by B. D. Stewart, who located 9 points by triangulation. The Ely Special area, in White Pine County, was controlled by Fred McLaughlin, who located 14 secondary triangulation points.

Oklahoma.—In cooperation with the Territory, one 15-minute quadrangle, in Lincoln County, was controlled by locating 24 points by triangulation, and one quadrangle in Pottawatomie County was controlled by means of 72 miles of primary traverse. The field work was done by H. H. Hodgeson.

Oregon.—In cooperation with the State the portion of the Blalock Island quadrangle that lies within Morrow County was controlled by 4 triangulation points located by C. F. Urquhart and A. I. Oliver. The Mount Hood Special area, in the Bull Run National Forest, was controlled by 9 triangulation points located by Mr. Urquhart.

Washington.—An area of 3,000 square miles in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, and Wallawalla counties was controlled by means of 27 triangulation points located by Messrs. Urquhart and Oliver.

OFFICE WORK.

The office computations of triangulation, primary traverse, and adjustment of level circuits were continued in charge of S. S. Gannett until the reorganization of the topographic branch on March 19, when E. M. Douglas was placed in charge. The results of primary triangulation and primary traverse in 27 States were summarized and published in Bulletin No. 310. The triangulation and leveling plats of all States were brought up to date, as well as the card catalogue of triangulation and primary-traverse stations. The preparation of triangulation and leveling data for chiefs of field parties and in reply to requests of persons not connected with the Survey required the time of a considerable portion of the office force.

During the year the following results were computed by members of the topographic branch, detailed from time to time for office computing:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Alabama.—For the control of the Coalville quadrangle, in Shelby County, 370 latitudes and departures and 36 geographic positions were computed. Level circuits in the same area were adjusted. For that portion of the Columbus, Ga., quadrangle which lies within Russell County, Ala., 125 latitudes and departures and 23 geographic positions were computed.

Florida.—For the control of the soil survey map of Jefferson County, 930 latitudes and departures and 105 geographic positions were computed.

Georgia.—For the Columbus, Eatonton, Milledgeville, and portions of adjoining quadrangles, 1,530 latitudes and departures and 217 geographic positions were computed. The office computation of the precise-level line from Macon to Milledgeville was completed.

Illinois.—Latitudes and departures to the number of 1,671 and 369 geographic positions were computed for the control of 7 quadrangles in the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Saline, Williamson, Lake, Perry, and Jo Daviess. Level circuits in the same area were adjusted and the office computation of the precise-level lines Duquoin to Shawneetown and Olney to Champaign was completed.

Indiana.—For the Bloomington, Saline City, and Terre Haute quadrangles, in Monroe, Morgan, Clay, Owen, Parke, and Vigo counties, 1,229 latitudes and departures and 194 geographic positions were computed. The office reduction of the precise-level line Mitchell to Bedford was also made.

Kentucky.—The geodetic positions of 8 triangulation stations in Breathitt, Knott, and Pike counties, and 2,105 latitudes and departures and 160 geographic positions in Wayne, Franklin, Owen, Caldwell, and Crittenden counties were computed. Level circuits were adjusted in the Frankfort, Lockport, Burnside, Monticello, and Clay quadrangles. The office reduction of the precise-level lines from Georgetown to Louisville and from Lexington to Jackson was completed.

Louisiana.—For the Winnfield 15-minute quadrangle and for the remaining part of Winn Parish 2,092 latitudes and departures and 162 geographic positions were computed. Latitudes and departures to the number of 460 and 110 geographic positions in Acadia, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion parishes were computed and office reduction of the precise-level line through the same parishes was made.

Maine.—The office reduction of the precise-level line in Cumberland and Oxford counties was made, and circuits of primary levels in the Lewiston and Poland quadrangles were adjusted.

Maryland.—Primary-level circuits were adjusted for Montgomery and Carroll counties.

Minnesota.—The office computation of the precise-level line in the ceded lands of the Chippewas, Red Lake County, was completed, and circuits of primary levels in the same area were adjusted.

Kansas-Missouri.—For the Leavenworth quadrangle, in Platte County, Mo., and Leavenworth County, Kans., and the Easton quadrangle, in Jefferson and Atchison counties, Kans., 580 latitudes and departures and 90 geographic positions were computed. Primary-level circuits in the same area were adjusted.

Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma.—Primary-level circuits in No. 2 County, Okla., Newton and McDonald counties, Mo., and Cherokee County, Kans., in the Wyandotte 30-minute quadrangle, were adjusted, and 690 latitudes and departures and 56 geographic positions were computed.

New Hampshire-Vermont.—The office reduction was made of the precise-level line in Belknap, Carroll, and Grafton counties, N. H., and Windsor County, Vt. Primary-level circuits in the Winnepesaukee quadrangle, New Hampshire, were adjusted.

North Carolina-South Carolina.—Primary-level circuits were adjusted in the Gaffney and Kings Mountain quadrangles, and 1,060 latitudes and departures and 144 geographic positions, controlling these quadrangles, were computed.

Ohio.—For 12 quadrangles in the counties of Hocking, Jackson, Vinton, Fairfield, Pickaway, Carroll, Coshocton, Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Wayne, 2,044 latitudes and departures and 332 geographic positions were computed. The office reduction of the precise-level lines Chillicothe to Portsmouth, Columbus to Uhrichsville, and Ottawa to Tontogany was made, and primary-level circuits in the following counties were adjusted: Franklin, Fairfield, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Defiance, Henry, Lucas, Paulding, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll, Columbiana, and Portage.

Pennsylvania.—The geodetic positions of 17 triangulation stations, 745 latitudes and departures, and 100 geographic positions of primary-traverse stations in Bedford, Butler, Adams, Cumberland, Indiana, and Jefferson counties were computed. Level circuits in parts of the same counties were adjusted.

Tennessee.—Computations of 2,481 latitudes and departures and 372 geographic positions were made in the Franklin, Jackson, and Woodbury quadrangles. The office reduction of the precise-level line Nashville to Woodbury was completed.

Virginia.—The geodetic positions of 4 triangulation stations in Botetourt and Rockbridge counties were computed, and the office reduction of the precise-level line Buchanan to Alleghany station was completed.

West Virginia.—The geodetic positions of 3 triangulation stations in Barbour and Randolph counties were computed, and primary-level circuits in Mason, Jackson, Putnam, and Roane counties were adjusted.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Arizona.—The office reduction of the precise-level line from the Arizona-New Mexico line to Tucson was made, and all level circuits in the Territory were readjusted and the elevations of bench marks reduced to mean sea-level datum.

California.—The geodetic positions of 42 triangulation stations in Contra Costa, Sacramento, Solano, San Joaquin, and Yolo counties were computed. All circuits of levels in the State were adjusted, the elevations of bench marks were reduced to mean sea level, and the results were prepared for publication as a bulletin.

Colorado.—The geodetic positions of 6 triangulation stations in Larimer County and of 18 stations in Archuleta, Hinsdale, and La Plata counties were computed, and level circuits in the same counties were adjusted.

Montana.—The geodetic positions of 12 triangulation stations in Dawson County were computed, and level circuits in Fergus County were adjusted.

New Mexico.—The geodetic positions of 26 triangulation stations in Rio Arriba and San Juan counties were computed, and level circuits in the same counties were adjusted. The office reduction of the precise-level line from Deming to the Arizona line was completed.

Nevada.—The geodetic positions of 14 secondary triangulation points in White Pine County were computed.

Oklahoma.—The geodetic positions of 15 triangulation points and the geographic positions of 63 primary-traverse points in Lincoln and Pottawatomie counties were computed, and primary-level circuits in the same counties were adjusted.

Oregon.—The geodetic positions of 9 triangulation stations controlling the Mount Hood Special quadrangle were computed.

Oregon-Washington.—The geodetic positions of 31 triangulation stations in Morrow County, Oreg., and Benton, Klickitat, Franklin, Yakima, and Wallawalla counties, Wash., were computed, and level circuits in the same area were adjusted.

Wyoming.—Level circuits throughout the State were readjusted, elevations of bench marks corrected to mean sea level, and the results arranged for publication.

SECTION OF INSPECTION OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYING AND MAPPING.

During the field season inspection of topographic mapping, complete or in progress, was carried on by John H. Renshawe in the eastern part of the United States. The purpose of this work was the maintenance of uniformity of style and system in the expression of topographic features. All topographic parties in States east of Mississippi River were visited and given instruction.

During the office season careful attention was given to the final drawing of map sheets, for the purpose of eliminating personal characteristics and errors of expression. Attention was also given to the preparation of material for revision of the base map of the United States.

SECTION OF INSTRUMENTS AND TOPOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

During the year the usual custom of making a general overhauling of all instruments was continued. This work was done in the shop of the Survey, except when extensive repairs, beyond its capacity,

were required, when the instruments were sent to the makers. Purchases were made from time to time to cover losses sustained by wear and tear in the field. Ten telescopic alidades, with special stadia attachment, were bought, as the experiments of the previous year proved that this attachment was most useful. Experiments were continued with solar alidades, with the view of adapting an instrument of this class to topographic work.

The filing of the original records under the existing card system was continued. The number of such pieces filed was about 1,500, comprising triangulation, level, and topographic notebooks and plane-table sheets. In addition, about 100 pieces of miscellaneous material were catalogued for filing.

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY AND FORESTRY.

The division was continued under the direction of Henry Gannett. The principal results were as follows:

The revision of the three-sheet map of the United States on a scale of 1:2,500,000 was continued and good progress was made.

The preparation of sheets, as part of the world-map scheme, on a scale of 1:1,000,000 was continued. Seven such sheets have been projected, and all available surveyed material has been added to them. Separate maps of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware have been drawn, embodying all available surveyed material.

Preparation of maps of the national forests has been continued in the form of township plats. These plats were at first made on a scale of 2 inches to the mile, and each township was published as an individual map. In order to meet better the needs of the Forest Service the scale was afterwards changed to 1 inch to the mile, and six townships are published together on an atlas sheet, on which is shown the land, timber, and alienation classification by color and by symbols. Additions to national forests which had been completed necessitated many changes in the manuscripts.

The preparation of "The areas of the United States, the States, and the Territories," published as Bulletin No. 302, which is the result of cooperation between the Census Office, the General Land Office, and the Geological Survey, is an attempt to bring the figures of areas into accord.

The "Manual of topographic methods" was prepared and published as Bulletin No. 307.

A list and descriptions of 100 atlas sheets illustrating topographic forms was prepared and published.

The preparation of gazetteers of New York and California was well advanced.

Mr. Gannett continued as chairman of the Geographic Board. Much work was done for this organization in the preparation of lists of all towns in the United States where the post-office name differs from the town name—a matter that has been taken up with the Post-Office Department—and in the preparation of sheets showing different conventional symbols used by Government offices for the representation of the same object. An effort will be made to have one set of symbols adopted for Government use.

CREDIT FOR SUGGESTIONS.

During the fiscal year the following useful suggestions pertaining to topographic work were adopted with advantage to the Survey:

L. F. Biggs, levelman, suggested a useful method for checking rod readings, adapted to the yard rods used with precise-level lines, consisting of a series of graduations in feet on the back of the rods.

A. O. Burkland, assistant topographer, suggested a combination of the short-sight alidade with the ordinary boxwood plotting scale, the resulting device being a sight alidade at one-half the cost of the all-metal instrument and also a convenient plotting scale.

H. L. Baldwin, jr., topographer, proposed a plan whereby primary or secondary traverse lines could be plotted more accurately than by methods previously in use, the method being to plot the traverse on ten times the desired scale on a separate piece of paper placed near the proper place of the traverse on the map, and then to connect the terminal or controlling points of the large-scale traverse by a straight line which can be readily transferred to the proper place on the map by means of two triangles and at the same time reduced in length to its proper scale by dividing its length by ten.

Glenn S. Smith, topographer, proposed a movable arm for holding the compass on a traverse plane-table board, which permits easy adjustment for changed declinations.

WATER-RESOURCES BRANCH.

ADMINISTRATION.

During the last year some radical changes were made in the methods of carrying on the work and in the administration of the water-resources branch. The former topographic branch was composed of three divisions, the topographic, the hydrologic, and the hydro-economic. The first made investigations of stream flow, the second investigated underground waters, and the third determined the quality of water, the variations that occur in its constituents, and the effect of the variations on the uses of the water. These three divisions had many [illegible] and there resulted some dupli-

cation of work and more or less complication in administration. Therefore, at the beginning of the last fiscal year, these divisions were abolished and the common features of the work were consolidated, so that duplication would be avoided and the needs of one investigation be closely harmonized with those of another.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year it was necessary also to rearrange and reduce the work, because of the reduction in the appropriation made by Congress, which amounted to 25 per cent. After careful consideration, it was decided that instead of making a uniform reduction along all lines of work, it would be better to study the needs or demands in each part of the country and reduce or discontinue in each region that work which seemed to be least important. It was clear, for example, that in the arid West the work of greatest importance is the measurement of stream flow for the determination of the amount of water available for irrigation; in the Mississippi Valley, broadly speaking, the work of greatest importance is the study of stream flow for purposes of flood control and navigation and the study of underground water and the determination of its quality; while in the eastern part of the United States the measurement of stream flow again assumes greatest importance.

The work was carried on under the direction of M. O. Leighton, acting chief hydrographer until February 1 and chief hydrographer thereafter, assisted by N. C. Grover, assistant chief hydrographer, until April 1, and by John C. Hoyt, assistant chief hydrographer, thereafter.

STREAM-FLOW MEASUREMENTS.

New York and New England district.—In this district there were 94 stream-measurement stations maintained, and, in addition, river-profile surveys were made in cooperation with the State Survey Commission of Maine under the appropriation made by the legislature for this purpose. These surveys included the determination of the storage capacity available in the drainage basins of Wood and Attean ponds and Brassua Lake, and the area of Holeb, Long, Lower and Middle Roach, West Carry, and Spencer ponds and Flagstaff and Spring lakes. Profile surveys of Androscoggin River, which had been completed from tide water to Livermore Falls, were carried from Livermore Falls to Errol dam, at the outlet of Umbagog Lake. The amount appropriated by the State of Maine for the cooperative work was $3,500.

A report on the hydrography of the Kennebec River basin, dealing with stream flow, quality of water, sewage pollution, water power, and water storage, was completed in the early part of the year and forwarded for publication. This will soon appear as

Water-Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 198. The district was under the charge of H. K. Barrows.

The State engineer of New York, under authority granted by the legislature, cooperated in the maintenance of stream-measurement stations in New York to the extent of $1,500. Assistance and advice were also received from the State water supply commission, the barge canal commission, and the additional water supply commission of the city of New York, for all of which it is desired to return acknowledgments.

Middle Atlantic States district.—This district covers Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. There were 61 stations maintained, but as most of them are well rated numerous visits thereto for the purpose of making measurements were not required, and the greater part of the work consisted of observation of gage heights. Beginning April 1, 1907, by reason of the great reduction made in the appropriation for the work of the branch, the expenses of maintenance of river stations in Pennsylvania, including the pay of gage readers and the traveling expenses of Survey engineers, were temporarily assumed by the State water supply commission of Pennsylvania, in the hope that later appropriations may be sufficient to enable the Federal Survey to resume its original work. The supervision of the work and the computations and office work necessary in connection with the publication of the results are to be maintained throughout the fiscal year by the Survey.

The work at the measurement stations maintained in Maryland, except a few in the upper Potomac basin, received the aid of the State geologist, who assumed the payment of gage readers. The work in this district was under the charge of N. C. Grover.

South Atlantic States district.—There were 118 flow-measurement stations maintained in this district, which covers all the Atlantic and Gulf States from North Carolina to Louisiana, inclusive, and also Tennessee. This is one of the most important stream-measurement districts in the country, and the industrial development along the rivers resulting from the work of the Geological Survey has been greater than in any other part of the United States except in the arid West. The work in this district was under the charge of M. R. Hall.

Central States district.—Stream-flow measurements in the Central States were largely discontinued except in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, because it was believed that greater benefit would be secured in the remaining States by the investigation of underground-water resources. In the three States mentioned 30 river stations were maintained. In addition, profile surveys were made in Wisconsin, in cooperation with the Geological and Natural History Survey of the State, L. S. Smith, engineer, under an appropriation of $2,500

made by the legislature for that purpose. The stream-measurement work in this district was under the charge of Albert H. Horton.

Missouri River district.—This district comprises North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and northern Wyoming. There were 81 stations maintained, and the work was largely devoted to the measurement of streams available for irrigation. Cooperation was secured with the United States Reclamation Service in the maintenance of stations connected with irrigation projects actually under construction. The work in this district was under the charge of Robert Follansbee.

Nebraska.—The work in this State was carried on in cooperation with the State engineer, who performed all the field work necessary to maintain 10 stations. The expenses, exclusive of the services of the State engineer, were equitably divided.

Denver district.—This district comprises Colorado, southern Wyoming, and eastern Utah. Fifty-eight stations were maintained, largely to obtain data in connection with irrigation. The headwaters of many of the most important streams of the United States are located in this district, which makes it a critical point for the accurate observation of stream flow. The work in this district was under the charge of R. I. Meeker.

Texas.—In this State 27 stations were maintained. The work in Texas, having been carried on for an extended term of years, may be considered practically finished. The measurements have been made under the direction of T. U. Taylor.

New Mexico.—This district comprises New Mexico and Oklahoma. Twenty-seven stations were maintained, largely for purposes of irrigation. The United States Reclamation Service cooperated in the maintenance of measurement stations connected with projects under construction. The work in this district was directed by W. A. Lamb.

Great Basin district.—This district comprises Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. Forty-one stations were maintained. The United States Reclamation Service cooperated in the maintenance of project stations in all three of these States, while additional cooperation was rendered by the State engineer of Nevada. The work in this district was under the charge of E. C. La Rue.

Columbia River district.—The possibilities of water-supply development in this district, which comprises Washington and Oregon, are not yet properly appreciated, and years must elapse before investigations can be carried sufficiently near to completion to show the enormous resources of this region. During the last fiscal year 28 measurement stations were maintained in Washington and 51 in Oregon, the work in the latter State being carried on in cooperation with the State engineer, to whom acknowledgment is made for excel-

lent services. The Reclamation Service also cooperated in the maintenance of project stations. The work in this district was under the charge of J. C. Stevens.

California district.—The work in this district was carried on in cooperation with the State of California under a liberal appropriation made by the legislature in response to the demand of citizens of the State who realize that industrial development is largely dependent upon the proper examination of water resources. There were 70 stations maintained, and in addition observations and surveys were made looking to the diffusion of information concerning the conservation of water supplies. The work in this district was under the charge of W. B. Clapp.

The total number of stations maintained by the water-resources branch during the last fiscal year was 686.

UNDERGROUND-WATER INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations of underground water comprise the geologic study of water-bearing strata, the depth at which they occur beneath the surface, the amount and character of water available and its usefulness in irrigation and for domestic and industrial supplies.

Maine, south of the forty-ninth parallel.—A study of the depth of currents and the amount and character of the deep-seated waters in the granite of the State was conducted by F. G. Clapp.

Connecticut.—A study of the underground waters, similar in all respects to that in Maine, was conducted by H. E. Gregory.

Coastal plain of Virginia and North Carolina.—A study of the artesian waters derived from the uplands of the Appalachian region and flowing beneath the surface at varying depths on the broad, low plain adjoining the coast was conducted by Samuel Sanford and Bertrand L. Johnson, under the direction of M. L. Fuller.

Blue-grass region of Kentucky.—A study of the upper and the deep-seated waters in the various formations in this region, the origin and immediate sources of which are obscure, was conducted by George C. Matson.

Iowa and southeastern Minnesota.—This study consisted of locating and exactly defining the sources of artesian water beneath this great area, former observations concerning which had been confusing. One of the most important features of this investigation was the study of the character of the water and its variation from month to month in the same well or series of wells. In heavily mineralized waters, such as occur in this region, the consistent study of these variations is highly important from all practical stand-

points. This work was conducted under the direction of W. H. Norton, M. L. Fuller, and W. S. Hendrixson.

Sun River Valley of Montana.—A study of the very important artesian basin in the vicinity of Great Falls, Mont., was conducted by C. A. Fisher.

Beaver Valley, Utah.—A study of artesian waters in Beaver County, Utah, similar in many respects to that of Sun River Valley in Montana, was conducted by W. T. Lee.

Southern foothill belt of California.—This is an important agricultural region east of the southern coastal plain, in which a knowledge of the currents of underground waters for irrigation is most important. The work was conducted by W. C. Mendenhall.

Underground waters of Lake County, Oreg.—This work was conducted under the direction of W. C. Mendenhall.

Other areas.—Investigations similar to the above were carried on but not fully completed in the Triassic area of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; in the northern portion of Florida; in Ohio and Indiana; in the northeastern portion of Texas; and in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

In addition to the work mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, reports of investigations were completed and forwarded for publication as follows:

Flowing wells in the southern peninsula of Michigan, by Frank Leverett.

Geology and water resources of the western Panhandle of Texas, by C. N. Gould.

Underground waters of the coastal plain of Texas, by T. U. Taylor.

Water resources of the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico, by W. T. Lee.

The underflow of the South Platte Valley in Nebraska, by C. S. Slichter and H. C. Wolf.

Geology and water resources of Owens Valley, California, by W. T. Lee.

Underground waters of western Tennessee and Kentucky, by L. C. Glenn.

Underground-water resources of Mississippi, by A. F. Crider.

Preliminary report on the Roswell artesian area, New Mexico, by C. A. Fisher.

Underground waters of Utah Lake and Jordan River valleys, by G. B. Richardson.

INVESTIGATIONS OF QUALITY OF WATER.

In making a study of water resources it is necessary to consider the character of the water, because its usefulness is directly dependent on the minerals it contains. A water used for irrigation should not contain an overabundance of salts, since an excess of these is a detriment to crops. The amount and character of suspended matter carried by waters used for irrigation are important, because in some regions the sediment is of value as a fertilizer. Suspended matter is also of prime importance in connection with navigation, because it

must be considered in connection with questions of channel maintenance and silting, as well as with decisions as to channel capacity, slope, etc. The study of the quality of water is also of great importance in connection with its usefulness for manufactures and public supplies; and, in general, considerations of the character of water are in many cases more important than considerations of quantity.

For the purpose of determining in the most comprehensive way the character of the waters in various parts of the United States, especially surface waters, sampling stations have been established on the more important rivers of the country and the samples collected are sent daily from these points to the various laboratories maintained under the direction of the water-resources branch. At these laboratories the samples have been analyzed, and the records show the character of the water and its variation from day to day, giving valuable and necessary data concerning the practical usefulness of the water under observation. Laboratories have been maintained at Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Athens, Ga.; and Iowa City, Iowa. To the authorities of the University of Georgia and the State University of Iowa acknowledgments are due for gratuitously providing suitable quarters for the establishment of the laboratories. Work of similar character has been performed, under cooperation with the State water survey, State geological survey, and State experiment station of Illinois, in the laboratory of the first-named survey at Urbana, Ill. Similar investigations have been made in cooperation with the State of Kansas and the State University of Kansas at Lawrence; also in cooperation with the State board of examiners of California, quarters for the laboratory having been furnished by the authorities of the University of California at Berkeley. This work has been under the general direction of R. B. Dole, assisted by H. N. Parker, W. D. Collins, Walton Van Winkle, Edward Bartow, and others.

In addition to the work above described, analyses have been made in connection with ground-water investigations. The samples collected are representative of conditions normally occurring in the various regions under investigation. From the results collected there will be prepared reports on the best methods of utilizing these waters. In connection with this work investigations have been made of the effects of certain wastes on the waters of the country and the damage caused by them. Such work has been carried on in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, under the direction of Earle B. Phelps, and also in cooperation with the State board of health of Rhode Island, under the general direction of Herman Stabler.

TECHNOLOGIC BRANCH.

ORGANIZATION.

The technologic branch includes the division of fuels and the division of structural materials.

The creation of this new branch did not involve any radical change of the organization that formerly existed in the fuel-testing plant and the structural-materials testing laboratories in Forest Park, St. Louis, Mo.

In pursuance of an order of the Secretary of the Interior, the technologic branch organized its administrative office in Washington, D. C., on April 2, 1907, the official headquarters of both divisions above named having before that time been at St. Louis. The permanent organization in Washington embraces the expert in charge, Joseph A. Holmes, the chief engineer, H. M. Wilson, who in the absence of the expert in charge assumes his duties, the editorial assistants, and the general clerical force engaged on the correspondence, records, supplies, shipments, accounts, and bibliography. From the Washington office directions are issued in respect to the investigations, tests, field work, and other operations of the officers and employees in different parts of the country.

FUELS DIVISION.

The investigations of the fuel resources of the United States and the analyzing and testing of the coals, lignites, peats, mineral oils, and other mineral fuels belonging to and for the use of the United States, in order to determine their fuel value, which were begun in 1904 under the authority of Congress, were continued during the year at the fuel-testing plant in St. Louis.

During March, April, May, and June of the present year, as the work of the various sections would permit, the boiler, producer, and briquetting sections of the fuel-testing plant were removed from St. Louis to Norfolk, Va., for testing coals for naval uses; the coking and coal-washing sections to Denver, Colo., for testing coals from the public lands; and the chemical laboratories to Pittsburg, Norfolk, Washington, and Denver, for the analysis of coals sent in from the different Government stations.

The work of the fuels division has been divided into sections, as follows:

CHEMICAL SECTION.

In this section are made all analyses and calorimetric determinations of fuels, samples of which are submitted therefor, including the analysis and laboratory testing of the coals used by the Government. This section also investigates the chemistry and physics of the com-

bustion of fuels, the heating value of the various fuels and methods of determining the same, the by-products obtainable in the coking of coals, mainly from public lands of the West, the physical and chemical composition of the various fuels and of the products of combustion at various temperatures, and kindred problems. N. W. Lord, professor of metallurgy and mineralogy at Ohio State University, continued to direct the work of this section.

Laboratories were provided and equipped in St. Louis for the work of this section, and during the period covered by this report about 1,400 samples were received in the laboratory. Proximate analyses and determinations of sulphur were made upon all of them, and upon a large number of the samples ultimate analyses and determinations of the heating value were made. These tests, together with other analyses of special materials, involved more than 7,000 determinations.

In addition to the regular work on fuels, about 100 samples of pig iron from the cupola tests on cokes were analyzed for silicon, sulphur, and manganese, with a view to determining the influence of the coke made from coals owned by the Government on the quality of the pig iron.

Research analyses and high-temperature measurements of the products of combustion will be made at Norfolk. The principal laboratory for coal analyses and experimental work and for by-product investigations has been established at Pittsburg. A small laboratory is maintained at Washington for sampling the coals purchased by the Government Departments in the city.

STEAM-ENGINEERING SECTION.

In this section are conducted investigations for determining the most efficient method of burning coal in the heating and power plants of the Government in different parts of the country, including investigations looking to the minimum production of smoke and comparative tests of various coals under similar and different types of boilers. L. P. Breckenridge, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois, continued to supervise the work of this section, W. T. Ray being in immediate charge as engineer of tests. The section operated during the preceding fiscal year two 210-horsepower boilers with different equipment for firing, etc., and conducted 118 boiler tests.

In April the equipment was removed from St. Louis to Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of making investigations in cooperation with the Navy and other Government Departments with coals from Appalachian regions, and also of testing coals in the form of briquettes as compared with run-of-mine coal for naval purposes. In conducting these tests at Norfolk an additional boiler of naval water-tube

type and of 250 horsepower and two 300-horsepower turbo-generators have been procured and are being installed in connection with the other equipment of the section. Certain important investigations relating to combustion in locomotives have also been made under the direction of Prof. W. F. M. Goss, of Purdue University, the chief purpose of these investigations being to obtain information that will lead to the abatement of the smoke nuisance from locomotives in the city of Washington and elsewhere.

GAS-PRODUCER SECTION.

In this section are conducted investigations for the purpose of determining the practicability of utilizing in the gas producer the low-grade fuels of the country for power and light purposes and also comparative tests in respect to fuel efficiencies and values. R. H. Fernald, professor of mechanical engineering at Washington University, continued in immediate supervision of the section, with J. P. Quam as engineer of tests. This section is demonstrating that many low-grade fuels heretofore considered worthless can now be used commercially without smoke or dust.

In May and June the plant of this section was dismantled and moved to Norfolk, Va., where it is proposed to conduct investigations during the next fiscal year in conjunction with the naval authorities, and the equipment has been augmented by the addition of various smaller internal-combustion engines in which tests will be made of the relative efficiency of gasoline, kerosene, and similar fuels for use on naval vessels.

INSPECTION AND SMOKE-ABATEMENT SECTION.

This section has been in operation since October, 1906, and in it are conducted investigations in respect to the inspection, sampling, and testing of coals used by the Government at its various public buildings throughout the country, with a view to discovering methods for increased efficiency and smoke abatement; also investigations looking to the purchase of the Government coal supply upon suitable specifications. The work is under the direction of D. T. Randall. Since it was commenced 177 samples of coal from different Government buildings in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere and additional samples of coal from mines, collieries, etc., have been collected.

In conjunction with the inspection work above mentioned in Government buildings in various large cities throughout the country and as auxiliary to the work of the steam-engineering section, observations have been made in this section of various power, heating, and lighting plants in Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Toledo, and data on the methods adopted

in such cities for the abatement of smoke and the progress made therein have been obtained, as throwing light on the practicability of adopting better methods in Government power plants.

This section is also making investigations in relation to the storage of coals in large quantities, with a view to the needs of the Government.

COKING AND WASHERY SECTIONS.

The work of these sections during the last fiscal year was so intimately connected that a joint report is made on them. The coking section is under the direction of A. W. Belden, and the washery section under G. R. Delamater, with Richard Moldenke as consulting engineer. During the last fiscal year 96 cupola tests, 74 coking tests, and 27 washery tests were completed.

In June the plants of both of these sections were dismantled and removed to Denver, Colo., where they are being erected with a view to making investigations to determine the value of the coal on the public lands still belonging to the Government, the extent to which these coals may be suitable for coking and other purposes, and the extent to which they may be improved by some process of washing.

COAL WASTE AND MINE-EXPLOSIVES SECTION.

During the last fiscal year investigations of the unnecessary waste of coal in mining were undertaken by E. W. Parker, of the geologic branch. Data were obtained from numerous localities, and the work will be continued during the current fiscal year. The main purpose of these investigations is the prevention of waste in the utilization of the nation's fuel supplies.

Mr. Parker having withdrawn from the investigation on June 1, on account of pressure of other work, the administration of these investigations has been intrusted to J. Shober Burrows, in connection with his supervision of the mining and coal-sampling section.

The explosive investigations of this section are under the supervision of Clarence Hall and have for their purpose the prevention of waste and the loss of life caused by coal-mine explosions. This section is also testing the explosives for the Reclamation Service and the Isthmian Canal Commission.

BRIQUETTE SECTION.

In this section 116 investigations were conducted in making and testing briquettes from 30 varieties of coal and other fuels. The work was in immediate charge of C. T. Malcolmson.

In June the briquette plant at St. Louis was dismantled and shipped to Norfolk, Va., where it is proposed to conduct briquette

investigations in respect to the coals of the Atlantic seaboard, with a view to determining the comparative efficiency of briquettes and run-of-mine coal for naval purposes and for use in locomotives. It is also proposed to make numerous investigations in connection with the briquetting of the lignites and lignitic coals found on the lands still belonging to the Government in the Western States and at other points, and for this purpose the equipment has been augmented by the purchase of a large German machine especially adapted to briquetting lignites.

MINING AND COAL-SAMPLING SECTION.

This section collects samples of coal for chemical analysis and testing from the different portions of the various coal fields which belong to the Government or from which coal supplies are needed for Government purposes. It is under the supervision of J. Shober Burrows. The inspectors in this section also make investigations relative to the extent of unnecessary waste in the mining and handling of coal.

STRUCTURAL-MATERIALS DIVISION.

The investigations of structural materials belonging to and intended for the use of the United States, such as stones, clays, cements, etc., begun in 1905 under the authority of Congress, were continued during the last fiscal year at the structural-materials testing laboratories in Forest Park, St. Louis. These investigations were continued under the general supervision of J. A. Holmes, expert in charge of the technologic branch, and were directly in charge of Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the division.

The personnel of this division remained practically the same throughout the fiscal year, embracing a corps of competent engineers, chemists, geologists, and other necessary assistants. The entire force of the division, however, with few exceptions, was organized during the fiscal year.

The work of the division embraces investigations relating to constituent materials and physical qualities of cements, gravels, sands, and other materials used in concrete and reenforced concrete and various forms of building blocks; brick, terra cotta, and other clay products; stone; and other similar materials concerning which information is desired for Government purposes. The tests of these materials determine the adhesive, compressive, and tensile strength, the coefficient of elasticity, the porosity, and the fire-resisting, weathering, and other qualities.

The following is a résumé of the operations of the division:

Summary of operations of structural-materials division.

Constituent-material test pieces (briquettes, transverse bars, cubes, and cylinders) made	11,200
The same tested	13,100
Physical tests (specific gravity, weight, etc.)	350
Beam test pieces made	2,100
The same tested	1,000
Building-block test pieces made	2,000
The same tested	1,350
Chemical analyses and determinations made	500
Fire-resisting tests conducted	25

The structural-materials laboratories are equipped with four 200,000-pound and one 100,000-pound testing machines, and sixteen smaller pieces of apparatus of different kinds adapted to the different tests, with the auxiliary appliances, instruments, and laboratory equipment necessary for conducting the investigations. A 600,000-pound vertical screw testing machine is now ready to be installed, and preparations are being made for a 1,200,000-pound vertical testing machine; these and even larger machines being rendered necessary by modern construction methods employed under the Supervising Architect, the Isthmian Canal Commission, the Reclamation Service, and other Government bureaus. The needs of the Government service also require a considerable amount of field work in determining the nature and extent of the deposits of material to be tested from different parts of the country. All of this work is arranged on such a basis of cooperation with the ordnance-testing laboratory at Watertown, Mass., as to avoid duplication.

PUBLICATION BRANCH.

EDITORIAL DIVISION.

SECTION OF TEXTS.

There were engaged in the work of this section 5 persons all of the year and 1 other person until October 31. The force was somewhat less than during the preceding year, and the amount of work done was likewise less, viz:

Manuscript pages edited, 26,912 (last year, 35,131), consisting of 1 Director's annual report, parts of 2 mineral-resources annuals, 1 monograph, 5 professional papers, 28 bulletins, 35 water-supply papers, 11 geologic folios, and miscellaneous matter.

Proof read, final pages, 16,833 (last year, 17,936), consisting of 1 Director's annual report, 1 mineral-resources annual, 2 monographs,

5 professional papers, 33 bulletins, 35 water-supply papers, 12 geologic folios, and miscellaneous matter. These publications required the handling of 7,112 galley proofs and 28,018 page proofs (handled last year, 7,861 galley proofs and 32,256 page proofs).

The indexes prepared covered 12,167 pages (last year, 15,034), for 1 Director's annual report, 1 mineral-resources annual, 2 monographs, 6 professional papers, 27 bulletins, and 30 water-supply papers.

In addition to the above-noted work on the regular series of publications, this section examined the copy and proofs of all account and record books and blanks, circulars, office cards, etc.

SECTION OF GEOLOGIC MAPS.

The progress made in folio publication was about the same as in the last few years. Although but 11 folios were completed and issued, 4 of these were of double size. The Bald Mountain-Dayton, Cloud Peak-Fort McKinney, and Lancaster-Mineral Point contain each maps of 2 adjoining quadrangles, while the Joplin Special comprises a double-sized map.

At the beginning of the year work was in progress on 7 folios, all of which have since been published, and 11 others were on file. During the year 9 folios were transmitted to the section for publication, and 11 (Nos. 140 to 150, inclusive), as listed in the following table, were completed and issued:

Geologic folios issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

No.	Name of folio.	State.	Author.	Limiting meridians.	Limiting parallels.	Area.	Price.
						Sq. miles.	*Cents.*
140	Milwaukee Special.	Wisconsin....	Alden, W. C..	87° 50′–88° 5′....	42° 54′–43° 9′....	219	25
141	Bald Mountain-Dayton.	Wyoming	Darton, N. H.; Salisbury, R. D.	107°–108°.....	44° 30′–45°	1,699	25
142	Cloud Peak-Fort McKinney.	.....do.....	.....do.....	106° 30′–107° 30′.	44°–44° 30′	1,713	25
143	Nantahala....	North Carolina, Tennessee.	Keith, A.....	83° 30′–84°	35°–35° 30′	975	25
144	Amity.....	Pennsylvania	Clapp, F. G...	80°–80° 15′	40°–40° 15′	228	25
145	Lancaster-Mineral Point.	Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois.	Grant, U. S.; Burchard, E. F.	90°–91°.....	42° 30′–43°	1,756	25
146	Rogersville...	Pennsylvania	Clapp, F. G...	80° 15′–80° 30′...	39° 45′–40°	229	25
147	Pisgah.....	North Carolina, South Carolina.	Keith, A.....	82° 30′–83°	35°–35° 30′	975	25
148	Joplin.....	Missouri, Kansas.	Smith, W. S. T.; Siebenthal, C. E.	94° 15′–94° 45′...	37°–37° 15′	476	50
149	Penobscot Bay.	Maine.....	Smith, G. O.; Bastin, E. S.; Brown, C. W.	68° 30′–69°	44°–44° 30′	857	25
150	Devils Tower.	Wyoming	Darton, N. H.; O'Harra, C. C.	104° 30′–105°	44° 30′–45°	849	25

On June 30, 1907, 11 folios were in process of engraving and 4 were on file awaiting publication. The following geologic folios were in progress of engraving June 30, 1907: Ann Arbor, Mich.; Elk Point, S. Dak.-Nebr.-Iowa; Independence, Kans.; Ouray, Colo.; Passaic, N. J.-N. Y.; Patuxent, Md.-D. C.; Roan Mountain, N. C.-Tenn.; Winslow, Ark.; Rockland, Me.; Santa Cruz, Cal.; and Watkins Glen-Catatonk, N. Y.

The following folios awaited engraving on June 30, 1907: Aberdeen-Redfield, S. Dak. (comprises 4 quadrangles); Accident-Grantsville, Md.-W. Va.-Pa. (comprises 2 quadrangles); Belle Fourche, S. Dak.; Philadelphia Special, Pa.-N. J. (comprises 4 quadrangles).

SECTION OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

A year ago the editor of topographic maps reported 68 atlas sheets in manuscript awaiting editorial examination. The accessions since that date number 88, making a total of 156. Of these, 103 have been edited and approved during the year, leaving 53 now in hand. In the editor's custody on June 30, 1907, there were 69 atlas sheets and special maps intended for publication but not yet given to the engravers; 16 of these had been edited and approved.

Against 115 topographic maps in hand for publication July 1, 1906, there were on June 30, 1907, 103—34 of them in process of engraving. Of those in hand July 1, 1906, 16 were still unpublished, though their engraving was well advanced. The number of new maps published during the year was 100.

Corrections to 152 atlas sheets and special maps were edited and prepared for engraving. The corrections to 11 of these maps were extensive, and they were reissued with new edition dates. The number reissued as reprints was 253.

The manuscript map illustrations for 37 volumes—bulletins, professional papers, water-supply papers, and an annual report—were examined and the geographic names verified or corrected. There were 362 of these maps.

The method of reproducing the index maps for the 20 mailing circulars 9–323 was changed during the year. This necessitated new copy on an enlarged scale—two plates for each of the 20 circulars. These copies were prepared in this section, and occupied the time of one man during several months.

Most of the proof readers' time was devoted to the engravers' proofs of the 100 new sheets engraved and published during the year. The engraving of the corrections to the 152 maps above noted was verified by them, and other miscellaneous proof reading was done.

SECTION OF DISTRIBUTION.

There were delivered to this section during the year 177 new documents, 109 new maps, and 255 reprints of maps, a total of 541. They were: Twenty-seventh Annual Report; Monograph L; Professional Papers Nos. 46, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57; Bulletins Nos. 275, 277, 279, 282 to 287, 289 to 303, 305 to 308, 310, 312, 314, 315; Water-Supply and Irrigation Papers Nos. 155, 156, 158 to 164, 170, 172 to 194, 196, 200; Mineral Resources of the United States, 1905; Geologic Folios Nos. 136 to 149; 83 separates (50 from Mineral Resources, 1905; 12 each from Bulletins 285 and 314, and 19 from Bulletin 315), and 364 maps; the totals of all editions being 416,641 documents, 51,024 folios, and 779,021 maps; grand total, 1,246,686.

During the year 331,226 volumes, 48,944 folios, and 595,915 maps, a total of 976,085, were sent out.

The total amount received and turned into the Treasury as a result of sales of publications was $18,633.31, an increase of $998.52 over the amount received during the year 1905–6.

During the year 83,880 letters were received, answered, and filed, being 4,904 more than for the preceding year.

DIVISION OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

There were on hand for publication July 1, 1906, 115 atlas sheets and other maps, of which 32 were partly engraved. During the year 88 new sheets were added, making a total of 203. The status of these 203 sheets on June 30, 1907, was as follows:

Published during the year or in press at its close (double sheets counted as one)	100
In process of engraving	34
Not taken up	69

At the close of the year, therefore, the number of atlas sheets and other maps available for publication was 103. The corresponding figures for July 1 of each of the last five years are: 1902, 166; 1903, 156; 1904, 127; 1905, 126; 1906, 115—figures which show that the arrears of engraving have been reduced at the rate of 12 sheets a year during the last five years and that the engraving is now nearly if not quite on a current-work basis.

As shown above, 100 new topographic maps were engraved. In addition to this, corrections, some of them very extensive, were made on the plates of 152 maps. Editions of 364 topographic maps were printed and delivered. Of these, 100 were the new maps noted above, 11 were old maps reissued with new edition dates, and 253 were reprints.

Eleven geologic folios were published, and upward of 45,000 copies printed and delivered. Eight of these folios were reported partly

finished last year. The number in hand partly completed at the close of the year was 10.

Of miscellaneous matter of all kinds, the total number of copies printed was nearly a million and required about twice as many printings. The total number of copies printed of maps, folios, and miscellaneous matter was 1,752,508, requiring over seven million impressions. There were also 361 transfer impressions made and sent to contracting printers.

The work of the photolithographic branch very largely increased. Photolithographs were made of 48 atlas sheets as soon as the manuscripts were completed, and small preliminary office editions printed. About 2,500 other maps were photolithographed for the Reclamation Service, the topographic, water-resources, and other branches of the Survey. The photolithographic processes are much employed in the compilation of maps, and assembling the parts of maps from field sheets. For this purpose celluloid prints of 142 maps or parts of maps were made.

A new method was introduced for the photomechanical transfer of a drawing to the copperplate for the guidance of the engraver. Credit for the development of this method is due to Andrew H. Linsenmeyer, a photolithographer of the engraving division.

INSTRUMENT SHOP.

The work of the instrument shop consisted in overhauling and repairing surveying, drafting, and engraving instruments, and in making copperplates and electrotypes. More than 1,600 repairs were made to instruments, and 296 new copperplates and 32 electrotypes were finished.

SECTION OF GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

The number and kinds of illustrations prepared were: Maps, 350; sections and diagrams, 764; paleontologic drawings, 1,925; photographs retouched, 399; landscapes, 2; miscellaneous, 192; total, 3,632.

The falling off in the total number of illustrations prepared during the year was due to a reduction in the number of illustrations of a photographic nature submitted with reports. By a reduction of such illustrations the tendency is to increase the amount of drafting, so that a larger number of drawings than formerly were prepared for direct reproduction.

Illustrations to accompany 61 publications were transmitted, viz, 32 water-supply papers, 23 bulletins, 5 professional papers, and the annual report.

At the close of the year material for illustrations of 15 reports was *in hand, a part* of which had already been prepared.

Proofs to the number of 2,584 were received and examined critically. On account of inferior work by contractors during the last year the amount of proof reading was increased. In the majority of cases new proofs were requested, and in many instances reengraving was ordered.

During the year 226 electrotypes were furnished to applicants not connected with the Survey, and 335 cuts from the collection filed in this office were reused in the reports.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY.

The output of the laboratory included 11,347 negatives, of which 9,535 were glass and 1,812 were paper; 50,265 prints, of which 17,531 were map prints and 32,734 were mat prints; and 1,605 lantern slides.

The proposed change from wet plates to collodion emulsion was not made owing to pressure of work and the lack of necessary room to continue the experiments. This change will be made as soon as the results of experiments now in progress will warrant.

During the year a complete cost-keeping system was installed.

The work of mounting the 6,000 photographs for the geologic type collection was completed in December, and the typewriting of the descriptions was well advanced. When completed this collection will form a valuable addition to the Survey library, its arrangement affording instant access to photographs descriptive of different geologic phenomena. It is at present in shape for reference, but many of the titles are incomplete. These will be completed as rapidly as the necessary information can be obtained.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH.

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

CORRESPONDENCE, RECORDS, APPOINTMENTS, SUPPLIES, AND SHIPMENTS.

On account of the organization of the Reclamation Service as a separate bureau, the total amount of work performed in this section was not so great as that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Mails, files, and records.—There were received during the year 102,400 pieces of first-class mail. Of this number 18,075 contained money remittances for sale publications of the Survey. The recording and filing of correspondence required the services throughout the year of two clerks.

Appointments, attendance, etc.—In the roster of Secretarial appointments 1,002 changes were made—more than during any previous year for the Survey alone, and nearly as many as during 1905–6, when the Reclamation Service was associated with the Survey and its large force was being rapidly built up. Of the 1,002 changes, 211 were appointments, 362 were promotions, 13 were reductions, and 116 were

separations and revocations. The others included such formal and minor changes as removals of probationary limitations, extensions of temporary appointments, designations of disbursing agents, etc.

There are now on the regular rolls of the Survey 652 names.

There were recorded and granted 10,500 days of annual leave, 2,216 of sick leave, being 65 per cent of the amount of annual leave and less than 14 per cent of the amount of sick leave authorized by law; also 2,618 days of leave without pay.

Property accountability.—The system of property accounting, which in previous fiscal years employed one custodian or property clerk, was changed early in the year by the appointment, by the Secretary of the Interior, of a custodian for each branch or division. Thus this section was relieved of the preparation of property returns.

The amount of money derived from the sale at public auction of property examined by inspectors and found unserviceable was $2,946.29. During the preceding fiscal year it was $4,667.58.

Purchase and distribution of supplies.—The work of this sort performed during the year may be summarized as follows: Applications to the Secretary of the Interior for authority to purchase, 259; requisitions drawn on the Department for miscellaneous supplies, 536; orders drawn on dealers and others, 2,265. The present system concentrates in this section all operations connected with purchases in Washington.

Express, freight, and registered mail.—During the year there were handled by the shipping clerk 5,569 pieces of express and freight, of which 1,683 were outgoing and 3,886 incoming; and 16,702 pieces of registered mail were handled, of which 13,974 were forwarded and 2,728 received. During the year 555 transportation accounts were checked by the shipping clerk.

Stationery.—In the stationery room the services of two men are required for handling mails, delivering supplies throughout the office, and wrapping and shipping them to the field parties. During the year 8,394 requisitions for blanks, blank books, and miscellaneous supplies were filled, and 625 requisitions were drawn on the Department.

Administrative bookkeeper.—The most important change in this section during the year was the appointment of an administrative bookkeeper, whose duty it is to keep the accounts of the expenses of the executive division and of supplies furnished the various divisions.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND ACCOUNTS.

A condensed statement covering the financial transactions of the fiscal year is given below. Only the net expenditures are shown therein, credits for services and materials furnished other Departments and Bureaus having been deducted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amounts appropriated for and expended by the United States Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

	Geological survey, 1907.	Geological survey, 1906–7.	Geological maps U. S., 1907.	Surveying forest reserves, 1907.	Testing fuel.	Testing structural materials.	Total.
Amount appropriated by acts of Feb. 27 and June 30, 1906	$912,020.00	$80,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$250,000.00	$100,000.00	$1,542,020.00
Total expenditures	857,900.63	78,865.01	94,391.20	86,715.18	241,467.81	94,728.83	1,454,068.66
Balance unexpended June 30, 1907, available to meet outstanding liabilities	54,119.37	1,134.99	5,608.80	13,284.82	8,532.19	5,271.17	87,951.34

Distribution of disbursements, Geological Survey, 1907.

Salaries, Office of the Director	$34,980.35
Salaries of scientific assistants	29,462.47
Skilled laborers, etc	19,999.72
Topographic surveys	327,405.51
Geologic surveys	189,709.99
Mineral resources U. S	70,168.19
Gaging streams, etc	137,366.67
Paleontologic surveys	8,533.67
Chemical and physical researches	19,941.47
Preparation of illustrations	17,630.16
Books for the library	1,327.43
Rent of basement	1,375.00
	857,900.63

LIBRARY.

Periodicals.—About 300 periodical publications are regularly received and recorded on cards. Completed volumes are bound and then entered in the accession book.

Books accessioned.—There were entered in the accession book, in which is kept the complete record of books permanently added to the library, 2,731 books, making the total number of books entered 64,078.

Cataloguing.—During the year the work of cataloguing the publications of the various national surveys, the Canadian Geological Survey, and the various State geological surveys was completed and cards were printed by the Library of Congress. All separate works on mineralogy and petrology and text-books and general works on the geology of North and South America and of Great Britain have been catalogued. In economic geology the reports of foreign and State mining bureaus and text-books and general papers on mining and metallurgy were catalogued. Material received during the year was catalogued as received, except small and unimportant pamphlets.

Map cataloguing.—In cataloguing the publications of various geological surveys it was found necessary to catalogue a considerable number of maps. A card catalogue of maps was begun, arranged by countries and States or provinces, and it now contains approximately 1,000 cards.

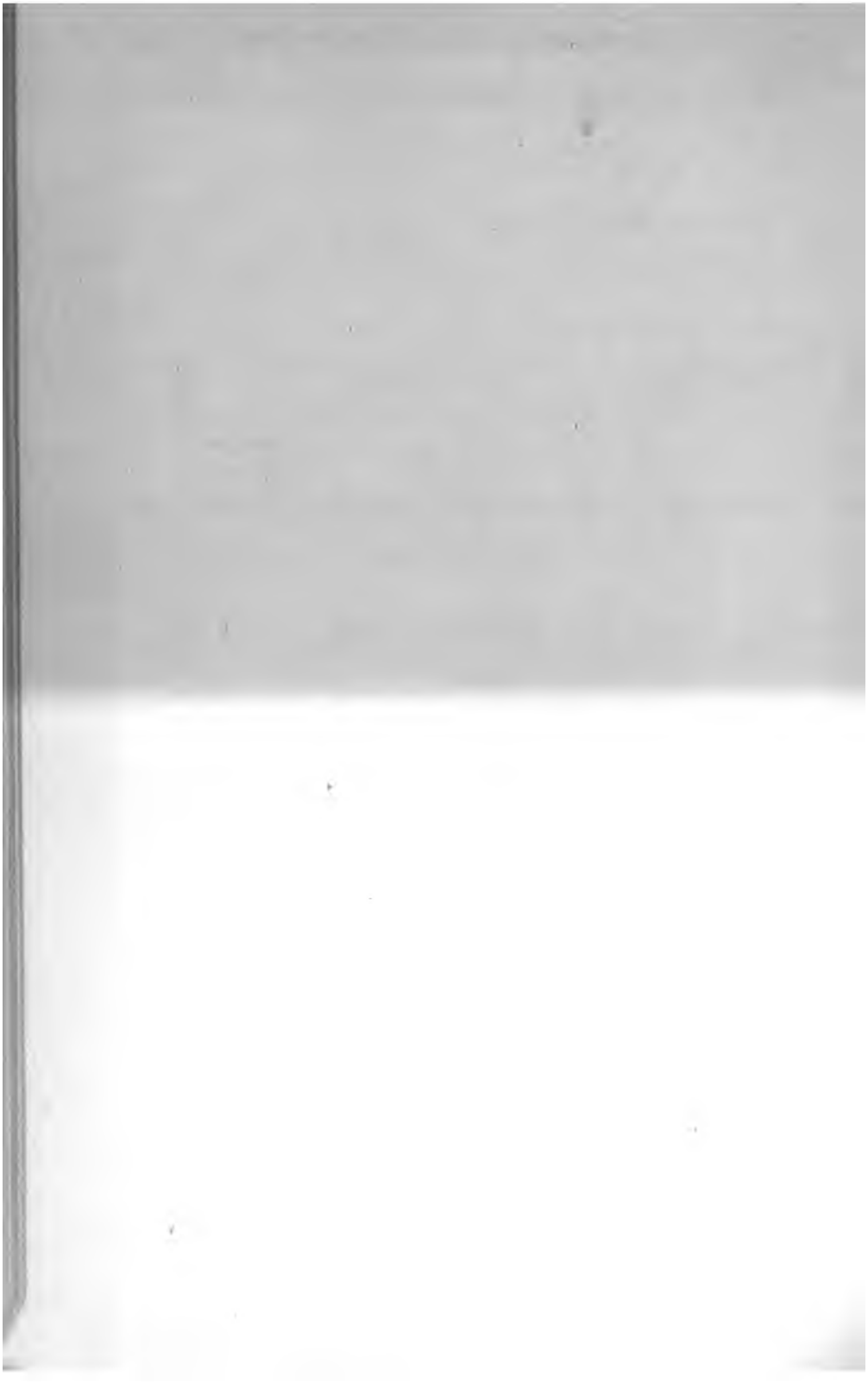
Shelf listing.—Some difficulty having been experienced in finding books classified by subjects, it was determined to devote all the time possible to shelf listing the books and using the cards as temporary catalogue cards. All books on geology, paleontology, geography, mathematics, geodesy, astronomy, surveying, and engineering, not heretofore catalogued, have been shelf listed. These number 4,435.

New equipment.—Six steel pamphlet cases (four octavo and two quarto size) were installed, also one steel card cabinet case to hold the author and subject card catalogues. This completes the equipment purchased under the special appropriation of $7,000.

Foreign and domestic exchanges.—All the book publications are regularly sent to 750 institutions and individuals, and from them are received a considerable part of the additions to the library. About 450 sets of map publications are also distributed to exchanges.

Bibliographic work.—The annual bibliography and index of North American geology, paleontology, petrology, and mineralogy for 1905 was completed, combined with the bibliographies for 1901 to 1904, and published as Bulletin No. 301.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.



OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

F. M. GUNNELL, M. D., U. S. N., *President of the Board.*
Hon. WILLIAM A. MAURY.
G. LLOYD MAGRUDER, M. D.
Mrs. G. GARDINER HUBBARD.
Mrs. KATE M. SHARP.
WALTER WYMAN, M. D., *Surgeon-General, P. H. and M. H. S.*
Mr. SCOTT C. BONE.
Brig. Gen. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, U. S. A.
Rev. JOHN M. SCHICK, D. D.

Executive Committee of the Board.

Messrs. GUNNELL, MAURY, and ———.

Chaplains.

Rev. EMERSON W. BLISS.
Rev. W. G. DAVENPORT.
Rev. C. M. BART.
Rev. C. O. ISAAC.
Rev. JOHN CHESTER, D. D.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Superintendent.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, M. D.

First Assistant Physician.

M. J. STACK, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.

B. R. LOGIE, M. D.
HARRY R. HUMMER, M. D.
GEORGE H. SCHWINN, M. D.

Woman Physician.

MARY O'MALLEY, M. D.

Junior Assistant Physicians.

ALFRED GLASCOCK, M. D.
WM. H. HOUGH, M. D.
A. C. FITCH, M. D.

Medical Internes.

N. J. DYNAN, M. D.
WM. N. MEBANE, M. D.
WM. L. SHEEP, M. D.

Pathologist.

I. W. BLACKBURN, M. D.

Psychologist.

S. I. FRANZ, A. B., Ph. D.

Dentist.

A. D. WEAKLEY, D. D. S.

Ophthalmologist.

ARTHUR H. KIMBALL.

Veterinarian.

JOHN P. TURNER, V. D. M.

Steward.

MONIE SANGER.

Purchasing Agent.

A. E. OFFUTT.

Matron.

H. O'BRIEN.

Chief of Training School.

K. E. CRAMER.

CONSULTING STAFF.

Internal medicine.

Dr. S. S. ADAMS.
Dr. G. W. COOK.
Dr. STERLING RUFFIN.
Dr. JAMES D. MORGAN.

General surgery.

Dr. J. FORD THOMPSON.
Dr. G. T. VAUGHN.
Dr. W. P. CARR.

Gynæcology.

Dr. JOSEPH TABER JOHNSON.
Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON.
Dr. J. W. BOVEÉ.
Dr. I. S. STONE.

Ophthalmologist.

Dr. D. K. SHUTE.
Dr. W. K. BUTLER.

Laryngology.

Dr. C. W. RICHARDSON.
Dr. J. J. RICHARDSON.
Dr. W. A. WELLS.
Dr. F. T. CHAMBERLIN.

Genito-urinary diseases.

Dr. E. F. KING.
Dr. WALLACE NEFF.

Medical zoology.

Dr. C. W. STILES.
Dr. THOMAS A. CLAYTOR.

Bacteriology.

Dr. W. B. FRENCH.
Dr. H. D. GIDDINGS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1907.*

SIR: The Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane has the honor to submit the fifty-second annual report of that hospital, consisting of the report of the superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and his recommendations.

The Board is called upon to record with the deepest regret the death during the past calendar year of three of its members: Mrs. Anna M. Gangewer, September 23, 1906; Brig. Gen. John Moore, U. S. Army, March 18, 1907; and Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., April 18, 1907.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Samuel H. Kauffmann on March 15, 1906, was not filled until the past year.

The following appointments were made by the President during the year to fill the four vacancies created in the Board by death as above recorded: On November 8, 1906, Mr. Scott C. Bone was appointed for the unexpired term of six years ending June 30, 1911, vice Samuel H. Kauffmann, deceased. Mrs. Kate M. Sharp was appointed on November 8, 1906, for the unexpired term of six years ending June 30, 1907, vice Mrs. Anna M. Gangewer, deceased. Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General, retired, U. S. Army, was appointed for the unexpired term of six years ending June 30, 1909, vice Brig. Gen. John Moore, U. S. Army, deceased. Rev. John M. Schick, D. D., was appointed for the unexpired term of six years ending June 30, 1909, vice Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., deceased.

Respectfully,

F. M. GUNNELL,
President of Board of Visitors.

WM. A. WHITE,
Secretary of the Board.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

There were 2,548 patients remaining in the hospital on June 30, 1906, as against 2,596 on June 30, 1907, an increase for the year of 44. The daily average for the year ended June 30, 1906, was 2,542, as against 2,569 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, an increase of 27 in the daily average number of patients for the year. During the year there were admitted to the hospital 619 patients, making a total of 3,167 patients under treatment. Of the total number admitted 409 were from civil life and 210 from the Army, Navy, and Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. The total number of discharges for the year, including the deaths, was 571, classified as follows: Recovered, 177; improved, 134; unimproved, 40; died, 216; not insane, 3.

The above figures, calculated upon a basis of total admissions, give the following percentages: Recovered, 28.59; improved, 21.64; unimproved, 6.46; deaths, 34.89.

During the year a large number of colored male patients have been taken out of the old Annex Building, and a number of the noncriminal insane have been taken out of Howard Hall. Garfield 1, Gray Ash, and Dawes 1 have been occupied by these colored patients, while on the female side of the hospital a small porch extending from Oaks D Building has been inclosed with glass and opened as a solarium for colored female tubercular patients.

The general health throughout the hospital has, in the main, been very good during the past year. The comfortable condition of the patients is largely attributable to the fact that there has been pretty generally a relief from anything seriously resembling an overcrowded condition. It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we are able to record that, although there were 3,167 patients treated during the year, there was not a single case of death from suicide. This, I believe, is due in a large degree to the freedom from overcrowding. Although the hospital is in this comfortable condition at present, the female department is already well occupied and the rest of the institution comfortably full, with the exception of some wards in the main building that are being remodeled. At the present rate of increase it will not be long before additional accommodations will have to be thought of. It will be remembered that the hospital extension was built to accommodate 1,000 additional patients. At the time I assumed charge of the hospital, on October 1, 1903, there were approximately 400 patients sleeping on the floor. In other words, the hospital then contained 400 more patients than it could properly accommodate. From June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1907, there has been an increase of 227 patients. This means that the increased census plus the ordinary expansion resulting from moving into new and more commodious quarters has almost filled the wards of the new buildings.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

That section of the grounds in the rear of buildings A, B, C, and M has been improved by resurfacing the macadam road (about 1,866 square yards), building 600 square yards of new macadam road, laying 2,800 linear feet cobblestone gutter, laying 300 linear feet cement walk, and grading, spreading top soil, and sowing grass seed for about 14,370 square yards of lawn. In that section of the grounds inclosed by and about buildings J, K, L, Oaks A and B, 2,400 linear feet of cement walk have been laid and about 10,300 square yards of lawn completed. On the east side of Nichols avenue, about the Richardson group, about 11,050 square yards of lawn have been completed between the roadway in front of the group and Nichols avenue; 1,400 linear feet of cement walk have been laid, and 1,300 square yards of new macadam road and 1,950 linear feet of cobblestone gutter have been completed.

Several open areaways in the vicinity of the Rest and of the Old Center Building have been protected by providing them with gratings or pipe posts and rails. A new cellar has been excavated under the electrician's house and a new cement floor laid. A new cement floor has also been laid in the cellar of the florist's house.

The lower balconies of the courtyard of Howard Hall have been inclosed with wire guards similar to those on the upper balconies, in order to prevent patients jumping off in efforts to injure themselves.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

New metal book stacks have been installed in one of the rooms of the old administration building, where it is proposed to conduct a circulating library for the use of the patients. These stacks will accommodate several thousand volumes, and it is intended to keep there a supply of general reading matter which will be issued to patients in the same way as books are issued from a public library. Each ward will be supplied with catalogues from which the patients may make out library cards. The books will be obtained by the attendants.

CONTINUOUS BATHS.

In the receiving wards in both buildings B and C a continuous-bath outfit has been installed in one of the rooms in the short hall constructed for the care of noisy and disturbed patients. A tile floor with a center drain has been laid, and the tiling has been carried up onto the wall. A bath tub 6½ feet long was placed in position and connected with a marble table, from which the flow of the water into the tub may be controlled by a nurse. This table is so far away from the tub that it can not be reached by the patient. There is also in the room a porcelain hopper. The apparatus was made by the Kny-Scheerer Company, of New York, and installed by a local contractor. It has just been completed and has not yet been put in operation, as the rooms have just been painted. This installation is for the purpose of treating disturbed and noisy patients by the continuous method of immersion in warm water which has been found so successful in other institutions, particularly in Germany. Only a single tub has been installed in each ward, because it is realized that the system is somewhat experimental. As it is questionable whether more than one tub should be installed in any one room and as some of the details can be solved only by everyday use, it was thought best to proceed slowly.

HOME FOR MALE NURSES.

The work of remodeling the old east lodge building for use as a nurses' home for male nurses is now in progress. As the work proceeds it appears evident that this building is going to be very satisfactory for the purpose intended. It will accommodate in the neighborhood of 50 nurses, and the night nurses will have a good location in one-half of the building, which has been extended so that there is a third floor. There will be a general assembly room downstairs, and the building will be well equipped with closets and bathrooms.

PLUMBING AND HEATING.

Contracts have been let for the replumbing and steam heating apparatus of the east lodge building, and also for remodeling much of the plumbing in the old main building and in several other places about the institution.

LAUNDRY STERILIZER.

A contract has been made with the Kny-Scheerer Company, of New York, for furnishing one cylindrical, jacketed type, disinfecting apparatus, 40 inches in diameter and 100 inches in length, inside measurements. A small brick addition has been built to the laundry to accommodate this sterilizer, one end of which will open into the laundry proper and the other end will open into this addition. The sterilizer will be provided with a car running on tracks extending from both ends of the apparatus. This will provide an efficient plant for sterilizing clothing, bedding, etc., and thus enable the hospital to handle infected material of any character. With one of the Dix buildings set aside as an isolation pavilion, and with such a complete apparatus for sterilizing, the hospital is well protected against the outbreak of contagious and epidemic diseases.

WELLS.

Approximately a year ago a contract was entered into with the Sydnor Well and Pump Company, of Richmond, Va., to bore two additional wells. It was found, however, that it was desirable to bore much deeper than was necessary for any of the wells hitherto drilled, and as the expense was much greater than was anticipated it was only possible to provide one additional well with the money available. This well is at present being operated and yields approximately 60 gallons of water per minute under 75 pounds of air pressure.

BARNS.

The bull pen and cow yards have been graded and a concrete gutter built to divert the surface water that settled under the barn. A new concrete manure pit has been built near the horse stables.

TOWER CLOCK.

There has been installed in the clock tower of the new administration building a Howard tower clock with four dials, each 4 feet 7 inches in diameter, which are illuminated at night by electric lights.

PAINTING.

A considerable amount of painting has been done throughout the institution, and the following wards have been renovated throughout: Cherry, Chestnut, Cedar, Elm, and Cypress. The wards in buildings B, C, R, I, N, J, K, L, and M have been decorated by broad dadoes.

WARD FURNISHING.

During the year linoleum has been laid in a number of the wards in the old main building and in buildings B and C, while in the wards of the new buildings many new pictures have been hung. These pictures, which have been imported from Germany, are colored lithographs made by a new process. They are very effective and add much

to the appearance of the wards. A contract has been let for furnishing the wards of the new buildings with a substantial, well-made, interior bench, specially designed, and also for furnishing some of the outside porches with benches.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The old wooden floors and ceilings in three of the stairways in the old buildings have been replaced by fireproof floors of reenforced concrete. Contracts have been let for furnishing and erecting fireproof doors in 23 of the stairways in the old buildings, and also for erecting 8 flights of iron stairs to replace wooden stairs now in place in some of the cellars and attics.

Fire drill has been held once a month and the employees responding have been trained in the use of fire apparatus.

All basements, stairways, air chambers, and other unfrequented portions of the building have been carefully inspected, and rags and other refuse material have been removed. All fire plugs, hose, ladders, engines, reels, and other apparatus have been frequently inspected, and, so far as necessary to insure a knowledge of their condition, they have been tested. The hose connected with the standpipes, about 4,300 feet, has all been tested by subjecting it to 46 pounds pressure per square inch. About 25 feet of this hose was discarded because it failed to stand the pressure, so that there are at present practically 4,275 feet of hose in good condition connected to the standpipes.

Boards for new fire extinguishers have been erected through the new buildings and 25 extinguishers installed. In addition to these, 25 additional extinguishers have recently been purchased.

There has also been recently purchased 1,400 feet of 2½-inch fire hose.

During the year a boiler inspector of the District was requested to make an examination of the fire engine, and he found it to be in poor condition. This engine has been in use for many years, and was not a first-class machine when originally purchased. As a result of the findings of this inspection, a consultation was had with the Chief of the District fire department and it was finally decided to purchase a new fire engine. A contract has been entered into with the American-La France Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, N. Y., for the purchase of one "Metropolitan," fifth size, steam fire engine, with a pumping capacity of 400 gallons per minute.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

In the engineering department a considerable amount of new work has been done, the most important of which is the connecting up of the large pond back of the main center with the condensing apparatus at the power plant, placing water heaters in the stable, putting in two new pumps in connection with the ice plant for the circulation of the brine, the relining of the intake crib at the river with 2-inch tongued and grooved sheet piling, the overhauling of the main steam line, and the placing of new radiators, closets, etc., in several departments of the institution.

RAILROAD TRACK.

The constant slipping of the railroad track on the siding between the power house and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks has been a source of danger to the institution, threatening at any time to make it impossible to get coal over the tracks to the power house. Ever since this track was originally constructed constant repairs have been necessary to keep it in condition. Finally, 1,200 feet of the track, including all that portion which was in danger from slipping, was rebuilt. In doing this ditches were dug all along the track, so that water which came down the sidehill would be deflected into the sluices, and thus prevented from soaking into the fill. In one place, where a water-bearing stratum of gravel was discovered a short distance beneath the surface and where it seemed probable that no fill would stand for any length of time, a 30-foot trestle was constructed. At the same time the track was relaid so as to straighten out and reduce the worst curves. It appears now that this problem has been pretty well solved, as the track is holding up in good shape.

TUNNELS.

The most serious problem with which we have had to contend during the year has been the condition of the new tunnels. These tunnels carry not only the main steam lines, but also the electrical mains. They were unfortunately made very much smaller than originally designed, the decrease in size being necessary in order to keep within the appropriations. The result of this decrease in size was that they were poorly ventilated, and small steam leaks which are inevitable in a long pipe line kept the air of the tunnels saturated with moisture. Another source of moisture was the poor drainage, as after heavy rains water would settle in the tunnels at various points. This combination of heat from the steam lines and moisture was extremely dangerous to the electrical installation. For the purpose of meeting these conditions I employed experts to go over the entire situation and submit a plan for their remedy. As a result of this review I have had placed throughout the tunnels a concrete floor, crowned at the center and sloping to the sides, so that the water will immediately be deflected into narrow streams at the sides of the tunnels and the smallest possible surface offered for evaporation. This water will all be conducted to drains and flow directly out of the tunnel. The entire steam line has been gone over and made as tight as possible, and the escape of steam thus reduced to a minimum. To reduce the temperature to the lowest possible point, all of the flanges have been lagged with asbestos pipe covering. In addition to these precautions, we have purchased from the B. F. Sturtevant Company an 8-foot exhaust fan capable of handling 45,000 cubic feet of air per minute when operating at 205 revolutions per minute. A fan house has been constructed and the foundations made for setting this fan up and operating it. It is believed that these precautions will in the main meet the conditions.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the general work of maintenance a considerable amount of new work has been done in overhauling the old wiring. A careful study has shown that the same effects can be produced with materially less current if the lights are placed more advantageously and if the wards are so wired that it is possible from the central switch boxes to turn on only those lights that are needed. In connection with this remodeling we have placed lights in many of the sick rooms that were before without them. This is a great assistance, as these rooms are often occupied by feeble and untidy patients, and without lights it is almost impossible to properly care for them at night. In carrying out this general plan of remodeling changes in the switch control of the lights have been made in Birch, Locust, Cherry, Chestnut, Cedar, and Garfield 2 wards. Four 2-light brackets on Retreat 1 were supplanted by one 3-light cluster with local switch control. The receptacles on the side walls of Retreat 1 and Elm wards were removed to the ceilings and a local switch control was provided instead of the exposed snap switches formerly in use, while receptacles in flush screened boxes with local switch control were installed in Retreat 2, Cypress, and Howard Hall 1 and 4. Cord extensions were replaced by brackets in Poplar, Beech, Dawes 2 and 3, and Howard Hall 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Chapman receptacles were provided with cord extensions in the bath rooms of the receiving wards in Howard Hall. Conduits and outlets were installed in the new fireproof stairways of West Lodge, Home, Cherry, Chestnut, Cedar, Walnut, Maple, Poplar, Oak, Beech, and Sycamore wards.

Considerable progress has been made with the installation of conduits and outlets in East Lodge building, which is being remodeled. New lights were installed back of the dials in the clock tower in A building, outside of the entrance to the stairways of Garfield and West Lodge buildings, and in the nurses' office on hall 3 of B building. Two Lundell sewing-machine motors and one 1-horsepower G. E. motor to drive the exhaust fan of the drying room of the laundry have been installed. The iron junction boxes of the lines feeding the new buildings R, E, Q, C, and B were removed, and all the wires connected solid at the junctions.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

In the process of reorganizing and centralizing the administration of the hospital the duties of the first assistant physician were made more broadly of an administrative character. This change became effective on December 1, 1906, his duties being outlined as follows:

To maintain good order and discipline in all departments of the hospital; to supervise the policing of the hospital reservation, protect public property, exclude improper persons, and conserve the proper interests of the hospital; to intervene in all cases in which it is judged that the hospital's interests are jeopardized, and investigate cases of infraction of discipline or violation of regulations. To this end all the outside departments, including shops, stables, barns, together with the grounds, and the quarters occupied by male employees are to be regularly inspected by you not less frequently than once in each calendar month.

To exercise especially careful supervision over all working parties that include patients, and to encourage by all proper means patients whose condition admit of it to engage in advantageous occupation.

To decide ordinary questions of discipline and investigate matters of dispute arising in connection with the force of employees.

To decide ordinary questions arising in the minds of the several members of the medical staff in connection with their official duties, particularly questions arising about matters of correspondence regarding patients, and such other ordinary matters as heretofore have been brought to this office.

To see that outside employees who may be sick in their quarters are properly provided with medical care.

To inspect the pay-rolls of the outside departments each month with a view to keeping in touch with the necessities of each, and investigate the requisitions made by the heads of the several departments for increase of force or of wages in their regular force of employees.

To embody the result of such supervision and control in the form of a report to be made each month to this office. Such report to contain in addition any recommendations which you may believe to be for the best interest of the service, and to make such additional reports and recommendations in writing as circumstances may render necessary.

STEWARD.

In further response to the needs of organization, the Board created at its semiannual meeting in April of this year the position of steward by the promotion of the storekeeper, Mr. Monie Sanger. His duties in this position were outlined in a general letter of instruction, as follows:

1. You will, under the direction of the Superintendent, be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores, and other articles provided for the hospital.

2. You will, through the purchasing agent, make all purchases for the hospital and cause to be preserved original bills and receipts thereof, and see that full and accurate accounts are kept of same.

3. You will prepare and keep the pay roll of the institution.

4. You will sign all orders for general supplies for the wards, kitchens, and outside departments.

5. You will have charge, subject to the discretion of the Superintendent, of all of the business departments of the hospital, including the engineering, electrical, manufacturing, and building departments, the laundry, storeroom, and farm.

6. You will, subject to the direction of the Superintendent, make such regulations and cause to be prepared such blank forms as will facilitate and aid in carrying out the business in your department.

7. You will keep the accounts of your office in such form that it will be possible to prepare from time to time comparative statements of the business of each department which will show the cost of its operation and maintenance.

PURCHASING AGENT.

The work of the purchasing agent continues practically the same as it has been in the past, except that with the creation of the position of steward the work of his office has been arranged so as to cooperate with that of the steward's. Eighty-six additional items have been placed upon the annual contract in conformance with the general principle of endeavoring to buy everything so far as possible by this method. This limits the work of his office in securing bids and the preparation of additional contracts during the year. The bids recently submitted for providing the hospital with supplies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, indicate that there will be required an additional expenditure of from $11,000 to $12,000, owing to the increase in the cost of the various articles.

MATRON.

The position of matron was created in October, 1905, but through some oversight was not recorded in the last report. Her duties are in the main outlined in the following letter of instruction addressed to the medical staff:

Hereafter the various wards in your department will make out requisitions upon the storeroom once in two weeks instead of weekly, as heretofore. For the purpose of putting this scheme into effect the entire hospital has been subdivided into 10 sections, as hereinafter set forth, and each section will be assigned a day, the scheme to become effective next Monday, November 6. Upon the day assigned to each section the matron, Mrs. O'Brien, will visit the wards thereof and satisfy herself that the various articles requisitioned for are in fact necessary for the conduct of the department for the succeeding two weeks, and at this time also the several wards should be in a position to call her attention to any material for condemning.

Requisitions for clothing will be made as heretofore—once a month, and in each instance upon the day assigned for general ward requisitions.

Monday, November 6, West Side.
Tuesday, November 7, Home Building.
Wednesday, November 8, Relief Building.
Thursday, November 9, Allison Building.
Friday, November 10, Atkins Hall, East Lodge, Center Lodge.
Monday, November 13, C, M, and Q buildings and nurses' home.
Tuesday, November 14, J, K, and L buildings, Toner Building and Oaks A and B.
Wednesday, November 15, Richardson Group.
Thursday, November 16, B building.
Friday, November 17, Howard Hall, Annex, and West Lodge.

Since the creation of this position the results that have been attained have fully justified its existence in the more careful supervision and economical use of ward supplies, clothing, linen, etc.

CHEF.

In the same way that the issuing of ward supplies has been centralized in the office of the matron, the issuing of food supplies has been centralized in the office of the chef, Miss Mary O'Leary, who was promoted to this position from the position of head cook in the main kitchen. This is another position which was created previous to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, but which through an oversight has not been mentioned in former reports.

ACCOUNTS.

The work of bringing the accounting system into conformity with the most approved business methods has been continued during the past year. In fact, this work has now been in progress for nearly two years. While we are still far from having solved all the problems, we have accomplished a very great deal in adopting greater uniformity of accounts, in locating avenues of waste, and in placing the accounts of the different departments on such a basis that the results of each one can be analyzed and compared. The extreme complexity of the problem that confronted the hospital when an effort was made to install such a system can be appreciated to some extent by considering what the institution embodies. In the hospital there are necessarily doctors and nurses, an apothecary in charge of a main dis-

pensary, and several branch drug rooms, a visiting dentist, ophthalmologist, and veterinarian, specialists in charge of pathological and psychological laboratories, a well-equipped modern operating room, and visiting specialists in the several departments of medicine. There is a photographic studio attached to the pathological department as a distinct adjunct, a chapel where ministers regularly hold Sunday services, a cemetery where unclaimed bodies are interred. In the form of amusements there are theatrical performances and dances, a gymnasium, pool and billiard tables, baseball and tennis grounds; in addition, playing cards, tobacco, and pipes are furnished to patients. There are several libraries, both medical and general, a large storeroom, from which supplies are issued to the several departments; a branch post-office, a telephone exchange, sewing and mending rooms, a tailor shop, a bake shop and 12 kitchens, in which are preserved and canned fruits, jellies, etc. There is a dairy farm from which the milk is secured and a pasteurizing plant through which it all passes before it is used. In addition to this, all cows are tested for tuberculosis before purchase and periodically afterwards by a visiting veterinary surgeon. On the farm there is raised a large quantity of garden truck and feed for stock, an apiary furnishes honey, a poultry yard containing several thousand chickens supplies a large portion of the eggs and chickens used. From the vineyard most of the grapes used are gathered. From the orchard we get cherries, apples, peaches, pears, and figs. There is a very large engineering plant, approximately 3,000 horsepower in all, which supplies heat, light, water, and power to the various buildings. A water plant pumps water from artesian wells. There are plumbers and steam fitters, painters, tinners, carpenters, cabinetmakers, bricklayers, plasterers, electric-wire workers, wiremen, wheelwright, horseshoer, blacksmith and harness maker, shoemaker, mattress maker, and an upholsterer. A modern laundry and sterilizing outfit is necessary to keep the clothing and bed wear in a sanitary condition. The institution maintains a fire department and owns a locomotive for handling freight. There is a large stable. Cane chairs are repaired, mats and baskets made. There is also a hothouse, from which the hospital is continuously supplied with fresh flowers, and the grounds are adorned by numerous lawns and flower beds.

From this brief résumé it can readily be seen what a perplexing problem confronted us at the beginning of this installation. It was therefore decided that it would be better to begin gradually a system of receipts, invoices, requisitions, and records, so that we could properly study and appreciate the fundamental uses to be made of the labor and supplies. Shortly afterwards a loose-leaf ledger was opened, containing analytical accounts, the accounts of the financial office being used as the controlling accounts.

As a result of analysis many unusual conditions that could not have been foreseen were found. These conditions could hardly occur in commercial business or in any other Government department. We have now a year's segregated accounts as a basis to fairly well approximate the percentage of management charges or top cost to be charged against the various departments, while the physical inventory of June 30 gives us a basis of value to fairly well approximate *depreciation.* In some of the departments where the product is *measurable in* bulk sufficiently accurate results can be secured through

analytical bookkeeping, in others the vast amount of detail necessary to get all desirable results would be so great that the system would be overburdened thereby, and by the time the desired information could be secured it would be too late to reap the advantage sought. For such conditions it is far better to get results through analysis and a careful supervision which will give very quick returns.

With the analytical information we now have we may proceed to figure the cost of the food per capita, and by using the graphic food chart showing the per capita use of each fundamental article of diet, we can at once locate differences and have a basis for substituting for the time being food values in the shape of certain foods which it may be possible to purchase to advantage and at the same time maintain the necessary number of food units, calories, and the nutritional standard as regards the correct proportions of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. The employment of patients and attending charge or credit is a material factor, while the proportion of officers' salaries chargeable to the various departments is another important question to be considered. The results obtained can not be compared with results under similar conditions in the commercial world or with any other Government department. For example, in order to keep our patients employed, which constitutes a part of their treatment, and to secure the benefits of fresh produce of all kinds, we can afford to run some of our departments at a loss if necessary. Nevertheless, an accurate study of component elements of expense and the attending conditions will gradually lead to such a change of organization and methods as to turn a hitherto losing department into a self-sustaining one.

A system of blanks has lately been introduced into the laundry which will enable us to tell the time consumed by the different employees on each class of work, and through which it is possible to find the cost of laundrying each article. Similar blanks are used in connection with the plumbing and steam-fitting department, and the same information is received monthly from the tin shop and paint shop.

Cost keeping at the present time, although in use for a number of years, is still, from a governmental standpoint, in its infancy, and affords a great field for study and development. It will be necessary to labor long and earnestly to achieve all the results which are possible from this method of accounting.

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

During the past year there graduated from the training school 16 nurses—4 men and 12 women. The standing of these graduates in their classes was eminently satisfactory, and showed that they had done conscientious work. The value of the training school is annually becoming more apparent in equipping our attendants with the technical knowledge to enable them to intelligently carry out their duties. Continuous efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the school by more elaborated and painstaking instruction, and to secure a higher grade of nurses by calling for more stringent qualifications for entrance.

FEMALE NURSES IN MALE WARDS.

During the past year two wards in building R were placed in charge of female nurses. These wards are occupied by white male (mostly infirm and bed-ridden) patients. The experiment, now having been conducted over several months, appears to be satisfactory. The wards are kept in very excellent condition and the patients are well cared for. An orderly is employed to do some of the special work in connection with the care of the patients. Recently a female nurse has been detailed to duty in connection with the male colored receiving services.

HYDROTHERAPEUTICS.

The three hydrotherapy rooms, one in building B, one in building C, and one in the Toner Building, have been kept in continuous operation with very satisfactory results. With the putting into commission of the continuous baths which have recently been installed, the hospital may be said to be thoroughly equipped with hydrotherapeutic appliances for the treatment of the insane. The total number of treatments given during the year was 20,456.

In connection with the hydrotherapy room in the male receiving department there has been installed a gymnasium, consisting in the main of a number of calisthenic appliances.

SURGERY.

The operating room continues to be frequently called into service, and there is a tendency toward an increase in the number of operations performed in the hospital. This is a healthy indication, as in such a large population there must of necessity be considerable surgery, and a more careful observation and detailed examination of cases indicated this necessity. Whereas in our last annual report only 23 operations were recorded, during the past fiscal year 68 have been performed with very encouraging results, there being in the whole number only 4 deaths. This is very gratifying, as it shows that 3 of the deaths were in cases operated upon for malignant disease, while the other death was an operation while the patient's condition was very critical as the result of purulent gastritis.

It will be seen by the list of operations that some of them were elective in character. These operations are performed upon the general principle that when the Government assumes the care and control of the individual, restricting his personal liberty, it should provide him with access to all measures of relief, medical and surgical, which would be at his command if he were in the possession of his freedom. In these days of organized public charities any person can get proper treatment for the asking. This is the principle involved in having a large consulting staff of well-recognized specialists in Washington connected with the institution. These men are always quick to respond to a call from the hospital, and willingly devote their time in consultation with the members of the resident staff and in performing necessary operations. The hospital and the *patients* are greatly indebted to them.

The following is a list of the operations performed during the past fiscal year, and the results in each case:

Operations performed during year.

Operation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Result.		
				Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Amputation of finger		1	1	1		
Appendectomy	3	2	5	5		
Curettage		2	2	2		
Dislocation of elbow		2	2	2		
Dislocation of jaw (double)		1	1	1		
Dislocation of shoulder	1		1	1		
Enucleation of eye	3		3	3		
Enucleation of both eyes	1		1	1		
Excision of tubercular cervical glands	1		1	1		
Exploratory laparotomy (carcinoma of liver)	1		1			1
Exploratory laparotomy (tubercular peritonitis)		1	1			1
Exploratory laparotomy (to examine gall bladder)		1	1	1		
Exploratory laparotomy (purulent gastritis)	1		1			1
Fracture of femur	1		1	1		
Fracture of radius		1	1	1		
Fracture of 2 ribs	1		1	1		
Hemorrhoidectomy	2	1	3	3		
Herniotomy	3		3	3		
Hysterectomy		3	3	3		
Incision of infected bursa of knee		1	1		1	
Incision of infected cervical glands	1		1	1		
Incision of infected hand	1	1	2	2		
Ligation of external iliac artery for aneurism	1		1	1		
Lumbar puncture		2	2	2		
Mastoidotomy	1		1	1		
Nephrotomy for renal calculus	1		1	1		
Paracentesis thorasis	2	1	3	3		
Palliative operation for carcinoma of cervix		1	1		1	
Palliative operation for cerebral tumor		1	1	1		
Perineorrhaphy		1	1	1		
Removal of infected olecrenon bursa	1		1	1		
Prostatectomy	1		1	1		
Removal of lipoma of chest wall		1	1	1		
Removal of lipoma of foot		1	1	1		
Removal of lipoma of neck		1	1	1		
Removal of lipoma of shoulder		2	2	2		
Removal of malignant inguinal and pelvis glands	1		1			1
Removal of 3 infected toe nails		1	1	1		
Removal of pterygium	1		1	1		
Removal of testicle	1		1	1		
Removal of portion of injured iris	1		1	1		
Removal of urethreal caruncle		1	1	1		
Rectal fistula	2		2	2		
Tenotomy for contracted toe		1	1	1		
Skin graft of back of hand for burn		1	1	1		
Varicose veins of leg	2		2	2		
Ventro-fixation of uterus		1	1	1		
Total	35	33	68	62	2	4

REPORT OF OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

The ophthalmologist, Dr. A. H. Kimball, reports that he has made in all 58 visits to the hospital during the year. The following is a list of examinations and treatments: Eyes, including 123 refractions, 287; ear, 69; nose and throat, 126; operations, 12; total, 494.

REPORT OF DENTIST.

The dentist, Dr. A. D. Weakley, reports that during the year he has examined and treated 687 patients. A tabulated statement of the work done will be found on the following page.

Dental work during fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Teeth extracted	330
Mouths cleaned	40
Silver fillings	64
Gold fillings	2
Cement fillings	26
Gutta-percha fillings	59
Teeth treated	237
Artificial teeth	2
Repaired artificial teeth	2
Gold bridges	1
General anesthetic	1

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The hospital has been very free from contagious and infectious diseases. There have been 2 cases of measles during the year both of which were promptly isolated. There were 8 cases of parotitis, 29 cases of malaria, and 30 cases of tuberculosis, but not a single case of typhoid fever.

As is generally known typhoid fever has been epidemic in the District of Columbia for some time. As a result of this condition, the causes of which were not apparent, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service undertook an investigation of the situation, and in Bulletin No. 35 of the Hygienic Laboratory entitled "Report on the Origin and Prevalence of Typhoid Fever in the District of Columbia" there is a summary of the conditions found in this hospital. The result of the analysis of our water supply, as given in this bulletin, is as follows:

It will be observed that the water of the wells is low in total solids, and also in free and albuminoid ammonia, nitrites, and nitrates, and oxygen consumed. Like most of the deep-well waters of this locality, it contains small amounts of iron, and while the amount of chlorine is somewhat larger than we have found in many of the deep wells throughout the District, it is really of no significance. The results of our analyses indicate that the present water supply of St. Elizabeth's is pure and wholesome, and this conclusion is borne out by the bacteriological findings and by the freedom of the institution from typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases contracted in the institution since this water supply has been in use.

The following report on typhoid fever, in relation to sanitary improvements at this institution, was prepared for the most part by Asst. Surg. H. D. Long, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, while on duty at this hospital:

Year ending June 30, 1900: Sewer plant completed; 2 deaths (patients); number of cases not stated.

Year ending June 30, 1901: Six artesian wells drilled; 1 death (patient); number of cases not stated.

Year ending June 30, 1902: Report states that the 6 wells are insufficient; river water still used. Milk supply practically all from hospital dairy. Report states 8 cases under treatment at time of writing report. No employee of dairy has had typhoid before employment in the hospital; 30 Widal tests made; positive in 14 cases; 1 death.

Year ending June 30, 1903: Report states in April, 1903, number of cases in hospital exceeded entire number of cases in the District of Columbia; hydrant water found constantly contaminated with sewage; traced to the fact that as milk supply was insufficient 40 gallons of condensed milk were used per diem; this was diluted with hydrant water; when this error (the dilution of condensed milk with hydrant water) was corrected, only 2 cases developed subsequently;

8 wells in use, 4 redrilled—average depth, 376 feet; 29 positive Widal tests; 5 deaths.

Year ending June 30, 1904: Complete pasteurizing apparatus purchased and is being installed; water tank completely scraped, painted, and cleaned; whole water system flushed out in June, 1904, since which time the water supply has been taken wholly from artesian wells; separate drinking and general water supply recommended; total absence of typhoid infection.

Year ending June 30, 1905: Pasteurizing apparatus purchased last year installed and in daily use for whole milk supply since November, 1904; no typhoid cases in hospital except 2 cases which developed in attendants a short time after their employment; inoculation from external source; 2 cases (employees).

Year ending June 30, 1906: Contract to bore two more wells; work in progress at present time; 5 cases of typhoid among attendants; all traced to same source—the use of infected ice cream purchased at a small store outside of hospital; cases synchronous; wife and two children of storekeeper had typhoid at time of infection; no typhoid among inmates; 5 cases; 1 death (employee).

Year ending June 30, 1907: One additional well in operation.

REPORT OF PATHOLOGIST.

During the fiscal year 128 post-mortem examinations were made, the largest number since the establishment of the department, and about 59 per cent of the number of deaths. Many of the cases were of great interest, and the operations have been well attended by the members of the clinical staff. The mental diseases given in the clinical histories furnished to the department, some of which still show the diagnosis made under the older classifications, are as follows: Senile dementia, 37 cases; chronic dementia, 18; epileptic insanity, 13; paresis, 11; dementia præcox, 9; chronic melancholia, 9; chronic mania, 6; acute melancholia, 5; organic dementia, 4; acute mania, 2; post-apoplectic dementia, 2; manic depressive insanity and toxic insanity (alcoholic), each 2 cases; tubercular infection psychosis, paranoia, chronic delusional insanity, Korsakow's psychosis, exhaustion psychosis, and hydrocephalic dementia, each 1 case; imbecility, 2 cases.

Of these cases 107 were males, and 21 females. The average of the males was 54 years; of the females, 55½ years; the youngest was an imbecile girl 16 years of age; the eldest a man of 96 years.

The frequency of arterio-sclerosis of the cerebral vessels being correlated with the advanced age of many of our patients is noteworthy, as in 85 of the cases some evidence of arterial disease was noted, in some reaching an advanced degree. In 29 cases gross softenings of the brain were found, and in 37 instances these and arterial diseases were features in the cause of death. There were also 9 cases of intractional hemorrhage; 4 of the cerebrum, 3 subpial, and 2 of the cerebellum. Pachymeningitis interna of various degrees was found in 21 cases, but was deemed the cause of death in only 2 cases. In 13 instances the pia mater was sufficiently altered to be designated as chronic leptomeningitis, most of these cases being paresis. In one case chronic leptomeningeal changes had caused arrest of development of the brain with resulting imbecility, the brain weighing only 720 grams, or 25½ ounces.

One case of tubercular meningitis resulted from the primary pulmonary affection, a surprisingly rare condition considering the number of cases of more or less generalized pulmonary tuberculosis. In one case syphilitic meningitis of the base had involved both oculomotor nerves in gummatous nodes. Two cases of congenital hydro-

cephalus were examined, and in the case of cerebral atrophy the usual internal and external *hydrocephalus ex-vacuo* was common.

Conditions of the circulatory system were very interesting. The prevailing weight of the adult male heart is 283 to 340 grams; of the female, 227 to 283 grams, and the normal average is about 250 to 280 grams. In 123 of the cases in which the heart was weighed there were 64 in which the organ exceeded the maximum prevailing weight. 32 weighed 340 to 400 grams; 15 weighed 400 to 500 grams; 11 weighed 500 to 600 grams; 2 weighed 640 and 650, and 4 weighed over 700 grams; the heaviest being 775 grams. The largest female heart weighed 530 grams, and the normal difference in weight between the two sexes was inappreciable on account of frequent increase in disease. The smallest heart was that of a marasmatic paretic female, 160 grams; 3 hearts of tuberculous female subjects weighed 170, 190, and 190 grams, respectively, and these and 2 female hearts which weighed about 200 grams may represent the extreme of atrophy. Of what were regarded as normal weight there were 24 between 300 and 340 grams; 26 weighed 200 to 300 grams.

The increase in weight of the heart is of course correlated with disease of the arteries and of the heart valves, though other factors are to be considered in aged persons. Some degree of valvular disease was noted in 86 cases; usually associated with cardiac hypertrophy, though in some senile cases the heart was not enlarged. In 14 cases the cardiac disease was deemed sufficient to cause death, one cardiac aneurism resulting from fibrosis of the heart muscle, and 11 cases of chronic interstitial myocarditis causing sudden death in some cases; and 1 case of rupture of the heart, comprised the myocardial changes noted. There were 2 aneurisms of the aorta; 3 aneurisms of the superior mesenteric artery; 1 of the common carotid; 1 of the cerebral anterior choroid; 1 of the cerebral internal carotid artery, and 1 of the left external iliac artery.

Pulmonary tuberculosis of sufficient degree to cause death occurred in 16 cases; it was latent or inactive in 15 cases, and intestinal infection had occurred in 8 cases. The table continued for the present year shows 31 cases recognized by autopsy and 17 based upon clinical diagnosis, making 48 cases in all, an increase over last year, though the percentage is but slightly increased, and it is still much lower than in many previous years.

The table on the following page gives an analysis of the deaths from tuberculosis which occurred in the hospital during the year and for the previous twenty-two years.

Analysis of deaths due to tuberculosis for fiscal years ended June 30, 1885–1907.

Date.	Deaths.	Post-mortem examinations.	Cases not examined, post-mortem.	Deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis.	Well-marked tubercular cases, post-mortem.	Cases of latent or limited pulmonary tuberculosis found in autopsies.	Total of pulmonary tubercular cases examined, post-mortem.	Cases of tuberculosis among those not examined by autopsy; based upon clinical diagnosis.	Total of all cases of death with pulmonary tuberculosis, clinical and post-mortem.	Percentage of tubercular cases among those that died; recognized clinically and at autopsy.	Percentage of those examined, post-mortem, which showed tubercular lesions.	Cases which died of other diseases than tuberculosis.
1885	105	69	36	13	18	3	21	2	23	21.9	30.4	92
1886	102	72	30	24	26	1	27	8	35	34.3	37.5	78
1887	92	49	43	13	9	1	10	9	19	20.6	20.4	79
1888	120	79	41	14	14	6	20	8	28	23.3	25.3	106
1889	114	67	47	23	19	3	22	10	32	28.0	32.8	91
1890	140	108	32	20	22	10	32	6	38	27.1	29.6	120
1891	128	79	49	21	13	5	18	13	31	24.2	22.7	107
1892	153	96	57	13	13	9	22	9	31	20.2	23.0	140
1893	181	117	64	22	34	9	43	8	51	28.1	36.7	159
1894	167	115	52	28	27	13	40	13	53	31.7	34.7	139
1895	179	125	54	18	20	6	26	11	37	20.6	20.8	161
1896	187	119	68	21	23	11	34	12	46	24.6	28.5	166
1897	162	90	72	13	15	4	19	9	28	17.2	21.1	149
1898	197	85	112	19	17	3	20	14	34	17.6	23.5	178
1899	193	81	112	31	22	3	25	20	45	23.3	30.8	162
1900	184	94	90	25	17	6	23	10	33	17.9	24.4	159
1901	226	109	117	31	27	14	41	16	57	25.0	37.8	195
1902	177	92	85	19	20	7	27	7	34	29.3	29.0	158
1903	258	125	133	36	25	18	43	15	58	22.5	34.4	222
1904	243	103	140	28	15	5	20	13	33	13.6	19.4	215
1905	236	114	122	28	18	6	24	12	36	15.2	21.0	208
1906	202	114	88	29	18	11	29	11	40	19.8	25.4	173
1907	216	128	88	33	16	15	31	17	48	22.2	24.2	184
Total.	3,962	2,230	1,732	522	448	169	617	253	870	21.9	27.6	3,441

There were 3 cases of pneumonia; senile broncho-pneumonia in 8 cases, pulmonary gangrene in 3, and a number of instances in which debility and hypostasis had resulted in partial solidification of the posterior portion of the lungs.

Interstitial nephritis was noted as the cause of death in 3 cases, but the arterio-sclerotic and other forms of interstitial change of the kidneys were very frequent. In 73 cases the capsules were adherent and the cortex granular and reduced in thickness. Suppurative nephritis consecutive to cystitis was noted 9 times in 23 cases of cystitis. Three cases showed miliary tubercles of secondary origin.

The diseases of the digestive system were represented by 1 abscess of the liver, 1 case of cholecystitis, 1 ulcer of the colon of uncertain character, 2 cases of ulcerative colitis, 1 of suppurative or phlegmonous gastritis, and 1 of traumatic rupture of liver and spleen.

The tumors found were 2 endotheliomata of the dura mater, 1 endothelioma of mesentery and peritoneum, 1 cancer of the liver, 1 of the stomach, 1 of the duodenum, 1 goitre, and a number of cases of liomyoma of the uterus.

The museum has been enriched by about 100 specimens, two dozen bromide enlargements, and a large number of photographs. All of the jars in the museum are now labeled and a provisional catalogue has been made of the specimens.

The assistant in this department reports that during the year 521 examinations of urine have been made with the following results: In 433 cases, negative; cystitis was discovered in 75 cases; various degrees of nephritis in 11; hæmaturia in 3 cases. Special examina-

tions for sugar were made in 20 cases, all negative; specific urethritis was found in 2 cases; the diazo reaction in 6 cases, positive in 1 case.

Sputum was examined in 117 cases; in 30 the bacillus tuberculosis was found. Stomach contents were tested in 1 case. The blood was tested for hæmoglobin 12 times; found reduced in 7 cases. Examination for the plasmodium malarial 54 times, and the parasite was found present in 29 instances. The cells were counted in 14 cases.

The cerebro-spinal fluid removed by puncture was examined for bacillus tuberculosis in 1 case, and the fluid from hydrothorax in 2 cases.

During the past year about 1,000 microscopic slides have been prepared, including sections from 13 cases of paresis, 5 tumors of the brain, and a large number of hypernephrona of the kidney, and of miscellaneous tumors and organs for diagnosis.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The photographer reports that during the year he has taken 519 portraits, giving both profile and front view. He has also taken a large number of photographs of pathological specimens and has prepared the bromide prints for the museum collection.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

On the first of last January the services of Dr. Shepherd Ivory Franz were obtained as a psychologist, and with his assistance a psychological laboratory has been equipped and put in operation. The establishment of a psychological department in this hospital is an expression of the most advanced trends in modern psychiatry, which, while recognizing the importance of careful post-mortem work, realizes that in order that pathological findings may have the greatest value they must be correlated with a careful clinical analysis of cases. Unless this be done their significance is very slight. In addition to this, modern psychiatry recognizes a psychogenic element in the development of the psychoses, which to be studied at all must be studied during the lifetime of the patient. Many mental diseases do not lend themselves to post-mortem examination, as they are not fatal, and patients who may die while suffering from them die of causes which of themselves are sufficient to obscure the post-mortem findings. It thus becomes of the highest importance to investigate mental diseases upon their mental side and to study their origin and development by modifications of the methods of the psychological laboratory. While great expectations were entertained from the application of psychological methods to psychiatry, it was soon found that the accumulation of reaction time averages was of little value for the solution of psycho-pathological problems and that the methods of normal psychology must needs be modified to suit the changed conditions. The doing of this has been in effect the shaking down of psychiatry to a fundamental basis of method distinctly its own, a process necessary for every new science before it can proceed in an orderly way to the solution of the various problems that come legitimately within its domain.

It would seem therefore that a new era has been initiated by the *opening up of* distinctly new methods, and from present indications

the psychological laboratory will in future be considered as much of a necessity in connection with the asylum or psychiatric clinic as the pathological laboratory was formerly.

The advantages of this laboratory are twofold. In the first instance it is intended to work out practical methods of examination into the mental state of patients which can be used by the members of the staff. It has long been recognized in general hospitals that the only safe way to handle patients is to make a systematic examination of the entire body of every one, irrespective of what he may complain of on admission. This principle should be carried out also in the realm of mind, as otherwise many symptoms may readily escape detection. A uniform system of examination into the mental state has been pretty well worked out with a view to adopting it in the preparation of our clinical records. In the second place it is desired, so far as possible, to interest the medical men on the staff in the problems of the insane from a scientific standpoint, and to provide them with a place and the means of conducting any research work which they may desire to do. Further than this, arrangements have been completed with the George Washington University in this city so that students who are candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and who desire to do a portion of the necessary work for that degree in psychology, may come to the hospital for that purpose, in which case we will endeavor to interest them in some problem of abnormal psychology.

The opening of this laboratory is a step toward the creation here of a strictly scientific department for the study of mental diseases. The desirability of creating such a department in large centers of insane population has been recognized by the advanced minds in psychiatry for some time, but only recently has any material progress along these lines been made in this country. It seems to me eminently fitting that this hospital should take its place in the foreground of advance in this direction and should add its quota to the sum of knowledge on this very important subject.

The laboratory is located in the rooms on the first floor of Allison A Building, where there are sufficient accommodations for four or five research workers at one time. Provisionally the rooms have been assigned and equipped with apparatus for the following purposes: A, office and laboratory; B, time of mental processes and movement; C, blood-pressure, heart, and respiration changes accompanying mental states, such as emotions; and D and E are available for special work, such as sensation, memory, attention, suggestibility, apprehension, apperception, etc.

There has been loaned and installed in the laboratory the collection of psychological apparatus made by the Bureau of Education. This collection of apparatus has put the laboratory in a position so that most, if not all, kinds of experimental work may be performed, and the collection is surpassed by those in only a few of the laboratories in the larger universities. The equipment is larger than is to be found in the hospitals for the insane of this country or abroad, and is much more varied in character. Unless problems of special character arise that require special apparatus for their solution, the laboratory may be said to represent all kinds of possibilities in the way of investigating the mental condition of the insane as well as of normal individuals.

During the six months since the establishment of the laboratory the psychologist has been engaged with the following work: The fitting of the laboratory for research and diagnostic purposes; the preparation of a complete scheme for the mental examination of patients, with special reference to the needs of the hospital; advising and assisting in certain lines of clinical work by other members of the staff; and the devising of more accurate methods for clinical and ward purposes. Several patients have been examined for special purposes in the laboratory, but at present no special line of investigation is being pursued. It is felt, however, that the clinical work is at present the more important line on which to proceed, that the relation of the laboratory and the bedside be well understood and continually kept in mind.

The following is a classified list of the apparatus loaned by the Bureau of Education to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and deposited in the Psychological Laboratory:

Chronoscopes and kymographs:
- Ludwig kymograph.
- Simple kymograph.
- 2 Verdin kymographs.
- Extra stand for long drum.
- Hipp chronoscope.
- D'Arsonval chronoscope.
- Sanford vernier chronoscope.

Accessory apparatus for time measurement:
- Jacquez chronometer.
- Contact clock.
- Stop watch on stand.
- Stop watch.
- Metronome.
- Fall apparatus for regulating chronoscopes.
- Duprez signal.
- Time marker, single.
- Double time marker.
- 4 electrical tuning forks.

Electrical accessory apparatus:
- 4 induction coils.
- Milliamperemeter.
- Multiplier for voltmeter.
- Galvanometer.
- Tangent galvanometer.
- Amperemeter.
- 2 rheocords.
- Testing battery.
- Electric key.
- Horseshoe magnet.
- 4 Grenet batteries.
- Binding posts, electrodes, and handles.

Apparatus for heart, blood pressure, and pulse:
- Phonendoscope.
- 2 cardiographs.
- Mosso arm plethysmograph.
- Hand plethysmograph.
- Hemodynamometer.
- Barnard sphygmomanometer.
- Sphygmomanometer for finger.
- Sphygmomanometer for finger nail.
- 2 arterial sphygmometers.

Apparatus for heart, blood pressure, and pulse—Continued.
- Achrotonometer.
- 4 transmission sphygmographs.
- von Frey sphygmograph.
- Philadelphien sphygmograph.
- Special sphygmograph.

Respiration:
- 3 simple pneumographs.
- 2 pneumographs.
- Double pneumograph.
- Chest movement apparatus.
- Spirometer.

Involuntary movements:
- 3 lip-movement apparatus.
- 2 labiographs.
- 2 laryngographs.
- 3 tremorgraphs.
- Digitalgraph.
- Sommer psychergograph.
- Automatograph.
- Apparatus for trembling of tongue.

Tambours, etc.:
- 9 simple tambours, Cambridge pattern.
- 3 recording tambours.
- Tubing connection, etc., for tambours.

Voluntary movements:
- 2 myographs.
- Cattell ergometer.
- Binet ergograph.
- Mosso ergograph, with arm rest.
- Kinesimeter.
- Myotonometer and arm rest.
- Apparatus for rapidity of movement.
- Set of weighted balls.
- Set of brass test weights.
- Set of test weights.
- Muscle sense apparatus.
- Extent of movement apparatus.
- 3 oval hand dynamometers.
- 2 hand dynamometers.
- 2 transmission hand dynamometers.

Voluntary movements—Continued.
- Large dynamometers.
- Large oval dynamometer, with footboard, chain, and handles.
- Spring dynamometer on standard.

Sensations:
- Tilting table.
- 3 hair esthesiometers.
- 3 baresthesiometers.
- Dynamometric esthesiometer.
- 3 double-point esthesiometers.
- Set of touch threshold weights.
- Electrical esthesiometer.
- Pressure esthesiometer.
- Set of touch discrimination forms.
- Cattell algometer.
- Pin algometer.
- 7 McDonald algometers.
- Cheron algesimeter.
- Temperature discrimination apparatus.
- 4 thermesthesiometers.
- 3 apparatus for hot and cold spots.
- Tone tester.
- Galton whistle.
- Simple olfactometer.
- Zwaardemaker double mantle olfactometer.

Anthropometric instruments:
- 2 small calipers.
- 7 medium calipers.
- 2 large calipers.
- Goniometer.
- Foot-measuring apparatus.
- Palatometer.
- 3 sets of anthropometric apparatus.
- 2 meter rules.
- 2-foot rule.
- 20-cm. rule.
- 50-cm. rule.
- Steel tape.
- Linen tape.

Anthropometric instruments—Cont'd.
- Bertillon chart of the colors of Irides.

Meteorological instruments:
- 3 Lambrecht polymeters.
- Hygrometer.
- 3 thermometers.
- 2 humidity thermometers.
- Thermohygroscope.

Anatomical models and preparations:
- Model of brain.
- Model of base of brain.
- Model of section of brain.
- Model of brain, mesial aspect.
- Model of brain, superior aspect.
- Model of eye.
- Model of molar tooth.
- Model of base of skull.
- Skeleton of child.
- Disarticulated skull.
- Partly disarticulated skull.
- Human jaws.
- Right human jaw.
- Left human jaw.
- Right lower part of cranium.
- Miscellaneous human bones.

Miscellaneous apparatus and appliances:
- 2 boxes of surgical instruments.
- 13 adjusting standards and connecting rods.
- Platform scales.
- Small scales.
- Small balance.
- Set of metric weights.
- Set of avoirdupois weights.
- 6 shellacing trays.
- Manometer.
- Iron head band.
- Tilting mirror.
- Collection of educational books and photographs.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

The following scientific publications by members of the hospital staff have appeared during the year or are in press:

By William A. White, M. D., superintendent:
- [a] The Nature of Insanity. (Washington Medical Annals.)
- [a] An Introduction to Psychiatry. Pp. about 200.

By Charles H. Clark, M. D., clinical director:
- [a] Korsakow's Psychosis. (American Journal of Insanity.)

By I. W. Blackburn, M. D., pathologist:
- Sarcoma of the Adrenal Gland. (American Journal of the Medical Science, August, 1906.)
- Hydrocephalus. (Washington Medical Annals, July, 1907.)
- Hypernephrona. (New York Medical Journal.)
- [a] Anomalies of the Encephalic Arteries among the Insane. (Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology.)

By Shepherd Ivory Franz, A. B., Ph. D., psychologist:
- On the Functions of the Cerebrum: The Frontal Lobes. (Archives of Psychology, March, 1907, p. 64.)
- The Physiological Study of a Case of Migraine. (American Journal of Physiology, Vol. XIX, pp. 14–38, June, 1907.)

[a] In press.

By Shepherd Ivory Franz, A. B., Ph. D., psychologist—Continued.
Pulse Pressure Estimation. (Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. CLVI, pp. 777–778, June, 1907.)
Reviews in the Journal of Comparative Neurology and Comparative Psychology, and in the Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods.
By Alfred Glascock, M. D., junior assistant physician:
Report of a Case of Little's Disease. (New York Medical Journal, September 1, 1906.)

REPORT OF VETERINARIAN.

On June 30, 1907, there were 53 horses and 10 mules in the hospital stables. Of this number 4 horses and 1 mule were unserviceable.

The following is a tabulated statement showing the work done by the veterinarian during the year:

Work of the veterinarian.

Horses examined for soundness	12
Horses examined and condemned as unserviceable	5
Mules examined and condemned as unserviceable	2
Surgical cases, horses	38
Medical cases, horses	18
Surgical cases, cows	37
Medical cases, cows	27
Number of cows tuberculin tested before purchasing	32
Number of cows purchased	25
Number of bulls tuberculin tested and purchased	1
Tuberculin test of hospital herd, December 4–5, 1906:	
Cows tested	153
Cows reacting	1

The present year has been very free from contagious diseases among the animals belonging to the hospital, there being but one case (influenza) among the horses and one case (tuberculosis) among the cows. The latter was discovered in its incipiency and promptly disposed of.

During the year the hospital herd lost 6 cows and 1 mule. Nineteen cows were disposed of on account of not being profitable and 25 cows were purchased, after being tuberculin tested.

The herd, consisting of 153 cows and 3 bulls, was tuberculin tested December 4–5, 1906. But 1 cow (No. 33) reacted. She was promptly turned over to the Department of Agriculture. This is the first case of tuberculosis occurring among the herd for two years, which is a very fortunate state of affairs considering the extent of the infection among the local herds and the constant risk undergone every time the hospital purchases new cows. The annual tuberculin test will always prevent any marked infection.

Owing to the scarcity of good cows and the ever-increasing price, together with the constant dread of infection, the hospital has decided to raise some of its heifer calves, and for this purpose has recently purchased one of the very best young Holstein bulls available. The bull is a full blood and is registered, his sire being one of the leading bulls of the country, DeKol II, Butter Boy III, while his dam is the granddaughter of two of the best cows of the breed, Belle Korndyke and Berwyl Wayne. Only the best calves will be raised, and as the female progeny is frequently only one-fourth

to one-third of the whole number of calves, it is recommended by the veterinarian that another young full-blood Holstein bull be added to the herd as soon as possible, in order that at least 100 cows be reserved for the herd's increase. This may result in 25 to 30 heifer calves a year, which is the number that should be raised each year in order that unprofitable cows can be promptly eliminated. By this means it is hoped that the present individual production of 5,250 pounds of milk a year can be raised to at least 7,000 pounds per cow.

FARM AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

During the past year a garden, 6¼ acres in size, has been laid off back of the Richardson group and planted in vegetables. Up to the end of the year we have only been able to gather a portion of the crop of peas, about 35 barrels in all, and it is expected that about 10 additional barrels will be secured at the second picking. About 5,000 tomato plants have been put out and are in good condition, and we hope will yield well. Some few beets have already been supplied.

The following is a list of farm and garden products that have been turned into the storeroom for general use:

Farm and garden products.

Apples	barrels	191	
Apples, crab	bushels	14	
Apricots	do	4	
Beans:			
Lima	do	48	
String	barrels	81	
Beets	bunches	13,156	
Beets	bushels	16	
Blackberries	quarts	20	
Cabbage	heads	4,295	
Cabbage sprouts	barrels	12	
Cantaloupes		5,570	
Carrots	bunches	1,596	
Celery	do	10,817	
Chicken	pounds	1,678	
Corn:			
Ear	barrels	155	
Green	ears	15,837	
Cucumbers		9,292	
Currants	quarts	190	
Ducks	pounds	1,278	
Eggs	dozen	6,156	
Egg plant		1,796	
Grapes	pounds	12,240	
Honey	do	387	
Kale	barrels	410	
Lettuce	heads	12,712	
Milk	gallons	97,118	
Onions:			
Bunches		27,162	
Barrels		106	
Oyster plant		60	
Parsley	bunches	9,984	
Parsnips	barrels	46	
Peaches	bushels	7	
Pease	barrels	400	
Pears	bushels	169	
Peppers, green	do	30	
Potatoes:			
Irish	do	352	
Sweet	do	1,576	
Radishes	bunches	17,793	
Rhubarb	do	200	
Spinach	barrels	239	
Squash		13,811	
Strawberries	quarts	2,008	
Tomatoes	bushels	787	
Turnips	do	289	
Clover and timothy hay, green, tons		185	
Ensilage, corn, green	tons	501	
Corn, fodder	do	75	
Pease, cow:			
Green	do	24	
Hay	do	35	
Rye:			
Straw	do	30	
Green	do	46	
Timothy hay	do	67	

The following list shows the articles made or repaired in the tailor shop, sewing room, mending room, and mattress shop:

Work of tailor shop, sewing room, mending room, and mattress shop.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.	
Aprons:	
Barbers	6
Dining room	87
Gingham	163
Kitchen	149
White	486
Bags:	
Bases, baseball	3
Broom	36
Clothes	81
Jelly	12
Bands, infants', flannel	6
Bibbs, cotton	72
Blouses	802
Camisoles	3
Caps, dairy	37
Caps, rubber, surgeon's	42
Cases:	
Bolster	1
Pillow	2,647
Pillow, rubber	3
Chemise	534
Cloths:	
Filter	4
Table	134
Wash	74
Coats:	
Dairy	37
Jean	617
Overall	416
Cords and tassels	36
Costumes, mask	31
Covers:	
Book	3
Bureau	88
Car	23
Chair	7
Corset	2
Couch pillow	37
Cushions	11
Floor	1
Piano	3
Screen	162
Sideboard	4
Stand	535
Turkey red, table	25
Table, linen	6
Curtains:	
Cotton	4
Holland	658
Swiss	103
Transom	29
Sash	32
Drawers:	
Men's, canton flannel	1,097
Women's, cotton	271
Dresses:	
Gingham	714
Night	494
Percale	79
Wool, etc	172
Dolls, dressed	2
Gowns, operating	6
Jackets:	
Boys'	1
Pneumonia	8
Eton	1
Kimonas	2
Mattresses	2
Pants:	
Blue flannel	4
Childs'	11
Dairy	37
Jean	1,046
Overall	681
Soldiers'	1,025
Petticoats:	
Infants'	3
Cotton, etc	653
Pieces, corner	16
Pillows, couch	36
Sacks, dressing	1
Sheets:	
Double	45
Rest	1
Single	2,611
Shirts:	
Blue flannel	9
Canton flannel	1,383
Check	2,586
Infants'	3
Night	1,041
Skirts, dress	135
Strainers, cloth	28
Straps:	
Restraining	1
Razor	6
Suits:	
Canvas	3
Dress	10
Surgeon's	3
Supporters, abdominal	1
Suspenders	78
Ticks:	
Mattress, double	2
Mattress, single	250
Pillow	249
Towels:	
Bath	2,163
Kitchen	16
Roller	1,428
Tea	2,422
Tubs, canvas, bath	1
Underhanderchiefs	75
Vests	387

Waists:	
Boys'	4
Under	5
Women's	27
Wrappers	5

REPAIRS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Repaired:	
Socks ---pairs--	1,595
Clothes ---pieces--	896
Miscellaneous	48,565
Articles repaired	48,565
Hemmed:	
Blankets	1,452
Napkins	1,302
Bandages	58
Rugs, bound	52
Names sewed on	13,160
Suits pressed	68

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS SHOP.

Mattresses:	
Made	262
Made over	879
Mats:	
Cloth	158
Husk	41
Hair, renovated---pounds--	28,100
Pillows:	
Made	270
Made over	751

REPAIRS MADE IN HOWARD HALL WORKROOM.

Clothes repaired	8,411
Shoes repaired	510
Chairs caned	132

LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE INSANE.

The need of lunacy legislation in the District of Columbia, particularly legislation covering the commitment of the insane to this hospital, is still in evidence. The specific points along which changes in the present methods of procedure are most needed were indicated in a discussion of this matter by me in my annual report to you for 1905. Since that time nothing has been done in the way of new legislation, and every effort on my part to endeavor to secure a consideration of my views has been met by opposition on all sides, such opposition being based very largely on the opinion that my ideas if put in the form of a statute would be unconstitutional. A special committee of the House of Representatives appointed at the last session of Congress to make a full and complete investigation of the management of this hospital was composed largely of lawyers. This committee looked into the question of lunacy legislation with considerable care, and as a result of such investigation were fully convinced, I believe, of the justness of the strictures which I have heretofore placed on the methods of procedure in the District. The report of this special committee contains the following statement:

> The whole law as to the question of commitment of patients and the method of procedure in connection therewith should be changed, and a statute should be enacted in lieu thereof which would be clear and explicit, defining the lunacy proceedings in as simple manner as possible.
>
> It might properly be argued that the power given to the Commissioners of the District to commit patients after the findings of the jury and the order of the court thereon is superfluous, and there might also be a fair objection to the method of having a jury trial to inquire into the sanity or insanity of the person temporarily committed in every case.
>
> For instance, in the case of a jury trial, where the jury finds that the person before it is insane, the order of the judge presiding at such trial, upon such finding, might be sufficient for all purposes and the patient committed upon such judge's order, thereby doing away with the necessity for a commitment by the Commissioners.
>
> And as to the objection to the jury trial in every case before commitment, it could be said that in some cases great hardship would ensue, both to the patient and his relatives. There is no doubt that in many cases the patient is undoubtedly and perhaps dangerously insane and the publicity attending these trials humiliating to a degree.

And again it might be said with propriety that the whole question of insanity is purely and absolutely a medical one, and that it would be eminently proper to have the question decided by medical men rather than by a jury of laymen.

In many of the States of the Union the method of commitment is more simple than in the District of Columbia, and there is no necessity or provision for jury trials in every case nor for the cumbersome methods here practiced.

In the event of the enactment of a new lunacy law for the District of Columbia which would eliminate the necessity of a jury trial, as before mentioned, a provision could be made therein giving the patient or his relatives or friends the right to demand a jury trial before commitment, after notice given to him that application is to be made for his commitment. Provided the patient has no friend or relative, the power to request a jury trial might be given to some official of the District—for example, the board of charities.

It is the opinion of the committee that there is urgent necessity for a change in the lunacy law, and it therefore recommends that a new statute be enacted in place of what it considers the vague and conflicting law on that subject at the present time.

It will be seen from these remarks that the committee is in substantial agreement with me in the matter of lunacy legislation for the District of Columbia, and I am pleased to say that I have had certain assurances from one of the members of the committee that an effort will be made to draft a law which shall cover so far as possible the different recommendations. It is highly desirable that such a law should be presented to the coming Congress, and I trust if it is that all of the forces of the Interior Department and the influence of right-minded citizens will be brought to bear to cause its passage.

In connection with this matter of introducing a bill in Congress to cure the defects in the present methods of lunacy proceedings I desire to call to your attention the opinion of Justice Barnard, delivered as the result of a habeas corpus proceeding, under date of February 16, 1907, in the matter of Emily Murdock, a patient confined in this hospital. The justice in reviewing the point at issue in this case, namely, that the said Emily Murdock was illegally confined, takes up the whole matter of the meaning of "due process of law" and of the constitutionality of the various methods of commitment which have been in force in the District. It has been held for many years in the local courts that the Bryant case (3d Mackey, p. 489), defined "due process of law" to be trial by jury, and that no other method of depriving a person of "life, liberty, or property" was constitutional. The opinion of Justice Barnard effectually wipes the Bryant case from the slate. It shows that the language of the Constitution, as I have always held, refers to criminal cases and not to cases where it is necessary to exercise control over persons of unsound mind for the purposes of submitting them to proper treatment or for protecting the community from dangerous acts on their part. It is further highly satisfactory to note that the court, in commenting upon the several laws that have been in operation in the District of Columbia, states that in its opinion the act of January 31, 1899, which did away with the necessity of a jury was the most satisfactory of all of the acts for the individual sufferer from mental disease. This opinion is significant as coming from a justice who has had many years' experience in lunacy proceedings under all of the three methods of procedure that have been in operation.

It can therefore be seen that at no period in recent years has the time been more opportune for securing adequate lunacy legislation, *the opinion* above referred to practically removing all of the obstacles

which might be raised to such action and thus opening a free way to the enactment of legislation which should be considered carefully and made in accordance with the most advanced thought along these lines in this country.

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1909.

The appropriations recommended for the fiscal year 1908–9 are as follows: For the support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, inmates of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crime against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military service of the United States who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, for the indigent insane admitted from the District of Columbia, and nonresident insane persons under temporary care, the sum of $600,600. This amount is based on 2,730 patients at $220 per capita. This number is arrived at by estimating the probable increase on the basis of what the increase has been in past years. Pursuing the same method of calculation for the District of Columbia patients, their share is $294,800, leaving $305,800 to be provided for in the sundry civil bill.

The last year shows an increase in the daily average population of the hospital of 27, while the number remaining in the hospital on June 30, 1907, was 44 in excess of the number remaining at the close of the last fiscal year. Practically all of this increase has been from the District of Columbia, therefore the increased appropriation is asked for this class. The appropriation for the District this last session was slightly cut by Congress, and it was necessary this year for the District to ask for a deficiency appropriation of $5,000 in order to meet its obligations to the hospital.

For expenses in returning escaped patients to the hospital the sum of $1,500 is asked to be set apart. A decision of the Comptroller prevents the payment of these expenses out of the support fund of the hospital and makes it necessary that a special appropriation be made for this purpose.

The usual authority should be given in the sundry civil bill to use $1,500 in defraying the expense of removal of patients to their friends on leaving the hospital.

A further provision in the same bill is necessary, authorizing the sum of $1,000 to be used in the purchase of books, periodicals, and papers for the use of the hospital and for the medical library.

For roadways, walks, and grading, $10,000 is required. This sum is necessary to continue the work of grading the grounds and providing roadways, walks, and gutters, and for making necessary repairs and renewals of those already completed.

For general repairs and improvements, the sum of $40,000 is asked.

For new entrance and gate house, $8,000 is needed. The building of the hospital extension, with the location of the offices in the new administration building, has removed the center of the institution from the old main building to the present administration building, and makes it desirable to provide a new main entrance at the northern extremity of the administration group.

The present buildings, comprising the barns, piggery, and hennery, are located on the east side of Nichols avenue and immediately fronting upon it. Most of these buildings are very old and in a dilapidated condition. One of the barns constantly requires repairs.

A recent investigation of our dairy by an expert from the Agricultural Department showed it in a very unfavorable light, and indicated very clearly that steps should be taken to improve the conditions. This can only be done in a satisfactory and economical manner by constructing a new plant. It is believed that with the present agitation of the milk problem in the District, which is resulting in investigations along the broadest possible lines, it would be advantageous, from many points of view, for the Government to take the initiative in constructing a model and up-to-date dairy plant. There is only one other plant in the District owned by the Government, namely, the Soldiers' Home, which is at the other extreme of the District, while the plant at this hospital is in very poor condition. I believe it should be put in the best condition possible for the reasons above stated, in addition to the fact that it is of the highest importance that such an important and stable article of diet in the hospital as milk should be of the best quality, fresh, and free from any suspicion of disease. For doing this work $50,000 will be required. I have secured the hearty cooperation of the Agricultural Department, to which I desire to extend my thanks, in preparing plans for a model dairy. Its experts have been over the situation and plans are now being drawn in the Department and estimates prepared of the cost of construction. It will therefore be possible to go to Congress with the most approved plans for this type of building.

For an iron fence to be placed along the frontage of the hospital grounds on the east side of Nichols avenue, the sum of $14,000 is asked. This portion of the hospital grounds is occupied by four buildings of the hospital extension, which contain approximately 350 patients. There is now along the thoroughfare a dilapidated, unsightly wooden fence, which it is desired to replace with a substantial iron one.

Year before last Congress appropriated $4,000 for securing proposals on plans and specifications for an amusement hall for the hospital, and last year $75,000 was appropriated for constructing such an amusement hall complete throughout. A committee was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to secure plans and proposals for erecting this structure. Plans were submitted by numerous architects, and the committee was very careful to choose a set of plans that not only afforded a good solution of the problem and provided for a building that would answer the requirements, but seemed to be of such a character as to reasonably assure the construction of the building for the amount of the appropriation. After the plans were secured detailed drawings and specifications were prepared by the architects, Messrs. Sunderland Brothers, of this city, and proposals for erecting the building were asked for. The lowest bid for erecting this structure was $108,000. This, of course, was prohibitive. The bid could not possibly be cut to the amount of the appropriation without ruining the building, and it was, of course, impossible to proceed *on the basis* of a proposal in excess of the amount of money Congress

had appropriated; it therefore leaves as the only recourse a request for an additional appropriation of $35,000.

It must be understood in considering this proposition that a building of the character contemplated must be built for all time. It can not be so constructed as to permit of future additions. This makes it impossible to decrease the cost of construction by decreasing the size of the building, which is practically the only means available.

The amount of money asked for, it will be understood, does not include the necessary furnishings, such as curtains, scenery, stage hardware, chairs, etc. In order not to ask for any special appropriation for this purpose, and to avoid complications that might arise from adverse decisions of the Comptroller, authority is requested to expend such portion of the balance of the appropriation for furniture for new buildings, etc., allowed in the sundry civil bill approved March 3, 1903, as may be necessary for this purpose.

Because of the delay which has already occurred in getting this building under way, and in order to take advantage of the market and begin construction at the most advantageous time of the year, it is requested that this sum be made immediately available.

For centralizing power and heating plant, remodeling the electrical layout, and substituting electrical-driven for steam-driven machinery in certain places, and for certain other purposes as below, the sum of $97,500 is asked. Following is an approximate estimate of the general items:

Consolidating boiler rooms:		
5-300 h. p. water-tube boilers and setting same	$25,000	
Extension to boiler house	15,000	
Additional coal storage	6,000	
New trunk line and connections	3,000	
		$49,000
For mechanical stokers		17,000
Installing new A. C. generator, switch-board transmission lines, and transformers		13,000
Building conduit		2,000
Motor-driven air compressor		10,000
Motor-driven pump for condensing water		1,500
Auxiliary steam main		5,000
		97,500

There are at present two centers for heating the hospital buildings—one, the old boiler house, which was and still is used for the old hospital buildings; the other, the new power, heating, and lighting plant, which furnishes heat to the hospital extension. A more economic operation of the heating system would result from centralizing these two power houses. The coal would not require as much handling, and a smaller force of firemen would have to be employed, while at the same time the heating system could be operated to better advantage and greater efficiency. The old boiler house is a very old building and many of the boilers in it are at present pretty well worn, so that in the course of a comparatively short time they will in any case have to be replaced. At the same time the boiler capacity of the new power, heating, and lighting plant is already hardly equal to supplying the buildings of the new hospital extension with sufficient heat during the coldest part of the winter, so that additional capacity is already required. It would seem, *therefore, that the* rational thing to do would be to centralize *all the heating apparatus* in one building.

The use of mechanical stokers is believed to be desirable, both from the standpoint of economy and efficiency in the operation of the plant.

In addition to the consolidation of the power and heating plant, the above estimate contemplates a remodeling of the present electrical installation, changing from a direct to an alternating current throughout, and will involve the expenditure of approximately $50,000, in addition to the amount included in the above items. The amount asked for in this estimate covers all the work that can conveniently be done during the next year. The plan outlined will require about three years for completion in order to avoid shutting down the plant at any time.

The change from a direct to an alternating current has many advantages from both standpoints of economy and efficiency. A change of this sort is becoming imperative because the present electrical mains are already well loaded and can supply very little additional current, whereas the hospital is constantly growing and greater demands are being made upon them.

Summary of estimates.

Support	$600,600
Roadways, walks, and grades	10,000
General repairs and improvements	40,000
New entrance to gatehouse	8,000
Building cow stables, barns, piggery, hennery, etc	50,000
Iron fence on east side of Nichols avenue	14,000
Additional amount necessary to construct an amusement hall	35,000
Centralizing power plant, remodeling electrical layout, etc	97,500
Total	855,100

NEW LAND.

For many years each successive superintendent of the hospital has recommended the purchase of additional land, and as the years go by this necessity becomes more and more apparent. The land immediately adjoining the hospital is being built up and rapidly settled, and the hospital itself is extending to the limits of its domain. This approach to the hospital with its attendant population is extremely undesirable. An institution of this sort should at least be surrounded by a sufficient amount of land so as to be removed from actual contact with the city population. Additional land could probably be utilized to advantage for farming purposes, although it must be said that land in this vicinity is not of the best in that respect. Every effort on the part of the hospital to buy land has been futile, owing to the complications that have arisen. Prices have been asked for property which were prohibitive, and all efforts to buy have been blocked by competing owners. While all this has been going on, the price of land in the immediate neighborhood has been steadily increasing, so that land that could have been bought very cheaply only a few years ago could not be purchased now for five times the amount it was then offered for. The only way which I can see will relieve this situation is to introduce a bill providing for a detailed hearing on the subject before a Congressional committee. The hospital's needs *will then be* clearly demonstrated, and results could not then be in-

fluenced by the selfish interests of property owners. The committee that investigated the hospital at the last session of Congress recognized the needs of the institution in this respect and reported that "it would be advantageous to the hospital and beneficial to the patients if additional lands could be obtained."

MEDICAL STAFF.

During the fiscal year Dr. Charles H. Clark, clinical director, received the appointment as superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital, at Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Edith Conser received an appointment as assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa. Neither vacancy has as yet been filled.

In previous reports the custom of recording changes in the medical staff has not been followed. It is believed, however, that the annual report affords a proper place for such data. I will therefore include certain changes which antedate the fiscal year for which this report is written and include the entire period of my service since October 1, 1903. Since that time two members of the medical staff have entered the Army, namely, Dr. Paul L. Freeman and Henry J. Nichols, and one member has entered the Navy, Dr. Heber Butts. One member has become associated with the local health department of the District of Columbia, Dr. William F. Hemler, while another has shipped as surgeon of the vessel equipped by the Carnegie Institute to investigate the magnetic meridians, Dr. George Peterson.

Doctor Conser, as above mentioned, left the hospital to accept the position of assistant physician at the State Hospital for Insane, at Norristown, Pa., while Dr. William W. Richardson received the appointment of medical director of the male department of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa.

Dr. Charles H. Clark, as above mentioned, became superintendent of the State Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

This list of appointments seems to me to speak very highly for the professional qualifications of the men who have served upon our medical staff during the past four years.

During the year Dr. H. D. Long and Dr. M. C. Guthrie, assistant surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, stationed at Ellis Island, were temporarily detailed to duty at this hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Service, Dr. Walter Wyman, for instruction and experience in diagnosing cases of mental alienation so as to better enable them to detect insane immigrants on their landing. The hospital cooperated further with the Ellis Island service by detailing Dr. Alfred Glascock, assistant physician, to assist in detecting insane aliens. He served for a period of approximately five months, but has now returned, and arrangements were started for securing the detail of Dr. Nicholas J. Dynan. Doctor Long and Doctor Guthrie have returned to the island.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Additional statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

On hand, as stated in last annual report:		
Support		$4,665.84
Repairs		4,873.54
Miscellaneous receipts from patients		3,427.75
Disallowances		45.46
		13,012.59

EXPENDITURES.

House furnishings, fuel, lights, etc.:		
Furniture, fixtures, etc	$110.40	
Carpets, etc	3,107.82	
		3,218.22
Dry goods, clothing, books, stationery, etc.:		
Clothing material	20.62	
Books and periodicals	95.70	
Postage, stationery, etc	24.59	
		140.91
Farm, garden, and stable:		
Vehicles and repairs		570.00
Repairs and improvements:		
Lumber, etc	$903.98	
Hardware, etc	1,242.90	
Engineers' and plumbers' supplies	1,556.42	
Paints, oils, etc	85.58	
Electrical supplies	883.50	
Building	1,020.00	
		5,692.38
Salaries and wages:		
Mechanics, etc	56.00	
Ward service	25.00	
		81.00
Balance in United States Treasury:		
Support	630.14	
Repairs	2,679.94	
		3,310.08
Total		13,012.59

Statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriated for—	
Support	$305,800.00
District of Columbia patients	277,862.05
Marine-Hospital Service patients	6,263.50
Repairs	35,000.00
Buildings and grounds	17,000.00
Board of patients	19,464.43
Sale of stock	2,952.40
Disallowances	147.56
On hand, buildings and grounds	101,570.23
	766,060.21

EXPENDITURES.

Subsistence:		
Flour, meal, crackers, etc	$18,237.03	
Butterine, milk, cheese, and eggs	24,027.95	
Fresh meats	29,919.94	
Salt and smoked meats	23,675.03	
Fish and poultry	11,724.67	
Tea and coffee	9,550.68	
Sugar, molasses, etc	14,674.42	
Lard	4,344.55	
Fruits and vegetables	18,181.07	
Other groceries	16,643.54	
		$170,978.88
House furnishings, fuel, lights, etc.:		
Furniture, fixtures, etc	4,608.27	
Bedding	5,043.23	
Table and towel linen	1,260.95	
Utensils, crockery, etc	3,492.53	
Kitchen fittings, etc	561.15	
Laundry supplies	6,272.03	
Carpets, etc	233.69	
Coal—		
Hard	5,687.89	
Soft	67,121.25	
Wood	108.00	
Charcoal	24.00	
		94,412.99
Dry goods, clothing, books, stationery, etc.:		
Boots, shoes, and slippers	4,784.53	
New clothing	4,257.32	
Clothing material	7,926.77	
Hats	577.80	
Notions	475.59	
Books and periodicals	460.02	
Stationery, postage, etc	4,388.35	
Freight and hauling	104.42	
Incidental work, etc	254.27	
Photographic supplies	233.69	
		23,462.76
Medical supplies, expended for amusement of patients, etc.:		
Drugs, medicines, etc	5,259.28	
Alcoholic stimulants	347.88	
Instruments, etc	680.54	
Returning eloped patients	192.40	
Amusement of patients	2,120.60	
Sending to their homes	194.96	
Pathological supplies	220.33	
Dental supplies	11.79	
Musical instruments, etc	32.94	
Refunded board money	17.14	
		9,077.86
Farm, garden, and stable:		
Feed	11,749.80	
Implements, horseshoes, etc	581.40	
Plants and seeds	1,011.88	
Manures, etc	587.23	
Live stock	2,786.38	
Harness and repairs	234.13	
Vehicles and repairs	476.84	
Hay and straw	8,683.68	
Incidental expenses	3.50	
		26,114.84

Repairs and improvements:		
Lumber, doors, etc	$3,931.89	
Hardware, etc	6,649.18	
Engineers and plumbers' supplies	8,583.75	
Paints, oils, glass, etc	5,279.25	
Roofing	315.00	
Ironwork, etc	2,743.26	
Sundry small repairs	9.75	
Masons' supplies	3,261.27	
Electrical supplies	3,271.36	
Building	14,509.42	
		$48,554.13
Salaries and wages:		
Superintendent, physicians, and general office	41,539.10	
Ward service	107,752.88	
Inside domestic department	36,620.33	
Engineers' department	26,230.26	
Farm and garden, drivers, etc	40,845.05	
Mechanics and helpers	38,513.31	
Laundry	11,603.23	
Sunday service	500.00	
		303,604.16
On hand:		
Support	1,414.15	
Repairs	3,167.51	
Buildings and grounds	85,272.93	
		89,854.59
Total		766,080.21

Admissions and discharges.

REMAINING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Males.			Females.			Total
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	
Army	829	29	858	.....	.....	.....	858
Navy	173	8	181	.....	.....	.....	181
Marine-Hospital Service	30	6	36	.....	.....	.....	36
Civil life	576	236	812	420	241	661	1,473
Total	1,608	279	1,887	420	241	661	2,548

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Army	140	9	149	.....	.....	.....	149
Navy	50	5	55	.....	.....	.....	55
Marine-Hospital Service	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Civil life	157	70	227	126	56	182	409
Total	351	86	437	126	56	182	619

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—RECOVERED.

Army	48	2	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Navy	34	2	36	.....	.....	.....	36
Marine-Hospital Service	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Civil life	28	19	47	26	18	44	91
Total	111	23	134	26	18	44	178

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—IMPROVED.

Army	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Navy	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Civil life	50	16	66	31	21	52	118
Total	66	16	82	31	21	52	134

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—UNIMPROVED.

	Males.			Females.			Total.
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	
Army	3		3				3
Navy	1		1				1
Civil life	22	2	24	10	2	12	36
Total	26	2	28	10	2	12	40

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—NOT INSANE.

Army	1		1				1
Civil life	1			1			2
Total	2		1	1			3

DECEASED DURING THE YEAR.

Army	81	2	83				83
Navy	7		7				7
Marine-Hospital Service	6		6				6
Civil life	48	21	69	33	18	51	120
Total	142	23	165	33	18	51	216

REMAINING JUNE 30, 1907.

Army	824	34	858				858
Navy	177	11	188				188
Marine-Hospital Service	27	8	35				35
Civil life	584	248	832	445	238	683	1,515
Total	1,612	301	1,913	445	238	683	2,596

SUMMARY.

Remaining June 30, 1906	1,608	279	1,887	420	241	661	2,548
Admitted during the year	351	86	437	126	56	182	619
Total number under treatment	1,959	365	2,324	546	297	843	3,167
Discharged:							
Died	142	23	165	33	18	51	216
Recovered	111	23	134	26	18	44	178
Improved	66	16	82	31	21	52	134
Unimproved	26	2	28	10	2	12	40
Not insane	2		2	1		1	3
Total	347	64	411	101	59	160	571
Remaining June 30, 1907	1,612	301	1,913	445	238	683	2,596

Admissions and discharges, classified according to sex, for the year ended June 30, 1907, and since the opening of the hospital in 1855.

	Year ended June 30, 1907.			Since opening of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	437	182	619	13,016	3,638	16,654
Discharged:						
Recovered	135	45	180	4,506	925	5,431
Improved	82	52	134	2,003	738	2,741
Unimproved	28	12	40	353	164	517
Died	165	51	217	4,241	1,128	5,369
Remaining	1,913	683	2,596	1,913	683	2,596
Total number of admissions				13,016	3,638	16,654

Percentage of total admissions, recovered, improved, etc.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Recovered	34.63	25.42	32.62
Improved	15.39	20.28	16.45
Unimproved	2.71	4.50	3.10
Died	32.58	30.97	32.24
Remaining	14.69	18.83	15.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Monthly changes of population.

	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Total discharged and died.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1906.										
July	28	17	45	38	24	62	15	5	20	82
August	54	16	70	21	15	36	9	4	13	49
September	20	11	31	25	7	32	10	3	13	45
October	27	11	38	19	7	26	20	8	28	54
November	23	14	37	17	5	22	13	8	21	43
December	39	18	57	18	11	29	15	.....	15	44
1907.										
January	37	16	53	10	5	15	13	5	18	33
February	42	22	64	14	8	22	11	7	18	40
March	29	9	38	24	6	30	16	4	20	50
April	36	20	56	27	7	34	19	4	23	57
May	52	15	67	16	6	22	10	2	12	34
June	50	13	63	17	8	25	14	1	15	40
Total	437	182	619	246	109	355	165	51	216	571

Admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries, per cent of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.													Remaining June 30 in each year.			Daily average.			Percentage of recoveries on discharges			Percentage of deaths on average numbers.			Percentage of deaths on total number.		
				Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.																		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1855	26	37	63	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	34	60	19.35	20.65	40.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855-56	36	11	47	3	2	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	3	8	54	39	93	41.20	37.98	70.18	37.50	33.33	35.71	12.13	7.09	10.10	8.06	6.66	7.48
1856-57	25	27	52	2	4	6	3	1	4	7	3	10	8	8	16	59	50	109	54.55	42.80	97.35	10.00	25.00	16.66	14.66	18.69	16.43	10.13	12.12	11.03
1857-58	29	14	43	13	5	18	1	1	2	2	....	2	7	6	13	65	52	117	57.70	50.31	108.01	56.52	44.66	51.42	12.13	11.92	12.03	7.95	9.37	8.55
1858-59	47	18	65	16	5	21	1	4	5	5	3	8	6	4	10	84	54	138	72.93	56.24	129.17	57.13	31.25	47.73	8.22	7.11	7.74	5.36	5.71	5.49
1859-60	68	24	92	26	7	33	4	3	7	3	2	5	13	5	18	106	61	167	100.68	59.00	159.68	56.52	41.17	52.38	12.91	8.47	11.27	8.55	6.41	7.25
1860-61	64	31	95	42	11	53	5	2	7	2	....	2	12	7	19	109	72	181	109.72	64.81	174.57	68.85	55.55	65.43	10.93	10.80	10.88	7.06	7.61	7.82
1861-62	174	12	186	96	8	104	14	1	15	....	....	.....	26	10	36	147	65	212	123.75	65.74	189.49	70.59	42.10	67.09	21.01	15.21	19.00	9.18	11.90	9.81
1862-63	330	25	355	197	6	203	17	1	18	3	3	6	57	4	61	203	76	279	168.41	72.31	240.72	71.89	42.85	70.45	33.84	5.53	25.34	11.95	4.44	10.76
1863-64	484	25	509	282	6	288	69	1	70	5	....	5	67	8	75	364	86	350	205.73	77.66	283.39	66.66	40.00	65.75	42.56	10.30	26.40	11.75	7.92	9.51
1864-65	478	36	514	315	9	324	110	12	122	11	....	11	139	8	147	167	93	200	277.42	33.81	361.23	54.78	31.03	53.64	50.10	9.54	40.69	18.73	6.55	17.01
1865-66	194	28	222	104	5	109	20	7	27	10	1	11	41	12	53	186	96	282	190.92	90.70	281.62	59.42	20.00	54.50	21.47	13.23	18.82	11.35	9.91	10.99
1866-67	88	21	109	45	7	52	11	3	14	11	1	12	19	14	33	188	92	280	189.06	89.46	279.12	52.32	28.00	46.85	10.02	15.65	11.82	6.93	11.96	8.44
1867-68	120	33	153	49	15	64	6	2	8	5	1	6	22	5	27	226	102	328	221.17	96.44	317.61	59.75	65.22	60.95	9.95	5.18	9.50	7.14	4.00	6.23
1868-69	133	35	168	59	11	70	9	6	15	8	2	10	24	9	33	259	109	368	244.55	108.03	352.58	59.00	39.28	54.69	9.81	8.33	9.35	6.70	6.57	6.65
1869-70	146	36	182	32	8	40	16	8	24	11	3	14	15	3	18	331	123	454	294.69	108.08	402.77	43.24	36.37	41.67	5.09	2.77	4.36	3.71	2.05	3.27
1870-71	161	34	195	50	12	62	21	7	28	4	3	7	33	11	44	384	124	508	354.34	121.66	476.00	46.30	36.36	43.97	9.31	9.04	9.24	6.70	7.00	6.78
1871-72	142	44	186	43	8	51	16	13	29	8	1	9	37	7	44	422	139	561	407.21	131.57	538.78	41.34	27.59	38.34	9.09	5.32	8.16	7.04	4.17	6.34
1872-73	153	51	204	49	15	64	23	5	28	3	5	8	32	13	45	468	152	626	431.03	144.11	575.14	45.40	39.47	44.13	7.42	9.02	7.82	5.56	6.84	5.88
1873-74	192	38	230	67	12	79	22	8	30	6	3	9	39	11	50	526	156	682	492.44	151.36	643.80	50.00	35.29	47.02	7.92	7.27	7.76	5.91	5.79	5.88
1874-75	179	51	230	66	9	75	28	22	50	8	3	11	51	7	58	552	166	718	536.46	164.17	700.63	42.13	21.95	38.66	9.50	4.26	8.27	7.23	3.38	6.36
1875-76	166	47	213	67	17	84	26	10	36	1	....	1	48	18	66	570	168	744	564.78	165.59	730.37	47.18	37.78	45.45	8.49	10.87	9.04	6.68	8.45	7.09
1876-77	147	51	198	66	17	83	27	13	40	2	....	2	45	7	52	583	182	765	587.41	176.30	763.71	47.80	45.94	46.89	7.66	3.96	6.80	6.22	3.19	5.52
1877-78	138	44	182	49	11	60	32	9	41	3	4	7	37	9	46	600	193	793	596.82	184.37	781.19	40.49	33.33	38.96	6.19	4.88	5.88	5.13	5.98	4.35
1878-79	169	53	222	68	24	92	30	7	37	3	1	4	51	12	63	617	202	819	619.10	196.70	815.80	44.73	54.54	46.93	8.23	6.10	7.72	6.63	4.87	6.20
1879-80	181	44	225	38	14	52	23	10	33	....	3	3	46	13	59	691	206	897	655.34	196.63	851.97	35.51	35.00	35.37	7.01	6.61	6.92	5.76	5.28	5.65
1880-81	161	62	223	62	10	72	27	9	36	....	6	6	63	18	81	700	225	925	685.37	111.38	896.75	40.78	23.25	36.92	9.19	8.51	9.03	7.39	6.71	7.23
1881-82	178	69	247	62	21	83	31	8	39	2	5	7	74	27	101	709	233	942	697.10	232.88	929.98	36.69	34.43	36.08	10.61	11.59	10.86	8.44	9.18	8.61
1882-83	201	64	265	76	19	95	33	16	49	....	6	6	46	17	63	755	239	994	729.89	235.27	965.16	49.05	31.03	44.13	6.30	7.22	6.52	5.05	5.72	5.22
1883-84	286	64	347	68	13	81	35	8	43	3	1	4	51	16	67	884	262	1,146	797.21	243.27	1,040.48	42.03	34.21	40.51	6.39	6.57	6.44	4.90	5.33	4.99
1884-85	229	91	320	65	24	89	37	12	49	1	1	2	84	21	105	926	295	1,221	902.41	270.89	1,173.34	34.76	41.37	36.32	9.31	7.75	8.94	7.55	5.95	7.19
1885-86	234	69	303	55	22	77	58	15	73	2	3	5	79	23	102	966	301	1,267	936.39	283.23	1,219.62	28.35	34.92	29.96	8.54	8.12	8.36	6.81	6.32	6.69
1886-87	206	62	268	57	15	72	49	17	66	2	1	3	73	19	92	991	311	1,302	956.07	297.36	1,253.43	31.49	28.48	30.90	7.63	6.38	7.34	6.22	5.23	5.99
1887-88	247	71	318	59	10	69	52	14	66	3	1	4	95	25	120	1,029	332	1,361	1,009.55	315.55	1,325.08	28.23	20.00	26.64	9.41	7.92	9.06	7.67	5.64	7.41
1888-89	213	67	380	50	20	70	27	27	54	5	2	6	86	28	114	1,075	322	1,397	1,049.99	323.83	1,373.82	29.94	25.97	28.69	8.19	8.65	8.30	6.92	7.02	6.94
1889-90	274	71	345	39	6	45	43	6	49	....	3	3	112	28	144	1,115	350	1,505	1,108.57	326.53	1,435.10	20.10	13.95	18.12	10.13	9.59	9.76	8.30	7.48	8.04
1890-91	271	81	352	36	30	66	38	15	53	1	1	2	98	30	128	1,253	355	1,608	1,160.62	344.44	1,505.06	20.81	34.47	26.51	8.44	8.71	8.51	6.87	6.96	6.89
1891-92	233	70	303	56	12	68	69	13	82	8	3	11	121	32	153	1,232	365	1,597	1,226.64	348.65	1,575.29	22.05	20.00	21.66	9.86	9.18	9.71	8.14	7.53	8.01
1892-93	261	84	345	57	10	67	46	23	69	4	1	5	140	41	181	1,246	374	1,620	1,255.56	357.02	1,582.58	23.08	13.33	20.81	11.41	11.48	11.44	9.38	9.13	9.32
1893-94	273	88	361	49	13	62	49	16	65	6	....	6	138	29	167	1,277	404	1,681	1,248.16	369.91	1,618.07	20.24	22.41	20.66	11.31	7.84	10.32	9.08	6.27	8.42

Admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries, per cent of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital—Continued.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.												Remaining June 30 of each year.			Daily average.			Percentage of recoveries on discharges.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers.			Percentage of deaths on total number.		
				Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.																	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1894–95	293	78	371	68	30	98	40	32	72	1	....	1	143	36	179	1,318	384	1,702	1,280.91	386.16	1,667.07	26.98	30.61	28.00	11.16	9.32	10.73	9.10	7.46	8.72
1895–96	278	92	370	74	15	89	39	14	53	7	1	8	146	41	187	1,330	405	1,735	1,290.08	379.25	1,669.33	27.81	21.12	26.40	11.31	10.81	11.20	9.14	8.61	9.02
1896–97	288	88	377	67	17	84	50	44	94	5	....	5	130	32	162	1,367	400	1,767	1,326.08	383.82	1,709.90	26.58	18.27	24.34	9.80	8.33	9.47	8.02	6.49	7.67
1897–98	347	90	437	84	12	96	30	19	49	8	1	9	167	30	197	1,425	428	1,853	1,388.25	409.75	1,798.00	29.06	19.35	27.35	12.03	7.32	10.96	9.74	6.12	8.94
1898–99	498	105	603	173	16	189	59	29	88	38	10	48	158	35	193	1,495	443	1,938	1,438.33	433.51	1,871.84	40.42	17.77	36.48	10.98	8.07	10.31	8.21	6.56	7.85
1899–1900	434	117	551	118	33	151	52	13	65	8	5	13	152	32	184	1,599	477	2,076	1,504.00	444.54	1,948.54	35.75	39.75	36.56	10.10	7.19	9.44	7.87	5.71	7.39
1900–1901	519	136	655	202	33	235	52	25	77	11	6	17	193	33	226	1,660	516	2,176	1,583.33	483.33	2,066.66	44.10	24.02	42.34	12.19	6.83	10.93	9.11	5.38	8.27
1901–2	532	154	686	209	39	248	78	20	98	9	11	20	137	40	177	1,759	557	2,316	1,675.85	518.16	2,194.01	48.26	34.51	45.42	8.17	7.70	8.06	6.24	5.97	6.18
1902–3	554	180	734	211	50	261	106	25	131	19	6	25	189	69	258	1,782	587	2,369	1,737.58	553.58	2,291.16	39.73	33.33	38.32	10.88	12.47	11.26	8.17	9.36	8.45
1903–4	584	182	766	194	42	236	95	35	130	21	13	34	189	54	245	1,867	625	2,492	1,783.08	577.00	2,360.08	38.87	29.16	36.70	10.60	8.66	10.29	7.98	6.50	7.75
1904–5	493	174	667	151	53	204	101	42	143	12	9	21	181	55	236	1,912	639	2,551	1,848.50	598.00	2,446.50	33.70	33.12	33.55	9.79	9.19	9.64	7.66	6.88	7.47
1905–6	421	180	601	173	60	233	94	33	127	29	13	42	150	52	202	1,887	661	2,548	1,887.50	654.50	2,542.00	38.34	37.34	38.07	7.94	7.95	7.94	6.42	6.34	6.40
1906–7	437	182	619	136	45	181	82	52	134	28	12	40	165	51	216	1,913	683	2,596	1,898.10	671.83	2,569.93	32.60	27.50	31.17	8.69	7.60	8.40	7.09	6.05	6.82

Three "not insane," 2 males and 1 female, are included with recovered in 1906–7.

Nativity of patients admitted during the year and since the opening of the hospital in 1855.

	During year.	Since 1855.
Native born:		
Alabama	4	53
Arkansas	3	30
Arizona	1	1
California	3	25
Colorado	2	9
Connecticut	2	118
Dakota	.....	10
Delaware	.....	35
District of Columbia	71	2,137
Florida	1	20
Georgia	4	100
Illinois	12	227
Indiana	7	206
Indian Territory	1	14
Iowa	3	47
Kansas	3	41
Kentucky	14	221
Louisiana	1	47
Maine	2	135
Maryland	46	1,284
Massachusetts	11	525
Michigan	4	105
Minnesota	1	25
Mississippi	2	55
Missouri	5	120
Montana	.....	1
Nebraska	3	6
New Hampshire	2	86
New Jersey	6	156
New Mexico	.....	4
New York	25	1,085
North Carolina	6	142
Ohio	16	561
Oregon	.....	5
Pennsylvania	29	866
Rhode Island	.....	48
South Carolina	4	53
Tennessee	9	124
Texas	6	52
Utah	.....	1
Vermont	.....	70
Virginia	52	1,685
West Virginia	4	70
Wisconsin	1	71
Oklahoma	1	1
United States	126	381
	493	11,058
Foreign born:		
Alsace	.....	1
Armenia	.....	2
Austria	5	65
Bahama Islands	.....	1
Bavaria	.....	17
Belgium	.....	8
Foreign born—Continued.		
Bermuda	.....	1
Bohemia	.....	7
Brazil	.....	1
British Columbia	.....	1
British East Indies	.....	6
British possessions	.....	1
British West Indies	.....	12
Buenos Aires	.....	3
Canada	3	140
Coast of Africa	.....	2
Costa Rica	.....	1
Cuba	.....	6
Cyprus	.....	1
Denmark	2	46
England	13	360
Finland	1	8
France	2	96
Germany	17	1,560
Greece	.....	7
Holland	1	17
Philippine Islands	1	1
Hungary	1	16
Iceland	.....	1
Ireland	24	2,231
Italy	1	69
Japan	1	7
Korea	.....	1
Malta	1	3
Mexico	.....	14
New Brunswick	.....	4
New Foundland	.....	2
New Grenada	.....	1
Norway	2	56
Nova Scotia	3	22
Panama	.....	1
Poland	1	28
Portugal	.....	8
Prince Edward Island	1	3
Prussia	.....	31
Roumania	.....	3
Russia	8	64
Sandwich Islands	.....	3
Saxony	.....	6
Scotland	1	99
Sicily	.....	3
Spain	1	8
Sweden	3	98
Switzerland	1	67
Turkey	.....	6
Wales	.....	22
West Indies	1	2
Unknown	31	346
	126	5,596
Grand total	619	16,654

Ages of patients discharged recovered during the year ended June 30, 1907.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
10 to 20 years	9	2	11	60 to 70 years	9	.....	9
20 to 30 years	73	12	85	Over 70 years	1	.....	1
30 to 40 years	30	21	51				
40 to 50 years	8	5	13	Total	134	44	178
50 to 60 years	4	4	8				

The following summaries of population and expenditures have been prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.

Summary of population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients at beginning of fiscal year	1,887	661	2,548
Number of patients received during the year	437	182	619
Number of patients discharged or died during the year	411	160	571
Number of patients at end of the fiscal year	1,913	683	2,596
Daily average number of patients	1,898	672	2,570
Average number of officers and employees during the year	449	256	707

Summary of expenditures.

Current expenses:		
Salaries and wages		$269,598.98
Clothing		17,811.88
Subsistence		277,853.35
Ordinary repairs		30,314.31
Office, domestic, and outdoor expenses		45,855.61
		641,423.13
Extraordinary expenses:		
New buildings, land, etc		
Permanent improvements to existing buildings		34,788.41
Grand total		676,211.54

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
Treasurer.—William W. W. Parker, esq.
Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, esq., Theodore W. Noyes, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.
Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.
Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.
Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.
Assistant professor of history and English, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.
Instructor in English.—Elizabeth Peet.
Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Instructors in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A., Elma L. Harvey.
Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.
Instructors.—Annie E. Jameson; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.
Normal fellows.—Edward Lewis Michaelson, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Isaac Victor Stone, B. S., Rutgers College, New Jersey.
Normal students.—Margaret Elizabeth Compton, Episcopal Female Institute, Virginia; Winifred Northrop, Nebraska Normal College, Nebraska.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore A. Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara Taliaferro; Helen Fay.
Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw, Elizabeth Peet.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.
Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.
Associate matron.—Mary E. Schenck.
Boys' supervisor.—Charles L. Clark, B. S.
Girls' supervisor.—Margaret Hauberg, B. A.
Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.
Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

COLLEGE BUILDING AND CHAPEL.

'IFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1907.

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1906, was 111; admitted during the year, 47; since admitted, 33; total, 191. Under instruction since July 1, 1906, 112 males nd 79 females, of which 131 have been in the collegiate department, epresenting 36 States, Canada, and Scotland, and 60 in the primary epartment. Of these, 39 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia, and 100 were admitted to the collegiate department nder the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900.)uring the fiscal year 32 were discharged from the institution by raduation and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, 18 colored deaf-mutes of school age roperly belonging to the District of Columbia have in pursuance of aw been admitted through this institution to the Maryland School or Colored Deaf-Mutes.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under nstruction in this institution since July 1, 1906, will be found apended to this report.

HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed generally among the students and pupils uring the year, and no death has occurred in the institution.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction, ut it has been decided to advance the requirements for admission to he college one year, this change to go into effect in 1909. It has been ound necessary to make this advance in order that the standing of he college shall compare favorably with that of the colleges of the ountry. A circular giving detailed information as to what this hange will require will be issued during the present year and sent to he schools for the deaf in the States.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

The number of instructors in the Kendall School has been increased by the appointment of Miss Helen Fay. Miss Fay graduted from our normal department in 1904, and has had three years' xperience as an oral teacher in the American School for the Deaf, at Hartford.

LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, and normal fellows to give lectures to the pupils and students during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

Lectures delivered during the year.

IN THE COLLEGE.

The Writings of Charles Dudley Warner, by President Gallaudet.
Genghis Khan, by Professor Hotchkiss.
John Brown of Osawatomie, by Professor Draper.
Man's Ancestry, by Professor Ely.
The United States Forest Service, by Professor Hall.
Don Quixote, by Professor A. B. Fay.
A Few Things I Saw in Europe Last Summer, by Professor Day.
The Legal Status of the Deaf in the United States, by Professor Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Morte d'Arthur, by Mr. Denison.
Growth of the United States, by Mr. Ballard.
Santa Claus's Partner, by Miss Peet.
General Mercer, by Mr. Bryant.
Pilgrim's Progress, by Mr. Clark.
Robin Hood, by Miss Teegarden.
Ceres, Proserpine, and Pluto, by Miss Thomason.
The Ugly Duckling, by Mr. Rotnem.
Amilik, the Dervish, by Mr. Molldrem.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

Receipts and expenditures, maintenance of institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$30.50
From the Treasury of the United States	73,000.00
Board and tuition	4,263.00
Manual labor fund	367.50
Total	77,661.00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	$45,720.23
Miscellaneous repairs	630.62
Household and marketing	4,230.79
Meats	6,072.93
Groceries	3,872.18
Bread	1,797.03
Butter and eggs	2,548.68
Medical attendance and nursing	483.87
Telephone and electric clocks	289.15
Furniture	349.93
Lumber	45.47
Dry goods	529.45
Gas	888.20
Paints and oils	80.24

Fuel	$3,736.08
Feed	1,175.25
Medicines and chemicals	364.45
Books and stationery	914.99
Hardware	215.82
Plants, seeds, and tools	597.58
Blacksmithing	239.50
Carriage repairs	180.75
Ice	621.97
Live stock	914.75
Incidentals	199.90
Stamped envelopes	42.40
Auditing accounts	300.00
Printing	286.89
Lectures	50.00
Gymnasium apparatus	75.87
Harness and repairs	96.40
Balance	109.63
Total	77,661.00

Receipts and expenditures, special repairs.

RECEIPTS.

Treasury of the United States	$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Lumber	$304.65
Plumbing and steam fitting	871.40
Paper hanging	533.05
Mason work	267.25
Painting and carpentry	1,297.25
Paints, oils, and stained windows	413.37
Whitewashing	106.00
Slate roofing	162.84
Hardware and tools	314.39
Refrigerator	210.00
Asphalt paving	519.80
Total	5,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses; for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $75,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, $6,050.

For the proper inclosure of the grounds of the institution and the grading made necessary by the opening of West Virginia avenue on the eastern boundary of the grounds, $5,250.

The estimate for the current expenses of the institution is greater by $2,000 than the amount appropriated for the current year. This increase is felt to be necessary on account of the increased cost of many articles used in providing for the needs of the institution. And there seems to be no probability that the prices now prevailing will be diminished.

The estimates for repairs and for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes are the same in amount as the appropriations for the current year.

The estimate of $5,250 for the proper inclosure of the grounds of the institution may be said to be absolutely essential to the protection of the property of the institution. Nothing has been expended for this purpose during the past twenty years, and the fencing around a great part of the estate is in a ruinous condition and must be entirely renewed.

The removal of the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway along the eastern boundary of the grounds for a distance of nearly one-third of a mile and the conversion of the space into West Virginia avenue will necessitate a considerable amount of grading on the premises of the institution, and the sum asked for to make these improvements will certainly be needed.

THE EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

THE INSTITUTION'S SEMICENTENNIAL.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 1. Advantage was taken of this occasion to celebrate the semicentennial of the institution, since it was in May, 1857, that the institution was opened for the reception of pupils.

Rev. George F. Flick, missionary to the deaf of Washington, a graduate of the college in 1903, offered the opening prayer.

The orations and dissertations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

The Kansas Prairie, Iona Anne Tade, Kansas.
New Fields of Employment for the Alumni of Gallaudet College, Robert Earl Binkley, Indiana.
The Culinary Art, Susie Dickson, Washington.
The Influence of Ideals, John Harvie McFarlane, Minnesota.

Remarks of the President in Presenting the Candidates for Degrees.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: It is now my pleasant duty to present to you the candidates for degrees. You are aware, as perhaps not all our friends are, that we have two distinct departments in the college—a normal and an academic department. This year there are four candidates for degrees in our normal department. These are not deaf young people; they have all their faculties, and are here prepared to go out and instruct the deaf in the schools of the country. In our academic department we have nine deaf young men and women to present as candidates for degrees.

"But before presenting these candidates I would like to say as a *matter* of information for the friends of the college that the time has

come for us to advance our standard of admission to and of graduation from the college. The colleges of the country generally have advanced their standards, their courses of study, and their requirements for admission, and we feel that we can not afford to be behind them. We have decided to advance our requirements for admission at least one full year. The details of this arrangement will be made public later, and the change will not take effect until the autumn of 1909, as we desire to give time to the schools for the deaf throughout the country to make the necessary arrangements to meet the additional requirements for admission."

The candidates for degrees were as follows:

Degree of master of arts (normal fellows).

Andrew Olaus B. Molldrem, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Botolf Jacob Rotnem, B. S., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
Alice May Teegarden, B. A., Blairsville College, Pennsylvania.
Virginia Louise Thomason, B. A., Winthrop College, South Carolina.

Degree of bachelor of arts.

Robert Earl Binkley, Indiana.
Susie Dickson, Washington.
George Henry Faupel, Maryland.
Frank Clark Horton, Colorado.
John Harvie McFarlane, Minnesota.
Iona Anne Tade, Kansas.
May Thornton, Kansas.

Degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Warren James Hoverstick, Ohio.
Alvah Musick Rasnick, Virginia.

After the presentation of candidates for degrees, in introducing Mr. Denison, President Gallaudet said:

"In the month of May, fifty years ago, I was called to Washington to organize this institution. A part of my duty at that time was to secure a capable instructor of the deaf to assist me in beginning my work.

"During the year before, while teaching in the school at Hartford, I had made the acquaintance of a young man just out of his teens, about to graduate from the high class of that school. This young man went to Michigan and taught a year, and when I found myself in need of a teacher I invited him to come to Washington to be my first associate in organizing the school. He has continued in that office and has now for many years been the principal of our Kendall School. He has prepared one hundred applicants for admission to our college in the high class of the Kendall School, which you understand is the preparatory school of this institution.

"I am sure we shall all be glad to hear a few words by way of reminiscence from Mr. Denison."

Address by Principal Denison, of the Kendall School.

"Memory goes back, as I stand here, to a day in June fifty years ago, when I was called upon to make a short address at the laying of the corner stone of the State Institution for the Deaf at Flint, Mich. Of the address itself, probably the less said the better. I mention it only to recall that in closing I bade farewell to the scenes of my first year's experience as a teacher of the deaf, for I had accepted an invitation from the youngest son of the Gallaudet of *that day* to assist him in the labors of establishing a school for the deaf in the District of Columbia.

"To my youthful imagination Washington then pictured itself a queen among cities, with noble avenues and stately edifices, and surrounded in its suburbs by park-like expanses where imposing manor houses showed at the end of winding ways, enthroned on terraces, and half concealed and half revealed through clustering magnolias and tulip trees.

"But I felt as we drove from the railroad station where Doctor Gallaudet—but it is strange to use this title 'Doctor' when I think of that day, his youth, and almost boyish looks—had met me on my arrival in Washington, that distance had indeed lent enchantment to the view. The beautiful pictures conjured in the mind of the boy of 20 faded lamentably in the light of reality. Where should have been palaces were negro cabins and hastily built tenements; instead of lordly grounds and well-kept parks were stretches of reedy commons where cows and pigs and geese roamed in search of subsistence.

"As we reached Kendall Green and started to drive through the gateway, something barred our way. Across the roadway, from post to post, a string had been stretched, and on this swung in the evening breeze a great bouquet of flowers. My first feeling was one of gratified surprise to find myself, the latest arrival, the recipient of so charming a welcome. But my companion's laughing eyes and his too evident blushes and the glimpse of a couple of bright faces appearing and disappearing behind the window curtains of a house then overlooking the gate entrance were swift to enlighten me as to my own insignificance. Who these tantalizing and elusive beings were I never knew, nor do I think my friend was ever much more fortunate. Perhaps this much is certain in explanation of the mystery of the presence of the flowers: My friend was young—he was only 20 then—and he had more than his fair share of good looks.

"If at that hour I could have looked with prophetic eye over and beyond the swaying flowers, I should have beheld Kendall Green fair and thronged as it is to-day, with its college halls, its faculty homes, its wide lawns, and its winding drives. Bereft of the gift of prophecy, I saw only a dusty lane bordered by a straggling hedge of osage-orange trees, and a half dozen unpainted houses of wood, one of which we were to occupy with a household of nine persons—five of them deaf children, the nucleus of the future Kendall School and Gallaudet College. Unlike me, Doctor Gallaudet must have 'dipt into the future far as human eye could see' and called up a vision of the coming years.

"In the fifty years since, much has happened in this great world—*some things* hoped for, many things strange and unexpected. There *have been* dread portents in unclouded skies, and glad signs of prom-

ise in stormy heavens. There have been great events and wonderful changes. There have been conflagrations, cyclones, earthquakes. There have been battles, murders, and sudden deaths, wars, pestilences, and all sorts of moving accidents by flood and field. There have been sorrows a-plenty and joys a-many. Strange inventions have come to stay—the magic telephone, the whizzing electric car, the goggle-eyed automobile honking up and down the land. Empires have risen and fallen. Men illustrious and insignificant have come and gone. Tennyson has witched the world with his noble poesy and passed over the bar. Thackeray has ripened literature with his wisdom and Dickens has mellowed it with his humor. Lincoln has ennobled and humanized statesmanship. There has been this and much more. Through it all Heaven has been good to Kendall Green. Its sun has ever shone on her, its rains have blessed her, its winds have dealt gently with her, and she has thriven, she has matured, and now in the assured dignity of a half century of useful existence beholds her earlier graduates with hair whitened, cheeks seamed, and eyes dimmed by time point out to their grandchildren the places that knew them of old.

"Recalling, as I do, the time, thought, and effort expended upon the building up of Kendall Green; realizing that its beneficial results in the great scheme of the education, character formation, and social welfare of the deaf have been more than commensurate with the outlay; and recognizing that the whole constitutes a history—consistent, memorable, impressive—a history concerning which I can truthfully use the oft-quoted expression: 'All of which I saw and part of which I was,' I own to an indefinable feeling of content—a content unknown to many that have essayed more ambitious rôles on the world's stage—that a kind Providence has permitted me for the last half a hundred years to share, however inconspicuously, in the work of building up and perfecting this institution. Long may it prosper."

President Gallaudet's Address.

President Gallaudet then delivered the following address:

"When an institution established for a definite purpose has existed for a full half century, it seems proper that its friends should ask to what extent it has accomplished the objects for which it was brought into being.

"The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb stands in this position to-day. In the month of May, 1857, its doors were opened under an organization authorized by an act of Congress passed three months earlier. Its object was to educate and prepare for lives of usefulness the deaf and blind children of the District of Columbia.

"Among several public-spirited citizens whose efforts contributed to the establishment of the institution, the Hon. Amos Kendall may be named as the foremost promoter and supporter of the enterprise. He gave a house and 2 acres of ground to the institution, and when these accommodations proved insufficient erected an additional building at an expense of $8,000, which has for nearly fifty years formed a part of the permanent housing of the institution.

"Mr. Kendall's name and influence had great weight in securing aid from Congress for the needs of the institution from year to year, in its early days, and he deserves to be remembered as one of its most valued and *helpful friends*.

"During the first seven years of its existence the institution succeeded in establishing a good school for the deaf children of the District.

"The number of blind children was found to be too small to warrant the continuance of a school for their benefit, only six being in attendance in 1864, and Congress authorized their being placed in the Maryland School for the Blind, in which institution the blind of the District have since been educated.

"In the year 1864 an appeal was made to Congress to authorize the institution to take a step in the education of the deaf in advance of anything which had theretofore been attempted in any country. A bill to authorize the institution to exercise the functions of a college was reported to the Senate and debated at some length in that body.

"Certain Senators ridiculed the idea that deaf persons could master a collegiate course of study. But the arguments of the friends of the measure prevailed and the bill finally passed without a dissenting vote, and a short time later was agreed to by the House without objection.

"Before the close of the session Congress appropriated $26,000 to enlarge the accommodations of the institution and the College for the Deaf was publicly inaugurated in June, 1864.

"This occasion excited much interest in Washington and throughout the country. Prof. Joseph Henry, then at the head of the Smithsonian Institution, wrote of the incident as follows:

> It was an event so interesting and of so momentous and noble a tendency as to deserve to be made a landmark in the progress of deaf-mute education, to stand conspicuous through all coming time; and for initiating which the Congress of the United States, as the instrument of that Almighty Power who cares for all, deserves the laudation of the whole literary and philanthropic world.

"The college commenced its operations in September, 1864, and there were 13 students and 2 instructors the first year. A number of free scholarships were provided by private individuals, but in 1867 Congress was led to adopt a policy which made such assistance unnecessary.

"Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had become interested in the institution and had secured important aid for the college. A youth from his district who had become totally deaf wrote to him seeking admission to the college as a free student, he being a poor boy.

"Mr. Stevens asked that his young constituent might be received and was told that Congress had not provided for the admission of deaf-mutes from the States as beneficiaries. In language more forcible than elegant, Mr. Stevens declared that Congress *should* authorize such admissions, and the needed legislation was promptly carried through.

"This action practically nationalized the college, and subsequent enactments increasing the number of beneficiaries to the limit of 100 have made full provision for all who have been found capable of taking the higher education and deserving of public aid.

"From time to time, as the college and school have grown in numbers, Congress has made liberal appropriations for the enlargement of grounds and the erection of buildings, long ago securing at a *low cost 100* acres of ground, which furnish ample room for all the *present and* even prospective needs of the institution.

"The support of the college by Congress has not always been secured without opposition, and it has been urged by a few that it was not worth while to give any of the deaf an advanced education. One of these objectors, who was the leader of the House when he opposed the college, lived to see his own nephew graduate with distinction as a student here.

"Whether the existence and continuance of the college can be justified or not must be determined by the results of its work during the years which are now to be reviewed.

"Forty-six States and Territories of our country have been represented in the college by 815 students, and there have been 540 pupils in the Kendall School. Very few of these have failed to be independent, self-supporting members of society; fewer proportionally, there is good reason to believe, than with those who are possessed of all their faculties.

"A large number of our students are efficient teachers in the State schools for the deaf, several being principals, and more than a few have been founders of such schools. Time would hardly suffice even to name the various occupations our young people are successfully pursuing, but a sufficient number may be mentioned to give an idea of the facility with which they find places in the busy workshop of the world. Architects and builders, editors and publishers, chemists and assayers, surveyors and civil engineers, postmasters, bankers, recorders of deeds, one patent lawyer, a State botanist, fruit farmers, general farmers on a large scale, clerks in Departments of the United States and in the Smithsonian Institution, in custom-houses, post-offices, railroad offices, and insurance companies, assistants in public libraries, artists, engravers, lithographers, and photographers, and last, but not least, regularly ordained clergymen conducting missions and churches for the deaf in many of our cities and large towns.

"It is believed that in this recital of what the young people who have gone out from Kendall Green are doing will be found full justification for the existence of this institution. But the ability to earn one's living in a creditable manner is far from being all that this institution has given to its children.

"One of our college students, stricken by a mortal disease a few weeks before the time of his graduation, wrote to his friends at home: 'It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been allowed to learn something.' Joseph Chamberlain, the eminent English Commoner, seeing this sentence engraved on a memorial tablet in one of the corridors of the college, made it the text of an eloquent address to our students, emphasizing the value of the intellectual life as a source of happiness to them.

"The consciousness of promotion to an advanced place in the world of letters and the intellectual enjoyment growing out of the enlarged range of thought made possible by college training have added to the happiness of the lives of our students to a degree not easily estimated. And those even of the deaf who have not been able to seek admission to the college have had pride and pleasure in the knowledge of its existence, for they rejoice in the fact that to the deaf as a class opportunity is offered to secure the higher education on a level with those in possession of all their faculties.

"During the past sixteen years a normal department has been sustained, which *has done* an important work for the schools of the

deaf in our country. This department has received each year five or six well-educated young people, not deaf-mutes, and has trained them in both the oral and manual methods of educating the deaf, thus fitting them to take positions as teachers in any of the schools of the country. To this department have come young men and women from twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia and young men from England, Ireland, India, and Korea. Fifty graduates of this school are now teaching; eight are principals of schools; six are members of our own corps of instruction.

"In looking back over the half century this institution has existed it is interesting to note the fact that an unusual degree of harmony has marked its management.

"In the board of directors no serious difference has ever arisen and a unity of action has been the rule, which has greatly promoted the welfare and progress of the institution.

"In the faculties of instruction there has always been cordial cooperation and loyal support of authority.

"The domestic officers also have been untiringly faithful in the performance of their duties and considerate of each other.

"Of the students and pupils it can be said that they have been, with very rare exceptions, loyal to their alma mater, ready to submit to authority, anxious to add to her fair fame by their conduct while under her motherly care and by their several courses in life as graduates.

"Of the many hundreds of youth who have gone out from the sheltering walls of Kendall Green, their teachers have the great satisfaction of knowing that they are living honorably and happily, bearing manfully the burdens that naturally come to them as members of society; many of them heads of families and builders of happy homes and all of them enjoying a greatly enlarged horizon because of the opportunities and training which a generous Government has here afforded them.

"At our first commencement, in 1869, a member of the faculty, then a very young man, made the following quotation in closing an address of congratulation on what was at that time the actual beginning of the full life of the college:

> It may not be our lot to wield
> The sickle in the ripened field,
> Nor ours to hear on summer eves
> The reaper's song among the sheaves.
>
> But where our duty's task is wrought
> In unison with God's great thought,
> The near and future blend in one,
> And whatsoe'er is willed is done.

"It may be of interest to the friends of the institution to know that three members of the college faculty in 1869, including the one to whom allusion has been made, and two of the faculty of the Kendall School are still in the active performance of their duties here, permitted by a kind Providence—

> to wield
> The sickle in the ripened field,

"And

> to hear on summer eves
> The reaper's song among the sheaves.

"Giving expression to the feelings which naturally arise on the day of our golden jubilee, in the hearts of the alumni, of the students and pupils now here, and of those who have striven to make this place a real fountain of happiness, we return thanks to the beneficent power above for the continued evidences of His thoughtful care which have favored the institution at every stage of its progress; and we recognize with sincere gratitude the unfailing liberality of the Congress of the United States, giving the seal of its approval to our work.

"And looking forward we rely with confidence on the benevolent disposition of the representatives of the nation to carry forward the work they have here begun, so long as there shall be found in our land those 'whom the finger of God hath touched.'

"It will not be permitted to us who have labored here since the early days to travel far into the future. But we have no fear for the coming days of the institution.

"To those who must soon take up our burdens we say with all confidence:

> Ye who will fill the places we once filled
> And follow in the furrows that we tilled,
> Young men, whose generous hearts are beating high,
> We who are old and are about to die,
> Salute you, hail you, take your hands in ours,
> And crown you with our welcome as with flowers.

"And yet we will not anticipate the sad day of parting, but rather cherish the hope that there may still remain to us some years of usefulness in the field of labor that has been so dear to us.

"We will not—

> Sit idly down and say
> The night hath come; it is no longer day.
> The night hath not yet come; we are not quite
> Cut off from labor by the failing light;
> Something remains for us to do or dare;
> Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear;
>
> For age is opportunity no less
> Than youth itself, though in another dress,
> And as the evening twilight fades away
> The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.

Professor Fay then expressed the regret of the board and the faculty that Ex-President Gilman, who had expected to make an address, was unavoidably absent. Professor Fay added that President Gilman had on a number of similar occasions been present as the orator of the day, and notably thirty-one years ago, when the college was in its infancy and Johns Hopkins University had just been started, had given the greetings of sister colleges to the college for the deaf.

In introducing Secretary Garfield, President Gallaudet said:

"I alluded a short time ago to the fact that this college had not always secured the support of Congress without opposition. In looking back over the many years that have passed, memory brings to me the names of many who have supported the college from time to time and have broken down opposition to it in Congress. I have already mentioned Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. I might speak of Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; William E. Niblack, of Indiana; John Randolph Tucker, of Vir-

ginia; Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; and James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

"Among all these stanch and loyal friends of the college in Congress, who have now passed over to the majority, James A. Garfield may be named as the one preeminent, for his influence and support were given at times when his championship was essential to the very continuance of the institution. General Garfield often visited the class rooms of the college, asked the students questions, and as an educator took an active interest in the work being carried on; and in Congress his voice was often heard in our support.

"When President, he was on one occasion present on the platform and presided over the presentation day exercises in his official capacity as patron of the institution.

"The graduates of the college and their friends were so much impressed by what General Garfield had done for the college that shortly after his tragic death they raised by private subscription from the deaf of every State in the Union a goodly sum of money and ordered from Daniel C. French, the sculptor, the memorial marble bust which was placed in this hall as a perpetual reminder of their friend and champion in Congress.

"It will go without saying that it is an especial pleasure that we have here to-day General Garfield's son, who in his official capacity as Secretary of the Interior comes very near to the institution, as it is through him that our annual reports and requests for aid are submitted to Congress. I am sure that we all have very great pleasure in welcoming the Hon. James R. Garfield, who will now speak to us."

Secretary Garfield's Address.

"PRESIDENT GALLAUDET, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I come here with a great deal of personal pleasure because of the many memories that I have in connection with this institution. As a boy I used to be here and learned something of the splendid work that is being done. Doctor Gallaudet has been altogether too modest in what he has told you of the work of the institution during the past fifty years. And I am not sure that he will interpret correctly what I may now say about him and his work. [Laughter.]

"The development of this institution during its fifty years of his service has been indeed remarkable; during all that time the guiding spirit, the one who has been the real inspiration of all that has been done, who has planned every step of its progress, who has aided most those who have been taught here, has been this one man. It is he who has made Kendall Green what it is to-day, and it is indeed most gratifying that in this celebration of the golden jubilee of the institution we have with us to-day the man who really established it and who has made it such a power in the work of educating the deaf. It must be a great satisfaction to him that he has been permitted to see the splendid results of his continuous labors during the half century just closing.

"I have been immensely interested in the orations and dissertations delivered to-day by members of the graduating class. These of themselves give evidence of the good work done in the college; they show *that its influence* is increasing and is spreading throughout the land.

"Despite the greater opportunities that others may have, you have indeed made much of your own. The development of this college is a notable example of the wonderful changes that have taken place in this old world during the past fifty years. Consider what progress in education there has been; the children of to-day are being educated in a far better way; all over the world they are being led from darkness into light; are having opened to them a vision of things higher and better. They are entering into life with a much better appreciation of its higher meaning.

"Education more than ever is getting to be not mere teaching from books, but the actual teaching of life itself; not the getting of a knowledge of things out of books by reading and study so much as the upbuilding of character itself; it is making men and women appreciate that even the drudgery of everyday life is nothing when compared with what it brings to the one who makes the most of every opportunity. Character is what we make of ourselves; not what is given to us; not what is handed down to us. And so each individual is drawing from the men about him that inspiration for higher life, higher character, and better thought, that he may make his life what it should be before the final record is made.

"And to you of the graduating class who are soon to go forth on your life's work I have but a word to say. You will not find the old world unkind; the opportunities to-day are greater than ever before; better than ever. The prospects for all, as was so well said by one of your speakers, were never so bright as in the present age. Every field of endeavor is ready for the man with skilled hand, true heart, and upright character.

"In conclusion, I can only wish you godspeed and hope that in the years to come, when you return to your alma mater, you will find that she has made steady progress, as in the past, and that the spirit of 'Higher and Better,' which you have taken as your motto, will have led you all in the way to that which is highest and best."

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. John W. Chickering, emeritus professor in the college.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 19, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day, with the following exceptions: Mr. Rasnick received the degree of bachelor of arts, Miss Thornton that of bachelor of philosophy, and Mr. Hoverstick that of bachelor of letters.

Mr. Justice Brewer, a member of the board of directors, made a short address to the graduates.

RESOLUTIONS OF DIRECTORS.

On June 19, at a meeting of the directors, the following minute was, on motion of Mr. Justice Brewer, unanimously adopted:

We, the directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, speaking not for ourselves alone but also for all those who have been or are now connected with it as teachers or pupils, feel that the fifty years' service of

President Edward Miner Gallaudet, a service coterminous with the life of the institution, calls for a recognition of the great obligation all are under to him for his faithful and successful labors in the instruction and training of the deaf, not only of the District of Columbia, but of the United States and other countries.

The son of the founder of deaf-mute instruction in this country, he has carried forward his father's work and has lifted the standard of instruction above the anticipations of the most sanguine.

Not alone in the matter of teaching has the influence of President Gallaudet been felt, but through his personality and character he has largely shaped the lives and increased the happiness of thousands of those who otherwise would have been deprived of much that he has made it possible for them to enjoy.

We therefore place on the records of this institution this testimonial in grateful recognition of what has already been accomplished, and, together with our congratulations for the past, extend to him our sincere good wishes for increasing happiness and success in (as we hope) a long future of life and service.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE.

On Saturday, June 29, a meeting the alumni of the college was opened, which continued for three days. The hospitality of the institution was extended to former students of the college, and they rallied, some of them with their husbands or wives, to the number of about one hundred and fifty. Much interesting debate was had at the meetings of the alumni association, and the following points are worthy to be noted in this report:

A resolution was adopted condemning the rule of the United States Civil Service Commission excluding all deaf persons from the competitive examinations for employment in the civil service, and a committee was appointed to take measures to secure to competent deaf persons the right of such employment under the Government.

The committee previously appointed to give some expression to the love and gratitude of the alumni toward President Gallaudet on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth reported the establishment of a fund to further the interests of the college, to be known as "The Edward Miner Gallaudet fund." It was resolved to make efforts to enlarge this fund into a general endowment fund, and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the great appreciation of the alumni of the generous entertainment given them by the college authorities, and thanks for this and for the indefatigable efforts of the college representatives to add to the great benefit and pleasure which the alumni had derived from the meeting.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Immediately following the meeting of the alumni of the college a convention was held at Norfolk, Va., of the National Association of the Deaf, in which former students of the college took a prominent part. The president of the association was a graduate of the college, and all the members of the committee on resolutions had been students here.

Among many subjects considered and acted upon by the convention the following are of special interest:

Resolved, That, being vitally interested in the problem attending the education of the deaf, we oppose any process of instruction that tends to limit their mental and moral development, and express as our deliberate judgment a belief and confidence in the combined system of instruction as being the most rational, *effective, and* successful in reaching and improving all deaf children as distinct *from the few.*

ALUMNI OF COLLEGE AT KENDALL GREEN, JULY 1, 1907.

Resolved, That, recognizing the injury resulting from the discrimination that has lately arisen against the employment of the deaf in the civil service, a committee be appointed by the president to cooperate with a similar committee of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association in its efforts to induce the Civil Service Commission to remove this unfair and undeserved discrimination.

CONGRESSES IN THE INTEREST OF THE DEAF AT EDINBURGH.

An important meeting of instructors of the deaf was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, from July 30 to August 4. The president of the institution and Prof. Edward A. Fay were appointed official delegates by the Secretary of State. Professor Fay was not able to attend, but President Gallaudet was present at all the sessions of the congress, and by request of the committee read a paper giving an account of the existing conditions of schools for the deaf in the United States.

The congress brought together representatives of many countries, and the proceedings were interesting and instructive.

During the same week a meeting of the British Deaf and Dumb Association was held in Edinburgh, which was attended by a large number of the deaf-mutes of the United Kingdom. A prominent member of the association was Rev. Francis Maginn, a former student of our college and now a missionary to the deaf of the north of Ireland.

By request of the association President Gallaudet delivered an address at one of the meetings.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:
G. Herman Harper.
Walter D. Bell.
Alton M. Bell.

Arizona:
Ethel F. Eaton.

Arkansas:
Sarah B. Streby.
Ora H. Blanchard.

California:
Golda M. Fitzgerald.
Leslie A. Elmer.

Colorado:
Frank C. Horton.
Mabel J. Jensen.

Florida:
Alice A. Nicholson.
Abbie M. Goff.

Georgia:
Henry S. Morris.

Illinois:
Leo R. Holway.
Frederick W. Schoneman.
Goldie A. Newman.
Iva M. Robinson.

Indiana:
Robert E. Binkley.
Earl M. Mather.
Leon P. Jones.

Iowa:
Walter F. Poshusta.
J. Gertrude Hill.
Luverne S. Byrne.
Melvin Lien.
Ragnhilda Lee.
Effie S. Gifford.
Elizabeth R. Rhoades.
Hubert B. West.

Kansas:
Iona Tade.
May Thornton.
Mazie E. Britt.
Thomas S. Williams.
John Dusch.
Mary J. Gillman.
M. Edetha Williams.
Rose M. Long.
Lulu M. Lewis.
John T. Hower.
Homer E. Grace.
William Schaefer.
George E. Pinto.

Kentucky:
Snowa P. Frost.
Alvin L. Kutzleb.
Chester D. Erwin.
Bryan Shanklin.
Adolph N. Struck.

Maine:
Fannie P. Kimball.
Leo K. Holmes.
Patrick J. Thibodeau.

Manitoba:
Charlotte H. Jameson.
Archibald H. MacDonald.
Archibald Wright, jr.

Maryland:
George H. Faupel.
Thomas J. Blake.

Massachusetts:
Charles A. Malloch.
William Cooper.

Michigan:
Margaret M. Leveck.
Harold Preston.
George Burkart.
Gottlieb Bieri.
George F. Gorman.
Ida M. Linabury.
Inez I. Snyder.
Belle Van Ostrand.
Norman D. McDonald.
Otto Buby.

Minnesota:
J. Harvie McFarlane.
Dean E. Tomlinson.
Frederick J. O'Donnell.
Ellen D. Johnson.
Clarence Sharp.
W. Clinton Jones.
Philip E. Cadwell.
Mary M. Fossan.
Eva Bush.
Petra F. Fandrem.

Mississippi:
Shelby M. Harris.

Missouri:
Irene P. Burow.
Elmer Talbert.
Mary I. Morrison.

Montana:
Robert J. Ryan.

IN THE COLLEGE—continued.

Nebraska:
Hattie B. Ren.
Mary Smrha.
Helen Northrop.
Anna V. Johnson.
Maude E. Roath.
James Morehouse.

New Jersey:
Morton H. Henry.

New York:
Louise E. Turner.
Arthur B. Dillon.
Samuel Cohen.
Edwin Nies.
Vernon S. Birck.

North Carolina:
Odie W. Underhill.
Mittie H. Parker.
Emma L. Pike.
George H. Bailey.
Virgie Haywood.
Charles E. Jones.
Harley Brendall.

North Dakota:
Lindeman J. Bull.
Gilbert J. Isackson.
Carl Anderson.
Olga Anderson.

Oklahoma:
Merrill E. Stover.

Oregon:
Bird L. Craven.
Emery E. Vinson.
Harry Gardner.

Ohio:
Warren Hoverstick.
Winifred M. Jones.
Alice G. Neldon.
Roy B. Conkling.
William N. Toomey.
Joseph B. Arnold.

Pennsylvania:
Charles L. Clark.
Francis M. Holliday.
Philip R. Schroedel.

Rhode Island:
Moses Goldonofsky.

Scotland:
Angus C. McInnes.

South Dakota:
Jessie A. Beardsley.

Texas:
Willie L. Kilgore.
Robert L. Davis.
Rosa H. Bendele.
Mary B. Sharp.
Thomas L. Anderson.

Virginia:
Alvah M. Rasnick.
Leonard B. Brushwood.
Grace B. Fortner.
Louise E. Hubbard.

Washington:
Susie Dickson.
Bertha Thiessen.
Alice S. Hammond.

Wisconsin:
Milo E. Hodge.

Wyoming:
Baxter W. Mosey.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Delaware:
Walter Carmean.
Robert Johnston.
Arthur Long.
Lewis J. Long.
Raymond Webb.

District of Columbia:
Raymond Allen.
Benjamin Beaver.
Frank Berman.
Wallace Edington.
Morton W. Galloway.
William A. Gray.
Frederick D. Hill.
John W. McCauley.
John McIntosh.
James A. Nash.
Francis E. Ridgeway.
Joseph P. Riley.
William J. Riley.
Sylvan J. Riley.

District of Columbia—Continued.
Charles Shepherd.
Leonard Stark.
Joseph Stinson.
John Streeks.
Charles Sullivan.
Philip Thompson.

Manitoba:
Archibald MacDonald.
Archibald Wright, jr.

Minnesota:
Carl Torell.

New Jersey:
Frank E. W. McMahon.
L. Roy Townsend.

Scotland:
Angus C. McInnes.

South Carolina:
William H. Lyles, jr.

Virginia:
James C. Woodard.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL—continued.

FEMALES.

Delaware:
- Ida Ellingsworth.
- Cynthia Hearne.
- Florence Johnston.
- Isabelle Long.
- Ellen J. McCabe.
- Mary O'Rourke.
- Olivia Peterson.
- Glendora Taylor.

District of Columbia:
- Myrtle E. Connick.
- Caroline E. Cox.
- Mary E. Blocher.
- Maud E. Edington.
- Louise Golding.

District of Columbia—Continued.
- Beatrice Holland.
- Elsie Hutchins.
- Grace G. Kelly.
- Margaret M. Lewis.
- Ida M. Littleford.
- Matilda Maddox.
- Annie P. Neitzey.
- Virgie E. O'Neill.
- Pearl J. Pearson.
- Sophia Stansbury.
- Laura Sykes.
- Effie Thomas.
- Alice Woolford.
- Florence Young.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS. JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.
JAMES T. PARKER.

STAFF.

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.*
W. C. McNEILL, M. D., *First Assistant Surgeon and Executive Officer.*

CONSULTANTS.

Medical.—F. J. SHADD, M. D.; ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.
Surgical.—NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D.
Obstetrical.—THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.
Gynecological.—J. TABOR JOHNSON, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

MEDICAL

January, February, March.—H. W. FREEMAN, M. D.; J. B. NICHOLS, M. D.
April, May, June.—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.; GEO. W. CABANISS, M. D.
July, August, September.—ROBT. W. BROWN, M. D.; THOS. MARTIN, M. D.
October, November, December.—H. W. FREEMAN, M. D.; J. B. NICHOLS, M. D.

SURGICAL.

January, February, March.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
April, May, June.—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.
July, August, September.—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.
October, November, December.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
Necroscopist.—D. S. LAMB, M. D.

OBSTETRICAL.

January, February, March, April.—N. R. JENNER, M. D.
May, June, July, August.—E. D. WILLISTON, M. D.
September, October, November, December.—JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.
Genito-urinary.—H. A. FOWLER, M. D.

INTERNES.

T. A. JONES, M. D. J. A. McMILLAN, M. D.
D. H. DAVIS, M. D. M. A. FRANCIS, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Monday.—SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D. *Thursday.*—E. A. TIGNOR, M. D.
Tuesday.—C. A. TIGNOR, M. D. *Friday.*—HENRY FREEMAN, M. D.
Wednesday.—SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D. *Saturday.*—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

EYE AND EAR.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.—E. O. BELT,[a] M. D.; M. O. DUMAS, M. D.

NOSE AND THROAT.

Wednesday, Saturday.—J. J. RICHARDSON, M. D.; R. R. WALKER, M. D.

DERMATOLOGY.

Friday.—H. A. ROBBINS, M. D.; SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D.

NERVOUS.

Monday, Thursday.—WM. L. ROBINS, M. D.; J. C. TAPPIN, M. D.

SARAH L. TUFFS, *Directress of Training School.* MARY J. JONES, *Matron.*
H. S. POPE, Phar. D., *Pharmacist.* HARRY CARDOZO, *Clerk.*
G. H. GATES, *Assistant Pharmacist.* L. R. WORMLEY, *Assistant Clerk.*

[a] Deceased.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, *August 10, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the work done at the Freedmen's Hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

In the matter of detail there is little to note in contrast to the preceding year. The working force, with but few exceptions, has been most zealous in promoting the general welfare of the hospital, and the greatest possible good has been accomplished with the means at command. In the administration of the hospital the patients have received first consideration, and in pursuance of this policy several employees have been dismissed, either for neglect of duty or inefficiency. As a result there has been marked improvement in the efficiency and discipline in the hospital corps.

At the beginning of the year there were 153 patients in the hospital; during the year 2,366 were admitted, an increase of 159 over the previous year, and 204 births occurred, making a total of 2,723 under care. Of those remaining at the beginning of the year 114 resided in the District of Columbia and 39 outside the District. Of those admitted 1,700 were from the District of Columbia and 666 from the States, and of those born 145 were children of residents of the District and 59 were children of residents of the States, making a total of 1,959 from the District of Columbia and 764 from the States treated during the year.

During the year 2,569 patients were discharged from the hospital. At the end of the year 154 remained, of whom 84 are chargeable to the District of Columbia and 70 to the United States.

The total number of days' treatment given patients from the District of Columbia was 34,906, against 37,334 the previous year, as follows: Adults, 30,594; children, 2,046; infants, 2,266. The number of days' treatment given United States patients was 17,518, as against 14,313 last year, making a total of 52,424 for both classes, against 51,647 the preceding year.

The percentage of deaths was 9.91, an increase of 1.57 over the preceding year. In considering the mortality it must be remembered that 67 patients were moribund and beyond medical or surgical aid when admitted, and that there were 17 deaths from premature births. If these cases are deducted, the percentage of deaths would be 6.83, as against 8.34 last year.

There were performed 808 surgical operations. There were not as many operations as in the preceding year, but the number of major operations were greater than ever before.

In the out-patient department 4,631 cases were treated, as follows: Medical, 1,747; surgical, 405; ear, nose, and throat, 416; eye, 359; gynecological, 320; nervous, 452; skin and genito-urinary, 932.

In all departments 7,354 patients were treated, an increase of 363 over last year.

Nineteen post-mortems were performed, and 996 specimens of various kinds were examined in the pathological laboratory.

The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follows:

Receipts and expenditures for the year.

Receipts:		
Appropriation, sundry civil bill (for support)	$11,500.00	
Appropriation, District of Columbia appropriation bill (under contract with Board of Charities)	25,500.00	
Appropriation, salaries, sundry civil bill	16,000.00	
		$53,000.00
Expenditures:		
Miscellaneous (fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicine, etc.)	15,415.83	
Subsistence	18,449.23	
Salaries	15,864.99	
		49,730.05

The buildings of the new hospital in all probability will be ready for occupancy in four or five months. A nurses' home, stable, and morgue are greatly needed to carry on the work of the hospital, and it is hoped that an appropriation sufficient to construct these buildings can be secured at an early date.

It is desirable that some provision be made for pay patients, as the hospital is constantly refusing admittance to applicants for treatment who are able and willing to pay, and when the new buildings are completed this number will be larger. These people desire to enter the Freedmen's Hospital because of a lack of hospital privileges in their communities, and at the same time do not wish to be classed as charity patients. The charges could be so fixed that they would merely cover the cost of maintenance. The resulting benefits would be far reaching.

The following estimates are submitted as necessary for the completion of the new hospital, and it is hoped that Congress will make the necessary appropriation at its next session:

Nurses' home	$45,000
Stable and morgue	15,000
Fence around grounds	12,000
Total	72,000

The following tables show in detail the number of patients treated.

Statistical summary.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
In hospital July 1, 1906	3	2	64	84	153
Admissions	169	28	1,044	1,125	2,366
Births	3	4	95	102	204
Total under care	175	34	1,203	1,311	2,723
Died					270
Discharged:					
Recovered					1,018
Improved					1,153
Unimproved					114
Not treated					14
Total died and discharged					2,569
In hospital July 1, 1907	4	1	60	89	154
Daily average number of patients					149
Largest number of patients at any one time					178
Smallest number of patients at any one time					114
Days' maintenance furnished patients from the District of Columbia					34,906
Days' maintenance furnished United States patients					17,518
Total days' maintenance					52,424
Emergencies	133	12	497	174	816
Operations					808
Out-patients:					
Medical	13	14	880	840	1,747
Surgical	3	2	204	196	405
Ear, nose, and throat	1	1	185	229	416
Eye	12	26	159	162	359
Gynecological		1		319	320
Nervous	6	6	197	243	452
Skin and genito-urinary	11	2	629	290	932
Total	46	52	2,254	2,279	4,631

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Bones, joints, and lymphatics.													
Bones:													
Necrosis of jaw				2	3	5		5				5	
Osteo myelitis—													
Femur				1		1					1	1	
Humerus				9	3	12	1	11				12	
Tibia				3		3		2				2	1
Joints:													
Arthritis, tubercular				7	1	8		8				8	
Bursitis of knee	1	1		1		3		3				3	
Genu valgum					1	1		1				1	
Synovitis of knee				1		1		1				1	
Luxations—													
Humerus				2	1	3	2	1				3	
Ulna		1				1		1				1	
Sprains—													
Ankle joint		2		5	3	10	8	2				10	
Back				1		1		1				1	
Knee				1	2	3		3				3	
Wrist		1		2		3	3					3	
Lymphatics:													
Adenitis—													
Cervical				10	11	21	14	6			1	21	
Inguinal	3	1		26	5	35	16	17				33	2
Adenoids				2		2	2					2	

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Nervous system.													
Cerebral compression				1	1	2	1				1	2	
Cerebral concussion		3		3		6	1	4			1	6	
Cephalalgia				3	7	10	1	9				10	
Dementia, senile				2		2		1			1	2	
Epilepsy	2	2	5	15	11	35		26	6			32	3
Imbecility		1				1		1				1	
Heat exhaustion	2	2		10	1	15		15				15	
Hemiplegia		2		5	3	10		3	2		3	8	2
Hysteria			2	2	6	10		8		1		9	1
Insomnia		1		1		2		2				2	
Locomotor ataxia		1		5		6		3	3			6	
Meningitis				2	2	4		1			3	4	
Neuralgia:													
Facial				1		1		1				1	
Intercostal		1		1	2	4		4				4	
Ovarian					6	6		6				6	
Neurasthenia				5	10	15		12				12	3
Paralysis agitans		1				1		1				1	
Paraplegia	2			2		4		3	1			4	
Shock		1		1	1	3		1			2	3	
Heart and blood vessels.													
Anemia				3	2	5		3			1	4	1
Aneurism of aorta		1		2		3					3	3	
Aneurism, bronchial				1		1	1					1	
Aneurism, carotid					1	1					1	1	
Aneurism, femoral				1		1					1	1	
Aneurism, popliteal				1		1		1				1	
Aortic insufficiency	1			1		2		1			1	2	
Aortic stenosis					1	1					1	1	
Apoplexy, cerebral				3	3	6					6	6	
Arterio sclerosis	1			3		4		4				4	
Cerebral thrombosis				2		2		1			1	2	
Ecchymosis				1		1	1					1	
Endocarditis				1		1					1	1	
Epistaxis		1		1	1	3		3				3	
Hemorrhoids	1	1		6	7	15	3	8	2			13	2
Mitral insufficiency	4	1		38	27	70		34	4		29	67	3
Mitral stenosis				1		1		1				1	
Pericarditis				2		2	1	1				2	
Phlebitis					1	1			1			1	
Tachycardia				1	1	2		1	1			2	
Varicose veins	1			1	3	5		5				5	
Respiratory system.													
Asthma:													
Bronchial		1		7	5	13		5	7		1	13	
Cardiac			1	3	2	6		3			3	6	
Bronchitis:													
Acute	3	5		35	15	58	30	26			1	57	1
Capillary				3	3	6					6	6	
Chronic		1		12	9	22		22				22	
Emphysema				1		1		1				1	
Pleurisy		2		13	3	18	5	12			1	18	
Pneumonia:													
Lobar		2	2	20	12	36	10	8			15	33	3
Lobular				3	6	9					9	9	
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary	7	2	1	16	9	35		9	5		16	30	5
General				5	3	8		2	3		3	8	
Digestive system.													
Adhesions, peritoneal					2	2		2				2	
Appendicitis				12	14	26	10	13			3	26	
Ascarides lumbricoides				1		1	1					1	
Cholera infantum	1			2	1	4					4	4	
Constipation				1		1		1				1	
Dysentery	2	1		3	2	8	3	3				6	2
Enteritis		1		8	6	15	1	13			1	15	
Entero-colitis					1	1					1	1	
Fissure of rectum		1				1	1					1	

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Digestive system—Continued.													
Fistula:													
Fecal					1	1	1					1	
In ano	1			5	2	8		8				8	
Recto-vaginal					2	2	1	1				2	
Recto-vesical					1	1		1				1	
Gastralgia					1	1			1			1	
Gastric ulcer	2			2	1	5		4			1	5	
Gastritis:													
Acute	1	4		15	12	32	13	14			2	29	3
Chronic		3		7	3	13		10	3			13	
Gastroenteritis	2	1		8	9	20		4			12	16	4
Hernia:													
Femoral			1			1	1					1	
Inguinal	1	2		29	4	36	17	15	3			35	1
Strangulated				2	1	3		2			1	3	
Umbilical				1	2	3	2				1	3	
Indigestion		2		7	2	11	5	5			1	11	
Intussusception				1	2	3		1			2	3	
Intestinal obstruction				1	2	3					3	3	
Peritonitis	2				2	4		2	2			4	
Stomatitis					1	1	1					1	
Liver:													
Cholelithiasis				1	2	3	1	1			1	3	
Cirrhosis	1	1		4		6		2			2	4	2
Hepatitis				2		2		2				2	
Genito-urinary system.													
Atrophy of testes				1		1		1				1	
Cystitis:													
Acute		1		2	2	5	3	1	1			5	
Chronic	2			1	4	7		6	1			7	
Enuresis					3	3	2	1				3	
Epididymitis				3		3		3				3	
Gonorrhea:													
Acute	3	3		40	4	50	20	25	2			47	3
Chronic		1		17	5	23		17	6			23	
Hydrocele	1			3		4	1	3				4	
Hypospadias				1		1							1
Nephritis:													
Interstitial				10	4	14		5	4		5	14	
Parenchymatous, acute		1		15	8	24		12			6	18	6
Parenchymatous, chronic		2		11	3	16		9			7	16	
Nephropyosis					1	1	1					1	
Orchitis	1	1		17		19	2	6	11			19	
Periproctitis					1	1					1	1	
Phimosis	1			10		11	7	3				14	1
Prostatic hypertrophy				6		6	2	2			2	6	
Pyelitis					1	1					1	1	
Stricture:													
Rectal	1			1		2		1				1	1
Urethral	1	1		17		19	4	7	2		2	15	4
Constitutional diseases.													
Debility:													
General	1	2		2	3	8		8				8	
Senile		1		4	3	8		6			2	8	
Rachitis		1		1	1	3					3	3	
Rheumatism:													
Acute articular	6	14		35	20	75	32	38				70	5
Chronic articular		3	1	3	2	9		6				6	3
Inflamatory	2	8	1	14	5	30	5	22				27	3
Syphilis:													
Hereditary	1			3	1	5		2			3	5	
Secondary	5	7		50	30	92		75	13			88	4
Tertiary	2			12	10	24		20			1	21	3
Infectious diseases.													
Erysipelas	2			1		3	1	2				3	
Influenza	2	3		30	19	54	20	31				51	
Malaria	2	3		20	16	41	16	20	2		1	39	
Morbilli				2	3	5		1	4			5	
Parotiditis				1		1		1				1	

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Infectious diseases—Continued.													
Tetanus				4		4	1	1			2	4	
Thrush				1		1		1				1	
Typhoid	7	1		41	31	80	38	20	1		21	80	
Varicella				1		1	1					1	
Tumors.													
Angioma					1	1							1
Callus of foot				2	2	4	3	1				4	
Carcinomata:													
Breast	1				5	6		4			2	6	
Liver				2		2					2	2	
Stomach					3	3					3	3	
Fibroma of breast					3	3	1	2				3	
Keloid				1	2	3		1	1		1	3	
Lipomata:													
Buttocks				3		3	2	1				3	
Breast				2	1	3	3					3	
Neck	1					1		1				1	
Shoulder				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Papillomata					1	1			1			1	
Sarcoma:													
Abdominal wall					1	1		1				1	
Antrum				2	1	3			1		2	3	
Breast					1	1					1	1	
Buttocks					1	1							1
Jaw				2		2		1			1	2	
Knee					1	1		1				1	
Eye, ear, nose, and throat.													
Eye:													
Amaurosis				1	2	3		1	2			3	
Blepharitis		1				1		1				1	
Cataract		1		1	4	6	3	2				5	1
Cataract, traumatic		1				1		1				1	
Conjunctivitis	1			1		2	2					2	
Diplegia				1		1			1			1	
Hernia of iris		1				1		1				1	
Iritis				4	5	9		6	3			9	
Keratitis	2			5	2	9		7				7	2
Ophthalmia				1	1	2			2			2	
Ophthalmia, gonorrheal	2	1		3	6	12	3	9				12	
Ulcer of cornea				3		3		3				3	
Ear:													
Otitis media					2	2		1			1	2	
Throat:													
Laryngitis				1	1	2		1			1	2	
Œdema of glottis				1		1					1	1	
Tonsilitis	1			2	4	7	3	3				6	1
Obstetrics and gynecology.													
Abortion:													
Complete	1				20	21	14	2	1			17	4
Threatened					7	7	4	3				7	
Anteflexion					1	1		1				1	
Amenorrhea					2	2		2				2	
Carcinoma:													
Cervici	2				1	3		1	1			2	1
Uteri	1				4	5		3			2	5	
Cystic ovary					19	9	15				1	16	3
Cystic ovary, pyosalpinx					10	10	7	3				10	
Cystic ovary, salpingitis					19	19	12	7				19	
Dysmenorrhea	1				6	17		6				6	1
Eclampsia, puerperal					1	1		1				1	
Endometritis	2				10	2		10			1	11	1
Ectopic gestation					2	12					2	2	
Fibroid, uteri					5	5	3	2				5	
Fibroid, uteri, cystic ovary					30	0	18	5			3	26	4
Fibroid, uteri, salpingitis					2	32	2					2	
Hæmatoma broad ligament	1					1	1					1	
Lacerated cervix	2				3	5	2	3				5	
Lacerated perineum					1	1		1				1	
Leucorrhea					1	1	1					1	

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Obstetrics and gynecology—Con.													
Mastitis					5	5	5					5	
Menopause			1		6	7		7				7	
Menorrhagia					12	12	6	6				12	
Metritis					7	7		7				7	
Mucocele of clitoris					1		1					1	
Myoma uteri					1	1	1					1	
Pregnancy	18		5		214	237	203		10		2	215	22
Births	10	3	4	95	102	214	202					202	12
Ovaritis	4				15	19	5	14				19	
Premature births				8	9	17					17	17	
Procedentia uteri					6	6	3	3				6	
Procedentia cystic ovary					1	1	1					1	
Puerperium					21	21	20					20	1
Infants with mothers				7	8	15	2			13		15	
Pyosalpinx	12				26	38	17	14			2	33	5
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary					5	5	4	1				5	
Retained secundines					10	10	7	2			1	10	
Retroflexion					6	6	3	3				6	
Retroversion					3	3	2	1				3	
Retroversion with pyosalpinx					1	1		1				1	
Salpingitis	1				10	11	10	1				11	
Salpingitis, cystic ovary					11	11	10					10	1
Subinvolution					4	4	1	3				4	
Vaginitis					5	5		5				5	
Vulvitis					5	5	4	1				5	
Vicarious menstruation					2	2		2				2	
Abscesses, infections, etc.													
Abscesses:													
Abdominal wall					1	1		1				1	
Alveolar		1			1	2		2				2	
Axillary					1	1		1				1	
Hip				1	1	2		2				2	
Ischio-rectal				6	4	10	3	6				9	1
Jaw				1	2	3		3				3	
Mammæ					3	3		3				3	
Neck				1				1				1	
Parotid					1	1		1				1	
Pelvic					2	2	2					2	
Periurethral				8		8		8				8	
Peritonsillar					2	2		2				2	
Psoas			1		3	4	2				2	4	
Thigh				1		1	1					1	
Carbuncle				2	1	3		3				3	
Cellulitis:													
Hand				5	3	8		6				6	2
Leg				5	3	8		8				8	
Thigh				1				1				1	
Gangrene:													
Foot	1	1		2		4		4				4	
Lung				1		1					1	1	
Senile				2	2	4		2			2	4	
Leg					1	2					2	2	
Ulcers:													
Foot	1	1			2	5		5				5	
Leg	1	2		5	5	13		10				10	3
Skin diseases.													
Eczema		1		3	1	5	2	3				5	
Lupus	1			1		2		2				2	
Sebaceous cyst		1		1		2		2				2	
Scabies				1		1		1				1	
Injuries.													
Burns:													
Arms and chest			2		1	3		1			1	2	1
Buttocks				1	2	3		2			1	3	
Face				1		1	1					1	
Feet		1		2	1	4	2	2				4	
Entire body			1	1	4	6	1	1			4	6	
Hands				1		1	1					1	
Knee				1		1		1				1	
Legs	1			1		2	1					1	1

Admissions, discharges, diagnoses, and number remaining—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1906.	Admitted.					Discharged.						In hospital July 1, 1907.
		White.		Colored.									
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
Injuries—Continued.													
Fractures:													
Clavicle					1	1		1				1	
Colle's		1		1		2	2					2	
Femur		2		1	2	5	2				1	3	2
Humerus	1			1		2	2					2	
Jaw				2	1	3		1				1	2
Patella				3		3	1	2				3	
Ribs		2		3		5	2	3				5	
Radius and ulna				1		1	1					1	
Skull		1		7		8	1	5			2	8	
Sternum		1				1		1				1	
Supraorbital ridge				1		1	1					1	
Tibia and fibula			2	5	2	9	7	2				9	
Wounds:													
Contused—													
Abdomen		1		3	1	5	5					5	
Back		1		2	7	10	5	5				10	
Chest				1	1	2	2					2	
Face	1			2	1	4	4					4	
Foot	1				1	2	2					2	
Hand					2	2	2					2	
Knee					1	1	1					1	
Leg		2		5	1	8	6	2				8	
Scalp				1		1		1				1	
Thigh				5	2	7	1	6				7	
Incised—													
Arm		1		1	1	3	1	2				3	
Epigatrum		1		1	1	3	2	1				3	
Hand				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Gunshot—													
Abdomen				1		1					1	1	
Back					1	1	1					1	
Chest				2		2		1				1	1
Eye					1	1		1				1	
Foot				1		1		1				1	
Scalp				1		1		1				1	
Thigh				4	1	5	2	3				5	
Lacerated—													
Arm		1				1		1				1	
Back		1		1		2	1	1				2	
Face		2		7	1	10	1	9				10	
Foot				2	2	4	1	3				4	
Leg		1		2	1	4	2	2				4	
Post-operative		2		3	2	7		6				6	1
Ruptured liver				1		1					1	1	
Scalp		8		10		18	10	8				18	
Thigh				1		1		1				1	
Poisons:													
Alcoholism—													
Acute		9	2	17	2	30	10	20				30	
Chronic		10		18		28		27				27	1
Arsenical				2		2		1			1	2	
Carbolic acid					2	2	2					2	
Lead				1		1		1				1	
Opium		2		1		3		3				3	
Ptomaine		1				1		1				1	
Total	153	172	32	1,139	1,227	2,723	1,018	1,153	114	14	270	2,569	154

Operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Amputation	Sarcoma of breast				2	2	1	1		
	Tuberculosis of ankle joint			1	1	2	2			
	Tuberculosis of kneejoint			1		1				1
	Tubercular osteomyelitis of femur			2		2	1	1		
	Necrosis of toe			3	1	4	4			
	Carcinoma of breast				3	3	1			2
	Gangrene of toe			2	1	3	3			
	Crushed legs, extensive	1				1				1
	Necrosis of fingers			2		2	2			
	Gangrene of hand			1		1	1			
	Gangrene of hand and arm			1		1	1			
Appendectomy	Appendicitis			3	5	8	8			
	Appendicitis, gangrenous			2	1	3	2			1
Aspiration	Hydrocele			2		2	1	1		
Arthrectomy	Tuberculosis of elbow joint				2	2	1	1		
Celiotomy:										
Suture of intestines	Gunshot wound of intestines, multiple.			1		1				1
	Stab wound of intestines				1	1	1			
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Fibroid of uterus, multiple, pyosalpinx, cystic ovary.				11	11	10			1
	Fibroid of uterus and cystic ovary				4	4	4			
	Fibroid of uterus, pyosalpinx, and dermoid cyst.				2	2	2			
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary, unilateral.				15	15	14			1
	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary, bilateral.				14	14	13			1
	Ectopic gestation				2	2	1			1
Oophorectomy	Fibrio-cystic ovary				9	9	9			
Hysterectomy	Fibroid of uterus				6	6	5			1
Ventral fixation	Procidentia, complete				5	5	4	1		
Ventral fixation and oophorectomy.	Procidentia and cystic ovary				3	3	3			
Salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy.	Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary and appendicitis.				4	4	3			1
Cæsarean section, Porro's.	Pregnancy with contracted pelvis				1	1	1			
Oophorectomy	Cystic ovary				5	5	5			
Salpingectomy	Pyosalpinx, bilateral				7	7	7			
Panhysterectomy	Carcinoma of cervix uteri				1	1	1			
Myomectomy	Myoma of uterus				3	3	3			
Hysterectomy, vaginal	Carcinoma of cervix uteri				1	1	1			
Exploratory	Tubercular peritonitis				2	2		1	1	
Circumcision	Elongated prepuce			29		29	28	1		
	Phimosis and chancroid			5		5	4	1		
Cauterization	Chancroid			20		20	15	5		
	Carcinoma of cervix uteri				3	3		2	1	
	Chancre, phagadenic			8		8	6	2		
Curettage	Chronic endometritis				5	5	3	2		
	Retained placenta				8	8	8			
	Retained placenta, septic infection				1					1
Cystotomy, supra-pubic	Vesical calculus				3	3	3			
Extirpation	Lipoma of back			3	2	5	4	1		
	Lipoma of breast				1	1	1			
	Inguinal adenitis			13	8	21	18	3		
	Cervical adenitis			6	9	15	12	2		1
	Axillary adenitis				3	3	3			
	Sebaceous cyst of scalp		1	3	1	5	5			
	Recto-vaginal gumma				1		1			
Excision	Tuberculosis of elbow joint							1		
	Bursitis of knee				2	2	2			
	Tuberculosis of kneejoint							1		
	Osteomyelitis of metatarsal bones			1				1		
	Postoperative sinus of abdominal wall.				1	1	1			
	Osteomyelitis of tibia			2		2	1	1		
	Osteomyelitis of humerus			1		1	1			
	External hemorrhoids			4	4	8	8			
	Fistula, anal			1	4	5	4	1		
	Necrosis of superior maxillary			1	2	3	2	1		
	Ingrown toe nail			1	2	3	3			
	Carcinoma of breast					1		1		
	Sarcoma of ileum				1	1			1	
	Recto-vaginal fistula				2	2	2			
	Adenoids			2	4	6	6			
	Necrosis of tibia			1		1	1			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Excision	Fecal fistula, abdominal				1	1	1			
	Prolapsed rectum			1		1	1			
Excision and ligation	Varicose veins of leg			1	4	5	4	1		
Enucliation	Opthalmia gonorrheal			1		1	1			
Herniotomy	Inguinal hernia, strangulated			4		4	3			1
	Inguinal hernia, bilateral			2		2	2			
	Inguinal hernia, unilateral	1		7	3	11	11			
	Femoral hernia				1	1	1			
	Umbilical hernia	1		3	2	6	5			1
Herniotomy and appendectomy.	Inguinal hernia and appendicitis			1	1	2	2			
	Umbilical hernia and appendicitis			1		1	1			
Herniotomy and fixation of testicle.	Inguinal hernia and undescended testicle.			1		1	1			
Hepatorrhophy	Rupture of liver			1		1	1			
Incision	Arthritis of kneejoint, gonorrheal		1		1	2	2			
	Ischiorectal abscess			8	2	10	8	2		
	Periurethral abscess			3		3	3			
	Cervical abscess			1		1	1			
	Submaxillary abscess			1	1	2	2			
	Scrotal abscess	1		2		3	3			
	Psoas abscess		1	1	1	3		2	1	
	Lumbar abscess				2	2		1	1	
	Vulva abscess				2	2	2			
	Perinephritic abscess			1		1	1			
	Cellulitis of thigh			4		4	4			
	Cellulitis of leg			2	1	3	3			
	Cellulitis of hand			10	6	16	12	4		
	Cellulitis of back				1	1	1			
	Cellulitis of breast				2	2	2			
	Bubo, suppurating			24	6	30	28	2		
	Mastitis				1	1	1			
	Vulvo-vaginal abscess				15	15	14	1		
Ligation	Aneurism of common carotid				1	1				1
Lithotomy, median	Vesical calculus			2		2	2			
Nephrectomy	Suppurating kidney			1		1	1			
	Floating kidney				1	1	1			
Prostatectomy	Hypertrophied prostate			3		3	3			
Paracentesis, abdominal	Hydroperitoneum			3	12	15		12	3	
Paracentesis, thorasis	Hydrothorax			2		2		2		
Perineorrhaphy	Lacerated perineum				9	9	8	1		
Reduction	Luxation of femur			1		1	1			
	Luxation of humerus			3	1	4	4			
	Luxation of clavicle			2		2	2			
	Fracture of inferior maxillary			2		2	2			
	Fracture of humerus			3		3	3			
	Fracture of femur			2	2	4	4			
Suturing	Lacerated arm	1		3		4	4			
	Fractured patella			1		1	1			
	Lacerated scalp	10	1	47	19	77	65	12		
	Lacerated hand	4		11	5	20	14	6		
	Lacerated face	5		16	4	25	18	7		
	Lacerated ear	2		2		4	3	1		
	Lacerated foot	1		5		6	4	2		
	Incised chest			2	1	3	3			
	Incised scalp	16		47	24	87	70	17		
	Incised arm			5		5	4	1		
	Incised face	1		18	4	23	20	3		
	Incised scrotum			2		2	*2			
	Incised leg	2		4		6	4	2		
	Incised hand	4		4	3	11	8	3		
	Incised back			1		1	1			
Sequestrotomy	Sequestrum of femur			2		2	2			
Skin graft	Burn of body			2		2	1	1		
Trephining	Fracture of skull, multiple	2	1	3		6	4			2
Tenotomy	Contracted tendons			1		1	1			
Tracheorrhaphy	Lacerated cervix uteri				8	8	8			
Urethrotomy, internal	Stricture of urethra			17		17	15	2		
Urethrotomy, external	Stricture of urethra and rupture			3		3	2			1
Total		52	5	424	327	808	663	117	8	20

Obstetrical record.

Month.	White.		Colored.			Cesarean section.	Forceps.	Podalic version.	Placenta prævia.	Laceration.	Post-partum hemorrhage.	Presentation.			Multipara.	Primipara.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.							Head.	Breech.	Feet.		
July		1	9	7	17					1		17			10	7
August			10	6	16		1			2		16			8	8
September	1		9	10	20					1		20			11	9
October			7	6	13	1		1				13			9	4
November			5	8	13		2					12	1		6	7
December			9	8	17							16	1		8	7
January	1	1	7	8	17							16	1		7	9
February			8	6	14							14			7	7
March			7	6	13			1				12	1		6	7
April		1	9	14	24							23	1		14	10
May			9	11	20							19	1		9	11
June	1	1	6	12	20			1	1	3	1	19		1	7	13
Total	3	4	95	102	204	1	3	3	1	7	1	197	6	1	102	99

NOTE.—There were two sets of twins.

Emergencies.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
July	18		57	24	99	February	2		27	10	39
August	12	2	58	14	86	March	13	1	38	17	69
September	14	3	61	13	91	April	7		40	28	75
October	5		37	7	49	May	14	3	36	11	64
November	12		50	20	82	June	14	2	41	13	70
December	10		24	5	39						
January	12	1	28	12	53	Total	133	12	497	174	816

Table of District patients, showing days' treatment and amount of money due for same

Month.	Adults.			Children.			Babies.			Total amount.
	Number.	Days.	Amount.	Number.	Days.	Amount.	Number.	Days.	Amount.	
July	249	2,780	$3,058.00	24	223	$144.95	23	224	$89.60	$3,292.55
August	219	2,603	2,863.30	14	178	115.70	18	182	72.80	3,051.80
September	210	2,334	2,567.40	19	242	157.30	21	227	90.80	2,815.50
October	192	2,392	2,631.20	12	163	105.95	14	168	67.20	2,804.35
November	201	2,216	2,437.60	7	152	98.80	10	91	36.40	2,572.80
December	184	2,400	2,640.00	17	160	104.00	21	221	88.40	2,832.40
January	217	2,731	3,004.10	13	127	82.55	19	231	92.40	3,179.05
February	227	2,628	2,890.80	6	113	73.45	15	167	66.80	3,031.05
March	234	2,896	3,185.60	11	119	77.35	21	189	75.60	3,338.55
April	217	2,712	2,983.20	15	185	120.25	21	236	94.40	3,197.85
May	209	2,682	2,950.20	16	183	118.95	21	208	83.20	3,152.35
June	241	2,456	2,701.60	27	239	155.35	16	149	59.60	2,916.55
Total	2,600	30,830	33,913.00	181	2,084	1,354.00	220	2,293	917.20	36,184.80

Cases treated by out-patient department.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Medical.					
Anæmia			34	63	97
Aneurism			5	1	6
Angina pectoris		2			2
Anorexia				1	1
Aortic-regurgitation			5		5
Arterio sclerosis			4	6	10
Arthritis			2		2
Ascaris lumbricoides			2	2	4
Asthma			7	9	16
Autointoxication			3	6	9
Bronchitis:					
Acute	4	5	186	179	374
Chronic			75	60	135
Cardiac hypertrophy			2		2
Cholera infantum			1	2	3
Chlorosis				1	1
Cirrhosis of liver			1	1	2
Colic, intestinal			2	4	6
Constipation			63	76	139
Debility, general	2		25	45	72
Diabetes mellitus				3	3
Diarrhea			18	13	31
Enteritis	1		8	4	13
Erysipelas				2	2
Erythema			1		1
Febricula			1	5	6
Gastralgia			6	1	7
Gastritis		1	50	61	112
Gingivitis				3	3
Hyperidrosis			1	1	2
Icterus			1		1
Influenza	1	1	22	32	56
Intestinal indigestion			12	6	18
Lumbago			13	5	18
Malaria			28	10	38
Marasmus				2	2
Mitral regurgitation		1	29	23	53
Mitral stenosis		1	6	1	8
Morbilli			3	1	4
Myalgia			19	25	44
Nephritis:					
Acute			9	2	11
Chronic	5	1	42	35	83
Obesity			1		1
Parotiditis			4		4
Pediculi			1	1	2
Pertussis			5	2	7
Pleurisy			3	9	12
Pleurodynia			5	7	12
Pneumonia			4		4
Rachitis			3		3
Scarletina				1	1
Sciatica			1	3	4
Sting of insect			1		1
Stomatitis			4	4	8
Synovitis			7		7
Thrush				2	2
Tuberculosis		2	150	110	262
Typhoid fever			2	4	6
Varicella			1	5	9
Vertigo			2	1	3
Total	13	14	880	840	1,747
Surgical.					
Abscess, cervical				1	1
Adenitis, inguinal	1		21		22
Appendicitis				1	1
Balanitis			2		2
Carcinoma, breast				1	1
Cholelithiasis			2		2
Contusions			12	11	23
Cysts, sebaceous				2	2
Dislocated shoulder	1		2		3
Epistaxis				1	1

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Surgical—Continued.					
Fractures:					
Clavicle				1	1
Metatarsus			1		1
Skull				1	1
Gangrene:					
Hand	1		3	2	6
Foot			3	5	8
Hemorrhoids			9	5	14
Hernia			3	4	7
Infected arm				2	2
Infected foot			1	1	2
Infected hand			2	2	4
Infected jaw				1	1
Keloid			6		6
Lipoma			1		1
Mastitis				2	2
Papilloma			1		1
Proctitis				1	1
Sprains:					
Ankle			6	5	11
Knee			2		2
Stricture:					
Rectum				2	2
Urethra		1	4		5
Ulcers of leg			1	12	13
Vaccination			119	131	250
Varicocele			2		2
Verruca		1	1	2	4
Total	3	2	204	196	405
Ear, nose, and throat.					
Abscess of antrum Highmore			3	1	4
Abscess, peritonsillar			1	10	11
Adenoids			6	7	13
Ceruminous impaction			5	3	8
Ethmoiditis			1		1
Foreign body in ear			2	3	5
Hypertrophy of turbinates			12	13	25
Hypertrophy of tonsils			18	20	38
Laryngitis			17	19	36
Mastoiditis			2	1	3
Otitis media			6	6	12
Ozena			4	6	10
Œdema of uvula			4	2	6
Pharyngitis:					
Acute		1	30	47	78
Chronic			5	12	17
Polyps, nose			3	5	8
Rhinitis			38	27	65
Sebaceous cyst				1	1
Stenosis of Eustachian tube			1		1
Stricture of esophagus				1	1
Tonsilitis			27	45	72
Tinnitus aurium	1				1
Total	1	1	185	229	416
Eye.					
Amaurosis	1		3	3	7
Astigmatism		1	6	3	10
Blepharitis			2	1	3
Cataract	2	4	3	9	18
Cataract, traumatic	1		2		3
Chalazion		15	7	22	44
Choroiditis			5	3	8
Conjunctivitis	2	5	89	89	185
Corneal opacity	1		2	3	6
Corneal ulcers			1		1
Ecchymosis	3		15	2	20
Epiphora			1		1

Cases treated by out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Eye—Continued.					
Hordeolum			3	4	7
Iritis	1		5	8	14
Keratitis	1	1	9	8	19
Myopia			2	4	6
Ophthalmia			1	1	2
Pterygium			1		1
Ptosis, upper lid				1	1
Strabismus			1	1	2
Tarsal tumor			1		1
Total	12	26	159	162	359
Gynecological.					
Abortion				5	5
Amenorrhœa				18	18
Endocervicitis				17	17
Endometritis				30	30
Fibroid uteri				7	7
Lacerated perineum				4	4
Leucorrhœa				2	2
Lacerated cervix				77	77
Menopause				46	46
Menorrhagia				30	30
Pelvic cellulitis				3	3
Pregnancy				29	29
Prolapsus uteri				3	3
Pruritis				10	10
Retroversion of uterus				20	20
Salpingitis		1		5	6
Subinvolution				6	6
Vaginitis				4	4
Vulvitis				3	3
Total		1		319	320
Nervous diseases.					
Alcoholism			3		3
Cephalalgia			5	9	14
Cerebral congestion			7		7
Cerebral thrombosis			5		5
Chorea				1	1
Embolism			2		2
Epilepsy		1	98	40	139
Exophthalmic goiter				8	8
Goiter		1		14	15

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Nervous diseases—Continued.					
Herpes zoster			2		2
Hysteria			2	6	8
Migraine			8	16	24
Multiple neuritis			7		7
Neuralgia:					
Facial	2	2	7	25	36
Intercostal	3				3
Ovarian				28	28
Neurasthenia	1	2	36	93	132
Neuritis			2	3	5
Paresis			3		3
Locomotor ataxia			10		10
Total	6	6	243	197	452
Skin and genito-urinary diseases.					
Acne			10	5	15
Alopecia			5	5	10
Urticaria		1	3	3	7
Chancroid			21		21
Chordee			3		3
Cystitis:					
Acute			30	18	48
Chronic	2		11	12	25
Dermatitis	1		5	2	8
Eczema	1		15	16	32
Enuresis	1		8	4	13
Epididymitis			4		4
Furunculosis	1		4	3	8
Gonorrhœa:					
Acute	3		168	29	200
Chronic			10		10
Herpes	2		3	1	6
Impetigo		1		1	2
Orchitis			13		13
Paraphimosis			2		2
Prostatitis			18		18
Psoriasis			3	3	6
Scabies			11	13	24
Syphilis:					
Secondary			200	114	314
Tertiary			81	60	141
Tinea capitis			1	1	2
Total	11	2	629	290	932

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Awning hanger	1				1
Baker	2				2
Barber			20		20
Bell boy			5		5
Binder	1				1
Blacksmith	2		8		10
Bootblack			2		2
Bricklayer	2		1		3
Bridgeworker	1				1
Bussman			2		2
Butler			7		7
Carpenter	8		3		11
Carpet layer	1		2		3
Cateress				2	2
Chambermaid				7	7

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Chemist	1				1
Clerk	4	1	4	1	10
Coachman			25		25
Collector of port			1		1
Compositor			3		3
Cook	1		18	75	94
Dairyman	3				3
Delivery man			1		1
Detective	1				1
Domestic		25		890	915
Drayman			1		1
Dredger	1		1		2
Driver			27		71
Dyer			1		1
Electrician			1		1

Occupation of patients—Continued.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Elevator boy	....	....	8	.....	8	Physician	....	....	3	.....	3
Engineer	1	....	3	.....	4	Pianist	....	....	2	.....	2
Expressman	....	....	1	.....	1	Plasterer	....	....	5	.....	5
Farmer	6	....	44	.....	50	Policeman	1	....	.....	.....	1
Fireman	8	....	11	.....	19	Porter	....	....	30	.....	30
Gardener	1	....	1	.....	2	Railroad foreman	1	....	.....	.....	1
Glass blower	1	....	.....	.....	1	Rigger	....	....	1	.....	1
Gov't employee	....	....	1	.....	1	Saddler	1	....	.....	.....	1
Grocer	....	1	.....	.....	1	Sailor	1	....	.....	.....	1
Hairdresser	....	....	.....	3	3	Scullion	....	....	1	.....	1
Harness maker	3	....	1	.....	4	Seamstress	....	....	.....	7	7
Hostler	....	....	5	.....	5	Shoemaker	1	....	7	.....	8
House boy	....	....	1	.....	1	Sign painter	1	....	.....	.....	1
Huckster	....	....	1	.....	1	Soldier	22	....	1	.....	23
Iceman	2	....	.....	.....	2	Stable overseer	2	....	1	.....	3
Ironworker	2	....	.....	.....	2	Statistician	1	....	.....	.....	1
Janitor	....	....	4	.....	4	Stevedore	....	....	1	.....	1
Laborer	46	....	562	.....	608	Steward	....	....	3	.....	3
Laundress	....	....	.....	20	20	Street cleaner	....	....	1	.....	1
Lawyer	5	....	1	.....	6	Stonecutter	2	....	.....	.....	2
Liveryman	1	....	.....	.....	1	Student	3	....	57	45	105
Machinist	....	....	5	.....	5	Tailor	1	....	4	.....	5
Market boy	....	....	1	.....	1	Teacher	1	1	2	2	6
Merchant	1	....	.....	1	2	Teamster	....	....	7	.....	7
Messenger	....	....	5	.....	5	Telegrapher	2	....	.....	.....	2
Metal lather	1	....	.....	.....	1	Trained nurse	....	....	1	2	3
Miner	....	....	3	.....	3	Truckman	1	....	.....	.....	1
Minister	....	....	8	.....	8	Unknown	7	....	3	1	11
Missionary	....	....	.....	1	1	Valet	....	....	3	.....	3
Molder	1	....	.....	.....	1	Waiter	....	....	27	.....	27
Musician	1	....	2	.....	3	Waitress	....	....	.....	2	2
Music teacher	....	....	2	.....	2	Wall scraper	....	....	4	.....	4
No occupation	2	....	63	53	118	Watchman	....	....	5	.....	5
Nurse	....	....	.....	12	12	Water boy	....	....	2	.....	2
Painter	9	....	3	.....	12	Whitewasher	....	....	1	.....	1
Pantry woman	....	....	.....	1	1						
Paper hanger	1	....	2	.....	3	Total	169	28	1,044	1,125	2,366
Pharmacist	....	....	1	.....	1						

Nativity of patients.

State.	White.		Colored.		Total.	State.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alabama	....	....	1	2	3	South Carolina	1	1	20	10	32
Arkansas	....	....	1	1	2	Tennessee	....	1	3	1	5
California	....	....	1	.....	1	Texas	1	....	2	.....	3
Colorado	1	....	.....	.....	1	Virginia	28	11	394	480	913
Connecticut	....	....	1	.....	1	West Virginia	....	2	4	7	13
Delaware	1	....	1	.....	2	Australia	2	....	.....	.....	2
District of Columbia	17	4	258	286	565	British Guiana	....	....	1	.....	1
Florida	....	....	2	1	3	Canada	....	....	.....	1	1
Georgia	1	....	17	12	30	Central America	....	....	1	.....	1
Illinois	1	....	1	.....	2	Cuba	....	....	2	.....	2
Indiana	5	....	.....	.....	5	Finland	1	....	.....	.....	1
Kansas	1	....	.....	.....	1	France	....	....	3	.....	3
Kentucky	....	2	6	2	10	Germany	12	....	.....	.....	12
Louisiana	1	....	4	1	6	Ireland	17	....	.....	.....	17
Maryland	8	2	212	245	467	Italy	11	....	.....	.....	11
Massachusetts	....	....	2	2	4	Nova Scotia	2	....	.....	.....	2
Michigan	....	....	.....	1	1	Porto Rico	....	....	1	.....	1
Mississippi	....	....	5	2	7	Russia	3	....	.....	.....	3
Missouri	....	....	2	.....	2	Scotland	1	....	.....	.....	1
Montana	3	....	.....	.....	3	Switzerland	2	....	.....	.....	2
Nebraska	2	....	1	.....	3	Sweden	2	....	.....	.....	2
New Jersey	1	1	.....	.....	2	Unknown	7	....	8	18	33
New York	21	2	2	4	29	Wales	1	....	.....	.....	1
North Carolina	....	....	54	33	87	West Indies	....	....	4	3	7
Ohio	3	2	7	3	15						
Pennsylvania	12	....	23	9	44	Total	169	28	1,044	1,125	2,366
Rhode Island	....	....	.....	1	1						

Patients admitted each year for the past thirty-three years.

Year ending June 30:		Year ending June 30—Con.		Year ending June 30—Con.	
1875	190	1886	1,923	1897	2,815
1876	319	1887	2,017	1898	2,355
1877	500	1888	1,997	1899	2,374
1878	519	1889	2,074	1900	2,427
1879	642	1890	2,392	1901	2,414
1880	819	1891	2,373	1902	2,408
1881	892	1892	2,331	1903	2,677
1882	1,102	1893	2,422	1904	2,907
1883	1,373	1894	2,801	1905	2,918
1884	1,509	1895	2,476	1906	2,207
1885	1,794	1896	2,596	1907	2,366

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The school term was formally brought to a close May 10, with the commencement exercises held at the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, at which time twelve nurses received their diplomas.

In the interest of good discipline and the standard which is maintained in the school during the year, five nurses were dismissed and four were allowed to withdraw. The discipline of the school is of the highest order, the marked results of which appear more distinctly in the higher standard of excellence in the general service of the nurses. This is due in a large measure to the energetic efforts of the present superintendent of nurses, who is not only well trained herself, with large experience in nursing, but possesses to an unusual degree the ability to instruct others.

As soon as possible the probationary period should be lengthened to three months, as one month is insufficient time to determine the fitness of many probationers.

The health of the nurses has been generally good, no instances of prolonged or serious illness having occurred.

The training school is in charge of Sarah L. Tuffs, and the usual course of lectures were delivered by the following staff:

W. A. Warfield, M. D.....Gynecology and Abdominal Nursing.
W. C. McNeill, M. D.....Bacteriology and Urinalysis.
Sarah L. Tuffs.....Practical and Theoretical Nursing.
Wm. A. Jack, jr., M. D.....Surgery.
F. E. Maxcy, M. D.....Medical Nursing.
Albert Ridgley, M. D.....Physiology.
C. A. Brooks, M. D.....Materia Medica.
H. W. Freeman, M. D.....Anatomy.
N. R. Jenner, M. D.....Obstetrics.
Jno. R. Francis, M. D.....Diseases of Children.
M. O. Dumas, M. D.....Diseases of Eye and Ear.
Annie Combs.....Massage.
Alice Pinyon.....Dietetics.

Applications, dismissals, withdrawals, etc.

Applications received during the year	170
Applicants taken on probation	32
Accepted	24
Dismissed	5
Probationers not accepted	7
Withdrawn	4
Graduated	12
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1907, including probationers	32

Graduates of 1907.

Helen D. Childs, Va.
Susan H. Porter, Ala.
Minnie M. Smith, Mass.
Lula M. Escoffery, N. J.
Lillian M. Peyton, D. C.
Alice C. Peck, Md.
Nena J. Wright, Md.
Julia Rose, Va.
Nannie M. Harmon, W. Va.
Mary E. Slocum, R. I.
Blanche V. Bullock, Va.
Loretta P. Taylor, D. C.

The residences of graduates are given below:

Occupation and residence of graduates.

1896.

Ashton, Luci V., private nurse, Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia (Mrs. Phillips), Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L., private nurse, Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna N., deceased.
Owens, Laura A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia (Mrs. Blair), Kansas City, Mo.
Ricks, Antoinette M. (Mrs. Demby), Kansas City, Mo.
Robinson, Annie B., superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Simms, Annie A. (Mrs. Johnson), Baltimore, Md.
Smith, Gertrude (Mrs. Thorn), Washington, D. C.
Tyler, Elizabeth, private nurse, Northampton, Mass.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J. (Mrs. Darrell), Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie, massage specialist, Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille (Mrs. Tibbs), St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Haithcock, Ada, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
King, Annie C. (Mrs. Hughes), Richmond, Va.
Rollins, Willie M. (Mrs. Frazier), Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May, private nurse, Troy, N. Y.
Thomas, Annie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R. (Mrs. Davis), Vienna, Va.

1897—Continued.

Underhill, Katherine P. (Mrs. Wm. Moten), Washington, D. C.
Webb, Eva, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Warner, Florence A., private nurse, Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M., private nurse, Greenville, S. C.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E., head nurse, Richmond Hospital, Richmond, Va.
Carter, Edith M., private nurse, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M., private nurse, Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J. (Mrs. Brooks), Washington, D. C.
Gaines, Mary R., private nurse, Oakland, Cal.
Geder, Isabella, private nurse, Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A., private nurse, Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M. (Mrs. Foreman), Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A., private nurse, Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E., private nurse, Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla (Mrs. Todd), Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella, private nurse, Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E. (Mrs. Howe), Washington, D. C.

1899.

Banks, Effie P. (Mrs. Sykes), Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M., private nurse, Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Dismond, S. Matthew (Mrs. Dibble), St. Louis, Mo.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1899—Continued.

Francies, Bertha A., head nurse, Home Hospital, Birmingham, Ala.
Hairston, Lula C. (Mrs. Crews), Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hendricks, Eliza R. (Mrs. Brown).
Henry, Lillian M., private nurse, Downingtown, Pa.
Hoge, Carrie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E. (Mrs. Robinson), Providence, R. I.
McEwen, Irene O. (Mrs. Green), Pensacola, Fla.
Rich, Anna, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V. (Mrs. Cole), Swansboro, Ga.
Thompson, Isabella, private nurse, New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E., deceased.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Hamilton, Priscilla, deceased.
Hawkins, Nannie E., private nurse, Charlotte, N. C.
Hunton, Mary A., private nurse, St. Louis, Mo.
Johnson, Hattie B., private nurse, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Lewis, Eva P., private nurse, Manassas, Va.
Mickens, Macella C., private nurse, Pittsburg, Pa.
Middleton, Haga H., private nurse, Charleston, S. C.
Moody, Annie L., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Smith, Cora V., private nurse, Camden, N. J.
Winfield, Laura, private nurse, Ware, Mass.

1901.

Allen, Margaret A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Barks, Susan C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Campbell, B. N., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
Dey, Mary L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hackley, Mamie E. (Mrs. Ash), Philadelphia, Pa.
Hanson, Carrie L., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.

1901—Continued.

Harrell, Catherine S., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hunter, Bessie, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Jackson, Eliza A., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Jones, Mary J., matron, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Powell, Gussie D., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
Rhone, Charlotte S., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
Robinson, Frances A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
Thomas, Bertha J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Walcott, Louisa M., private nurse, Rockhill, S. C.
Whitley, Florence A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.

1902.

Adams, Ella C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baker, Vera L., head nurse, State Hospital, Goldsboro, N. C.
Booth, Mary S., private nurse, Bath, Me.
Delisse, Augusta V., private nurse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dias, Frances C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Gertrude B., private nurse, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mason, Corinna (Mrs. Phillips), Springfield, Mass.
Nichols, Florence L., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
Rogers, Amanda, private nurse, Indianapolis, Ind.
Roper, Maggie A., private nurse, Galveston, Tex.
Thompson, Rachel A. (Mrs. Thomas), deceased.

1903.

Browne, E. M., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Mary E., private nurse, Charlestown, W. Va.
Christie, Sarah E., private nurse, Chester, Pa.
Coates, Maiella E., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hargrave, L. S., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Johnson, L. D., private nurse, Warrenton, N. C.
Johnson, Nellie V., private nurse, Abbeville, S. C.
Latney, Carrie L. (Mrs. Bowie), Washington, D. C.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1903—Continued.

Love, Ellen V., private nurse, Lumberton, N. C.
Purcell, E. J., private nurse, Brunswick, Ga.
Rollins, Clara A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Rutherford, Anna L., private nurse, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sharp, Carrie M., private nurse, Marion, Va.
Valentine, J. L. (Mrs. Dial), Jacksonville, Fla.
Yarborough, S. V. S., private nurse, Columbus, Ga.

1904.

Baker, Hattie E., private nurse, Darlington, S. C.
Blackwell, W. Lucille (Mrs. Morris), New York, N. Y.
Carter, Mary E., private nurse, Rippon, W. Va.
Carter, Elizabeth V., head nurse, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grant, Anna E., private nurse, Savannah, Ga.
Gilmore, Mary E., private nurse, Leavenworth, Kans.
James, Aleathia D., private nurse, Rochelle, Fla.
Jeffries, Emma M., private nurse, Redbank, N. J.
Jones, Violet, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Lewis, Louzetta (Mrs. Mitchell), Montgomery, Ala.
Richardson, Effie V. (Mrs. McCoy), Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Marie E., private nurse, Richmond, Va.

1905.

Braxton, Margaret, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Brooks, Alpha E., head nurse, Mercy Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
Carter, Marion M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Henderson, Hattie E., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Holmes, Julia E., private nurse, Plainfield, N. J.

1905—Continued.

Jefferson, Roxanna M., private nurse, Bristol, Tenn.
Kidd, Berta M. (Mrs. Harris), Washington, D. C.
Long, Ida E., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
Maston, Mary J., head nurse, Red Cross Sanitarium, Louisville, Ky.
Scott, Julia E., private nurse, New Haven, Conn.
Teabout, Stella, private nurse, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Taliaferro, Olivia, private nurse, Anacostia, D. C.
Terry, Jessie C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Williams, Daisy M. (Mrs. Moten), Sherman, Tex.
Williams, Mary T., private nurse, Ware Neck, Va.
Wilson, Annabel, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.

1906.

Barnes, Annie, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Bearce, Daisy M., private nurse, Rye, N. Y.
Burruss, Mary E., head operating nurse, Freedmen's Hospital. Washington, D. C
Gordon, Mary B., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hall, Iona M., private nurse, Troy, Ohio.
Henderson, Sara O., private nurse, Newport, R. I.
Johnson, Harriett C., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lewis, Willie A., superintendent of nurses, Charity Hospital, Savannah, Ga.
Lucas, Marion V., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
McDougal, Colota M., superintendent of nurses, Slater Hospital, Winston-Salem, N. C.
McKnight, Viola, superintendent of nurses, State Hospital, Petersburg, Va.
Marshall, Mary E., private nurse, Morristown, Tenn.
Merritt, Mary E., superintendent of nurses, Mitchell Hospital, Leavenworth, Kans.

The circular of information sent to applicants is reprinted below:

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman, testifying to good moral character, *and from* a physician, certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Appli-

cants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month, board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text-books, also $5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

Course of training.

The instruction includes:

(1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.

(2) The administration of enemas and use of catheter.

(3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.

(4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.

(5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.

(6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.

(7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

Questions to be answered by candidates.

(1) Name in full.
(2) Are you a single woman or widow?
(3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
(4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?
(5) Your present occupation or employment.
(6) Your former employment, if any.
(7) Your age on last birthday.
(8) Date and place of birth.
(9) Height.
(10) Weight.
(11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.
(12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
(13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
(14) Are your sight and hearing good?
(15) Have you any physical defects?
(16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
(17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
(18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
(19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 190—.

I, —— ——, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

In the thirteen years of its existence, the Training School for Nurses has graduated 168 nurses, most of whom are in the South, where they obtain steady employment as private nurses, and not a few are employed in hospitals as superintendents. The high standing of the school is evidenced by the fact that it is recognized by the American Association of Nurses, and its alumnæ are in full membership with the Nurses Associated Alumnæ of the United States, and its graduates are permitted to practice their profession in all States, where exist nurses' examining boards, without the formality of an examination.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Rev. WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, D. D., Washington, D. C.

Term expires 1909.

Rev. A. F. BEARD, D. D., New York City.
Hon. HENRY M. BAKER, Washington, D. C.
President E. M. GALLAUDET, Washington, D. C.
Rev. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, D. D.,[a] Washington, D. C.
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Mr. FRANCIS H. SMITH,[a] Washington, D. C.

Term expires 1910.

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HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The College of Arts and Sciences: FREDERIC W. FAIRFIELD, A. M., D. D., *Dean.*
The Teachers' College: LEWIS B. MOORE, A. M., PH. D., *Dean.*
The School of Theology: ISAAC CLARK, A. M., D. D., *Dean.*
The School of Medicine: ROBERT REYBURN, A. M., M. D., *Dean.*
The School of Law: BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON, LL. D., *Dean.*
The Commercial College: GEORGE W. COOK, A. M., LL. M., *Dean.*
The Academy: GEORGE J. CUMMINGS, A. M., *Dean.*
The School of Manual Arts and Applied Sciences: WALTER S. GRAFFAM, B. S., *Director.*

[a] Deceased.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for Howard University the following report, showing "the condition of the institution on the 1st day of July, embracing therein the number of pupils received and discharged or leaving the same for any cause during the year, and the number remaining; also the branches of knowledge and industry taught and the progress made therein." The report of the treasurer attached shows "the receipts of the institution and from what sources, and its disbursements and for what objects."

The students, 1,011 in number, were from 32 States and Territories, from Porto Rico 4, and from the following foreign countries: Africa, 4; British Guiana, 2; British West Indies, 67; Canada, 3; Republic of Panama, 2; and from Santo Domingo, South America, and Haiti, West Indies, each 1.

Of these, 153 graduated as per statement under each department.

For convenience I render a detailed report by departments.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The school of medicine was chartered by act of Congress, March 2, 1867. It includes the medical, dental, and pharmaceutic colleges, and, in conformity with the spirit of the organic law of the university, is open to all persons without regard to sex or race who are qualified by good moral character, age, and required preparation. The courses have been lengthened to four years and the sessions now extend from October 1 to May 25. The courses of study cover the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, histology, materia medica, therapeutics, electro-therapeutics, general chemistry, organic chemistry, toxicology, obstetrics, embryology, practice of medicine, surgery, minor surgery, hygiene, pathology, bacteriology, gynecology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, laryngology, rhinology, physical diagnosis, and medical jurisprudence. The curriculum in the dental college comprises anatomy, physiology, histology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, toxicology, metallurgy, oral surgery, operative and prosthetic dentistry, dental technic, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, and medical jurisprudence. The curriculum in pharmacy comprises chemistry, toxicology, botany, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacy, microscopy, bacteriology, urinalysis, and physiology.

The completion of the new Freedmen's Hospital, which is built on an adjoining park of 11 acres, ceded to the Government by the university for this purpose, will give to the school of medicine exceptionally fine clinical advantages.

Students in attendance in the school of medicine.

Seniors	44	Special students—Continued.	
Juniors	32	Anatomy and chemistry	1
Sophomores	34	Anatomy, chemistry, histology, and physiology	5
Freshmen	66	Gynecology and surgery	2
Senior dental	13	Chemistry	1
Middle year dental	6	Porcelain and prosthetic dentistry	1
First year dental	28		
Senior pharmaceutic	11	Total	284
Middle year pharmaceutic	11		
First year pharmaceutic	27		
Special students:			
Anatomy	2		

Of these, 44 received the degree of M. D., 13 received the degree of D. D. S., 3 received the degree of Phar. D., and 8 received certificates.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The branches taught are the same as those of other law schools in the city of Washington, as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Blackstone's Commentaries; Tiedeman on Real Property, as far as the chapter on Trusts; Darlington's Personal Property; Bishop on Contracts, enlarged edition; Daniel and Douglass's Elements of the Law of Negotiable Instruments; American Cases on Contracts, by Huffcutt and Woodruff, and Schouler on Domestic Relations; Hale on Torts; Clark on Criminal Law.

MIDDLE YEAR.

Andrew Stephen's Pleading; Adams on Equity; Shepard's Selected Cases in Equity; Clark's Criminal Procedure; Greenleaf's Evidence, volume 1; Tiedeman on Real Property, commencing with the chapter on Trusts; Wambaugh's Study of Cases.

SENIOR YEAR.

Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Boyd's Constitutional Law Cases; Bateman's Mercantile Law; Clark on Corporations; Burdick on Partnerships; Burdick on Sales; Elliott on Insurance; Greenleaf on Evidence, volumes 2 and 3; Schouler's Executors and Administrators; Woolsey on International Law.

Students in attendance in the school of law.

Seniors	27	Specials	2
Middlers	34		
Juniors	38	Total	101

Of these 26 received the degree of bachelor of laws.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The school of theology, which is not supported in any degree by *Congress*, requires no doctrinal tests, is interdenominational, and welcomes the patronage of all who are preparing for moral and religious work, makes the following report:

The branches taught are the Scriptures in the original, the English Bible, biblical history and antiquities, systematic theology, church history, homiletics, Christian missions, pastoral theology, moral philosophy, natural theology, evidences of Christianity, elocution, rhetoric, and vocal music.

There are three courses—a classical and an English day course and a night English course. Only those in the classical course study the Scriptures in the original.

Various denominations are represented among the teachers and students, and all work in harmony. Three teachers give all their time to the work, and two part time.

Students in attendance in the school of theology.

Seniors	8	Evening institute—Continued.	
Middlers	14	Third year	8
Juniors	2	Second year	13
Specials	10	First year	17
	34		49
Evening institute:		Total	83
Fourth year	11		

Of these 3 received the degree of bachelor of divinity, 4 received diplomas, and 11 received certificates.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The students are classified, as in other American colleges, into seniors, juniors, sophomores, and freshmen.

The subjects taught are as follows: Algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytics, calculus, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, biology, physiology, logic, rhetoric, English history, literature, Greek, Latin, French or German, psychology, moral philosophy, natural theology, evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States, international law, political economy, sociology, pedagogy, and Bible study. The Bible is studied as literature, and the great ethical principles that form the basis of social and moral life are enforced.

Students in attendance in the department of college of arts and sciences.

Seniors	8	Special students	7
Juniors	11		
Sophomores	13	Total	75
Freshmen	36		

Of these, 5 received the degree of A. B. and 3 received the degree of B. S.

TEACHERS COLLEGE.

This college is the department of pedagogy for the study of educational science and the training of teachers. The purpose of the department is to afford opportunity, both theoretical and practical, for the training of teachers of both sexes for elementary and secondary schools, and by instruction and direction to help those who desire to pursue studies and investigations in the science of educatic

The work aims (1) to acquaint the students with those princip and practices of education which have changed the methods of se

lar schools and established them upon a psychological basis; (2) to lay broad culture in the student himself; and (3) to create a spirit of enthusiastic devotion to the highest of all work—the instruction of a little child.

The practice school is the laboratory of the department. Members of the senior class give instruction here one year as a part of their required training.

The following subjects are taught: Teachers' course in English, physiology, zoology, physiography, physics, nature study, history, gymnastics, Bible, elocution, psychology (elementary and descriptive), history of pedagogy, history of philosophy, ethics, philosophy of education, methods of teaching, and kindergarten methods.

The junior class has enjoyed a course in general culture, including reviews of popular works and discussions of current topics.

Students in attendance in the teachers college.

Seniors	12	Special students	41
Juniors	24	Elementary school	97
Sophomores	5		
Freshmen	11	Total	190

Of these, 2 received the degree of Ph. B. and 9 received diplomas of graduation.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL ARTS.

The department of manual arts is closely affiliated with the teachers' college and the academy, in order to serve the double purpose of giving instruction in the manual arts, and also of training teachers competent to organize and administer manual training schools. The demand for teachers who can give instruction in manual training in addition to an academic subject is frequent and urgent, and the trustees felt that by a proper correlation of the industrial and academic work they could make this department of the university of much more value to the people whom Howard University must elevate.

The subjects taught are free-hand and mechanical drawing, woodwork, sheet-metal work, printing, sewing, weaving, basketry, garment making, millinery, and cookery.

The courses are open to all departments of the university, and enrolled students as follows:

Printing office	36	Sewing, weaving, basketry	55
Domestic science (cookery)	45		
Carpentry and drawing	100	Total	236

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This department, which gives special emphasis to reading and spelling, grammar and arithmetic, is divided, as will appear below. The fourth-year class is the highest in the grade of study. The department maintains special classes in typewriting, shorthand, and English grammar. All students in the first and second year classes are required to spend four hours a week in the Industrial Department. The instruction is designed to fit pupils for intelligent citizenship and practical business.

The following branches are taught in the various classes: Higher English, mathematics, stenography and typewriting, physics, bookkeeping, political economy, civics, commercial law, commercial geography, sociology, international law, zoology, physiology, statistics, and history of commerce.

Students in attendance in the commercial college.

First-year class	23	Special students	13
Second-year class	11		
Third-year class	4	Total	56
Fourth-year class	5		

Of these, 4 received certificates of graduation.

ACADEMY (PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT).

The academy furnishes a broad and thorough preparatory course, fitting for the college, such as is offered in the best academies of the country. The course covers four years of study.

In the senior year the following subjects are offered: The English classics, mathematics, Latin, Greek, German or French, the Bible as literature, essays, and discussions during the year.

In the middle year the following subjects are taught: Physics, chemistry, algebra, English classics, assays, Latin, Greek, French or German.

In the submiddle class the subjects taught are: English history, English classics, physical geography, geometry, French or German, the Bible, and manual training, such as carpentry, printing, etc.

In the junior year the subjects taught are: English composition, elementary rhetoric, ancient history, introductory Latin, the Bible, music, drawing, physiology, and manual training four hours a week.

Students in attendance in academy.

Seniors	17	Special students	6
Middlers	28		
Submiddlers	42	Total	228
Juniors	135		

Of these, 18 received certificates of graduation.

On September 1, 1906, the Rev. Wilbur Patterson Thirkield, D. D., LL. D., entered upon his work as president of the university, having been elected to that office by unanimous action of the board of trustees at its meeting on May 1. The work of the year has been characterized by good order, a high standard of moral life, and fidelity to work on the part of the large body of students. The members of the several faculties have given themselves with devotion and success to their work.

Respectfully submitted.

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation bill requires the proper officer of the university to report how the appropriation is expended, and in compliance with this requirement I have the honor to add the following statement:

The heads of the college of arts and sciences and teachers' college receive, respectively, $1,440	$2,880.00
Four professors of the college of arts and sciences receive, respectively, $1,350	5,400.00
One associate professor receives	900.00
Two heads of the academy and commercial college receive, respectively, $1,280	2,560.00
One teacher of the college of arts and sciences receives	1,125.00
One professor of the college of arts and sciences receives	1,080.00
One instructor of the academy receives	480.00
One professor and one instructor of the academy receive, respectively, $800	1,600.00
One instructor of the commercial college receives	640.00
One professor of the college of arts and sciences receives	675.00
One supervisor of the teachers' college receives	900.00
One instructor of the teachers' college receives	585.00
One instructor of the teachers' college receives	563.33
One matron and one librarian receive, respectively, $480	960.00
One instructor of the teachers' college receives	696.66
One director of music receives	640.00
One assistant to director of music receives	160.00
One instructor of the teachers' college receives	551.67
One instructor of the commercial college receives	400.00
One instructor of the commercial college receives	480.00
Two assistants to instructors of teachers' college receive, respectively, $91.67	183.34
One assistant to professor of physics and chemistry receives	360.00
One secretary, treasurer, and business manager receives	1,680.00
One president receives	3,200.00
Total instructors in academic branches	28,700.00
One dean and professor in the school of law receives	1,312.50
Two professors in the school of law, at $1,312.50 each	2,625.00
One professor and librarian in the same	1,225.00
Two lecturers, at $437.50 each, in the same	875.00
One lecturer	262.50
	6,300.00

The sum of $7,000 appropriated for the manual training (industrial) department was expended as follows:

For instructors in woodworking, mechanical drawing, printing, domestic science, and domestic art	$4,565.00
For janitor and fireman	140.00
For gas, fuel, lumber, electricity, hardware, printing press, and material for the manual training department, printing office, sewing, millinery, dressmaking classes, and cooking classes	1,918.72
	6,623.72
Unexpended balance provided for, but carried over to year 1907–8	376.28
	7,000.00

The university expended during the year about $3,500 for care of buildings and grounds, of which $2,000 was appropriated by Congress. The appropriation of $900 for the law and general library was expended under the direction of the library committee, one half going to the law department library and the other half going to the general library. The books were purchased from the lowest bidder in each case. The bids were all submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the purchases made by his authority. The sum of $200 appropriated for chemical apparatus was used by the professors of chemistry, physics, and natural history after submission of proposals to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. The sum of $2,500 was spent for fuel for the various buildings of the university.

ACCOUNT PERTAINING TO CURRENT EXPENSES OF ACADEMIC BRANCHES, OFFICERS, AND PROFESSORS.

Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1906		$57.02
From United States for—		
Salaries		[a] 32,341.67
Chemical apparatus		[a] 387.00
Law and general library		[a] 1,341.50
Buildings and grounds		[a] 2,107.86
Fuel		[a] 2,587.09
From rents		782.00
From income from investments		7,538.46
From students' rooms		4,143.25
From tuition		2,956.56
From bookstore		80.79
From transfer donation account		358.08
From loan Washington Exchange Bank, as per authority of board of trustees, January 15, 1907		2,000.00
From miscellaneous		1,533.69
		58,215.87

EXPENSES.

Salaries		[a] 38,211.34
Chemical apparatus		[a] 387.03
Law and general library		[a] 1,338.42
Buildings and grounds		[a] 2,107.86
Fuel		[a] 2,587.99
Repairs of buildings		1,158.31
Care of grounds		412.07
Gas and electricity		1,031.33
Janitors, firemen, and watchmen		2,813.31
Insurance		715.30
Miscellaneous and incidentals		6,570.37
Interest on $15,000 to School of Medicine		750.00
Bookstore		85.24
Balance June 30, 1907		47.30
		58,215.87

School of theology:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		200.57
By amount from A. M. A. trustees—		
Stone fund	$1,750.00	
Theological fund	1,050.00	
		2,800.00
By collection tuition fees, night classes		445.31
By collection tuition fees, day classes		186.95
By transfer from donation account for salary of Doctor Little		110.00
By loan Washington Exchange Bank, as per authority of board of trustees May 28, 1907		400.00
To amount paid theological professors	$4,062.00	
To refund of tuition fees	36.25	
To issue of theological edition of Journal and folder	28.90	
To balance June 30, 1907	15.68	
	4,142.83	4,142.83
School of medicine:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		183.66
By cash, F. J. Shadd, treasurer		19,250.00
By interest on $15,000		750.00
By loan Washington Exchange Bank, as per authority of board of trustees, January 15, 1907		2,000.00
To professors and lecturers	$17,800.00	
To gas and electric lighting bills, apparatus, miscellaneous supplies, advertising, catalogue, laboratory supplies, telephone	4,170.42	
To general repairs	64.88	
To balance June 30, 1907	148.36	
	22,183.66	22,183.66

[a] On January 10, 1907, the treasurer's bond was renewed, and all money to our credit at that time from the Government was paid into the treasury and another warrant issued, which accounts for apparent excess in receipts and expenditures.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

School of medicine building fund:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		$50.00
To balance June 30, 1906	$50.00	
	50.00	50.00
School of law:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		12.38
By cash, James F. Bundy, secretary and treasurer		1,847.65
By United States for salaries		[a]7,200.00
To salaries of professors and lecturers	7,200.00	
To salaries of secretary and treasurer, assistant librarian, and janitor	400.00	
To fuel, water rent, gas, miscellaneous and office supplies, printing, etc	461.95	
To amount covered into United States Treasury account renewal of treasurer's bond, January 10, 1907	900.00	
To balance June 30, 1907	98.08	
	9,060.03	9,060.03
Department of manual arts and industries:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		58.14
By United States appropriation for "industrial department"		[a]8,133.90
By fees from students		195.70
By cash for miscellaneous printing, including University Journal		219.40
To salaries of instructors and janitor	4,715.90	
To miscellaneous supplies, gas, supplies for classes in domestic science, domestic art, printing press, office supplies, lumber, and hardware	2,197.60	
To amount covered into United States Treasury account renewal of treasurer's bond, January 10, 1907	1,133.90	
To balance June 30, 1907	559.74	
	8,607.14	8,607.14
General endowment fund:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		970.90
By loans paid		12,415.93
By sale of lot "C," block 17, Howard University subdivision		3,806.25
To special assessments lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, square 1055, northeast	55.25	
To amount invested in real estate notes	16,519.50	
To balance June 30, 1907	618.33	
	17,193.08	17,193.08
Frederick Douglass scholarship fund:		
By interest		234.57
By loans paid		480.50
To amount invested in real estate notes	480.50	
To amount transferred to aid fund	234.57	
	715.07	715.07
J. K. McLean scholarship fund:		
By interest		60.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	60.00	
	60.00	60.00
The W. W. Patton memorial fund:		
By interest		.60
To amount transferred to aid fund	.60	
	.60	.60
The Mary B. Patton scholarship fund:		
By interest		60.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	60.00	
	60.00	60.00
The William W. Patton scholarship fund:		
By interest		50.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	50.00	
	50.00	50.00
The F. B. Schoals scholarship fund:		
By interest		310.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	310.00	
	310.00	310.00
The Horace Ford scholarship fund:		
By interest		50.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	50.00	
	50.00	50.00

[a] On January 10, 1907, the treasurer's bond was renewed, and all money to our credit at that time from the Government was paid into the Treasury and another warrant issued, which accounts for the apparent excess in receipts.

J. W. Alvord scholarship fund:		
By interest		$50.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	$50.00	
	50.00	50.00
The Orange Valley fund:		
By interest		50.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	50.00	
	50.00	50.00
J. P. Thompson scholarship fund:		
By interest		13.60
To amount transferred to aid fund	13.60	
	13.60	13.60
The William E. Dodge scholarship fund:		
By interest		250.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	250.00	
	250.00	250.00
The Edward Smith text-book fund:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		1.41
By interest		22.57
By amount received from students, account purchase of books		2.40
To amount expended for books loaned to students	8.10	
To balance June 30, 1907	18.28	
	26.38	26.38
The Hartford reading room fund:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		.27
By interest		18.96
To amount expended for supplies for library	17.44	
To balance June 30, 1907	1.79	
	19.23	19.23
Students' aid fund:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		1,207.34
By amount transferred from donation account		75.00
By amount transferred from specific funds		1,768.77
To amount paid students	1,920.04	
To balance June 30, 1907	1,131.07	
	3,051.11	3,051.11
Andrew Rankin memorial chapel fund:		
By amount transferred from donation account		150.00
To interest on loan of November, 1894	150.00	
	150.00	150.00
Deposit account:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		62.27
By amount received from students for safe-keeping		1,871.55
By amount received from students for keys		196.00
By amount received from chapel collections		167.09
By amount received from laboratory fees		198.65
By amount received from librarian, fines		7.71
To amount paid students	1,654.18	
To amount paid students for keys returned	196.00	
To amount paid for laboratory supplies, etc	158.07	
To amount paid for library supplies, account fines	11.56	
To amount paid account chapel collections	169.08	
To balance June 30, 1907	314.38	
	2,503.27	2,503.27
Alumni professorship fund:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		4.38
By interest		1.26
To balance June 30, 1907	5.64	
	5.64	5.64
School of theology alumni fund:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		1.20
By interest		2.40
To amount paid Doctor Ewell, account theological student	1.20	
To balance June 30, 1907	2.40	
	3.60	3.60
Boarding hall account:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		110.49
By cash received from students for board		7,242.15
To amount paid for bills	7,211.06	
To balance June 30, 1907	141.58	
	7,352.64	7,352.64
Thomas Cropper Riley scholarship fund:		
By interest		50.00
To amount *transferred to aid* fund	50.00	
	50.00	50.00

Thad. Stevens fund:		
By interest		$106.64
To amount paid Doctor Purvis account salary	$106.64	
	106.64	106.64
The Caroline Patton Hatch fund:		
By interest		10.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	10.00	
	10.00	10.00
Pomeroy scholarship fund:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		582.50
By interest		124.44
To amount transferred to aid fund	125.00	
To amount invested in real estate notes	500.00	
To balance June 30, 1907	81.94	
	706.94	706.94
Agricultural and industrial training:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		16.95
To balance June 30, 1907	16.95	
	16.95	16.95
Martha Spaulding scholarship fund:		
By interest		455.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	455.00	
	455.00	455.00
Donation account:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		110.00
By contributions		508.08
By special contribution account student aid		150.00
By special contributions for hymn books		84.55
By special contributions account salaries		125.00
By special contribution account purchase of music		3.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	150.00	
To amount transferred to school of theology	110.00	
To amount transferred account purchase of hymnals	84.55	
To amount transferred account chapel fund	150.00	
To amount transferred account purchase of music	3.00	
To amount transferred account salaries	125.00	
To amount transferred to current expense account	358.08	
	980.63	980.63
Summer school:		
By balance on hand July 1, 1906		74.80
To balance June 30, 1907	74.80	
	74.80	74.80

List of permanent funds.

Name of fund.	June 30, 1907. Cash invested.	Cash on hand.	Total.
General endowment	$137,902.40	$618.33	$138,520.73
Martha Spaulding scholarship	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
Douglass scholarship	4,430.50	.....	4,430.50
McLean scholarship	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
W. W. Patton memorial	12.10	.....	12.10
W. W. Patton scholarship	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
M. B. Patton scholarship	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Horace Ford scholarship	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
J. W. Alvord scholarship	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Orange Valley scholarship	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
F. B. Schoals scholarship	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
J. P. Thompson scholarship	260.00	.....	260.00
Wm. E. Dodge scholarship	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Thos. Cropper Riley scholarship	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Edward Smith text-book	500.00	.....	500.00
Hartford reading room	400.00	.....	400.00
Thad. Stevens	2,200.00	.....	2,200.00
Caroline Patton Hatch	200.00	.....	200.00
Alumni professorship	25.00	.....	25.00
School of theology alumni	40.00	.....	40.00
Pomeroy scholarship	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Total	173,670.00	618.33	174,288.33

RECAPITULATION.

Account.	Balance on hand July 1, 1906.	Received.	Disbursed.	Balance on hand June 30, 1907.
Account pertaining to current expenses of academic branches, offices, and professors	$57.02	$58,158.85	$58,168.57	$47.30
School of medicine	183.66	22,000.00	22,035.30	148.36
School of medicine building fund	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
School of law	12.38	9,047.65	8,961.95	98.08
School of theology	200.57	3,942.26	4,127.15	15.68
Department of manual arts	58.14	8,549.00	8,047.40	559.74
Summer school	74.80	.....	.....	74.80
Donations	110.00	870.63	980.63	.....
Board	110.49	7,242.15	7,211.06	141.58
General endowment fund	970.90	16,222.18	16,574.75	618.33
Students' aid fund	1,207.34	1,843.77	1,920.04	1,131.07
Deposits	62.27	2,441.00	2,188.89	314.38
F. Douglass scholarship fund, principal	.....	480.50	480.50	.....
F. Douglass scholarship fund, interest	.....	234.57	234.57	.....
J. K. McLean scholarship fund, interest	.....	60.00	60.00	.....
Wm. W. Patton memorial fund, interest	.....	.60	.60	.....
Wm. W. Patton scholarship fund, interest	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Mary B. Patton scholarship fund, interest	.....	60.00	60.00	.....
F. B. Schoals scholarship fund, interest	.....	310.00	310.00	.....
Horace Ford scholarship fund, interest	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
J. W. Alvord scholarship fund, interest	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Orange Valley scholarship fund, interest	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Thad. Stevens fund, interest	.....	106.64	106.64	.....
J. P. Thompson fund, interest	.....	13.60	13.60	.....
Wm. E. Dodge fund, interest	.....	250.00	250.00	.....
Smith text-book fund, interest	1.41	24.97	8.10	18.28
Reading-room fund, interest	.27	18.96	17.44	1.79
Thos. Cropper Riley fund, interest	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Andrew E. Rankin chapel fund	.....	150.00	150.00	.....
Caroline P. Hatch fund, interest	.....	10.00	10.00	.....
Martha Spaulding fund, interest	.....	455.00	455.00	.....
Pomeroy scholarship fund, principal	500.00	.....	500.00	.....
Pomeroy scholarship fund, interest	82.50	124.44	125.00	81.94
Alumni professorship fund, interest	4.38	1.26	.....	5.64
School of theology alumni fund, interest	1.20	2.40	1.20	2.40
Agricultural and industrial training	16.95	.....	.....	16 95
Total	3,704.28	132,870.43	133,248.39	3,326.32

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES
CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the work done under this office at the United States Capitol and other buildings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

THE CAPITOL.

The needed improvements to the Capitol that have been in progress for several years have continued during the last fiscal year.

Mahogany revolving doors have been placed at five of the principal entrances to the basement story and at the east rotunda entrance. The utility of these doors was fully demonstrated during the past winter, especially at the north and west entrances, where much difficulty was experienced in keeping the ordinary doors closed during hard winter storms. Provision has been made for installing revolving doors at the remaining entrances to the basement story and also at the entrances to the principal story. Fifteen pairs of mahogany doors have been placed at committee and other rooms in the place of the pine doors put up when the building was first occupied.

In the Senate and House restaurant kitchens radical changes have been made. The floors have been reconstructed of concrete and tile, new sanitary plumbing has been installed, tiling has been placed on the side walls, large permanent refrigerators of the most modern type have been built, and new portable refrigerators, cooking ranges, other necessary furniture, and a large exhaust fan have been added. These kitchens are now as complete and sanitary as any in the country.

Additions have been made to the portion of the auxiliary draft of chimneys over the Supreme Court section of the Capitol.

Last year there were removed from the walls of the rotunda the several coats of paint which had been put on the sandstone, and the rotunda section is now restored to its original appearance. During the past year the same work was done in Statuary Hall, which was the old Hall of Representatives. The old stairway leading from the basement and principal stories has been restored and now admits the visitor to the gallery of the hall. The same restoration has been made to the stone work in the corridor entrance to the Supreme Court and in the crypt, and the forty columns of the crypt now show the original beauty of this masterful work.

The dome, which had not been painted for several years, has been thoroughly gone over. Joints and openings have been carefully covered with proper material and the whole has been painted with specially prepared paint, which it is believed will add very much to its resistance to the elements as well as to its appearance. Repairs to ceilings of porticoes have also been made.

The exterior central portion of the Capitol has again been painted as before in order to preserve the sandstone of which it is constructed. In nine of the terrace committee rooms the old wooden floors have been replaced by floors of concrete, which are not only more durable, but sanitary. The sashes and frames of the windows throughout the building have been painted. During this year, as for several years past, progress has been made in the substitution of a more modern type of plumbing. A new toilet for public use has been installed in one of the terrace rooms in the Senate wing. Repairs to roofs, guttering, and skylights have been made. Several marble hearths have been set in committee rooms, and marble thresholds have been laid in the Senate lobby. Seventy-five committee and other rooms have been painted or decorated, corridors have been painted, and repairs have been made to the frescoing. During the year 66 important and 770 minor repairs have been executed throughout the building.

THE ENGINE HOUSE AND SENATE STABLES.

At engine house No. 3 and at the Senate and House stables necessary repairs have been made both to the interior and exterior. New pavements have been laid in carriage yards and sheds at the Senate stables.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The exterior of the court-house has been repaired and painted, and several rooms have been painted. The electric-light system has been extended, and necessary repairs have been made to the floors, roof, and heating department.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

A new plant house was erected, and necessary repairs were made to the other plant houses. The heating apparatus, the concrete and flagging walks, and the drain pipes connected with Bartholdi fountain have been repaired.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

At the Court of Claims building partitions were erected, repairs made to plumbing, a bridge constructed to the annex, several changes in doorways made, and all necessary painting done.

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

Labor	$4,012.73	Roofing and tinning	$225.60
Machinery and ironwork	1,718.50	Hardware	1,165.00
Plumbing and material	2,409.17	Heating and ventilating	1,019.63
Carpentry, lumber, and millwork	6,391.90	Paints, oils, glass, etc	2,224.45
Painting and decorating	8,006.61	Brushes, brooms, etc	247.15
Concrete, stone, and marble work	1,637.63	Stationery and books	150.00
Tile and tiling	116.08	Total	30,000.00
Elevator repairs	675.55	Amount appropriated June 30, 1906	30,000.00

LIGHTING CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

Labor	$2,351.50	Electric molding	$10.92
Incandescent and arc lamps	2,043.17	Steam pipe and fittings	140.19
Wiremen, wire, and material	7,669.84	Heating and ventilating	12,959.16
Fixtures	2,139.25	Gas and current	2,441.06
Machinery, iron and metal work	5,354.70	Apparatus	589.11
Tools, etc	30.00	Reserved for unpaid bills	6,599.57
Hauling and expressage	22.16	Total	42,500.00
Hardware	127.27	Amount appropriated June 30, 1906	42,500.00
Nickel plating	22.10		

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Labor	$21,074.94	Carts and harness	$10.48
Plants and seeds	189.90	Painting	125.00
Fertilizers	1,090.65	Fire hydrants	405.55
Tools and machinery	350.88	Plant cases	184.22
Brushes, brooms, etc	161.00	Drafting	222.50
Fuel	74.67	Traveling expenses	19.65
Cement, lime, etc	13.00	Stationery	14.75
Plumbing and material	237.25	Miscellaneous	260.11
Hardware	15.65	Reserved for unpaid bills	249.33
Paving and repairs	62.54	Total	25,000.00
Freight and express	92.38	Amount appropriated June 30, 1906	25,000.00
Hose and couplings	96.00		
Lumber	49.55		

ENGINE HOUSE, SENATE AND HOUSE STABLES.

Labor	$63.25	Ironwork	$16.29
Carpentry, lumber, and millwork	646.35	Electric wiring and material	14.97
Paint, glass, etc	59.94	Reserved for unpaid bills	22.67
Roofing and tinwork	212.55	Total	1,500.00
Hardware	30.17	Amount appropriated June 30, 1906	1,500.00
Paving	412.00		
Plumbing and material	21.81		

REPAIRS TO COURT-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Labor	$50.25	Lime, sand, cement, etc	$9.00
Carpentry, lumber, and millwork	495.06	Machinery and ironwork	33.10
Hardware	74.43	Nickel plating	4.00
Painting and decorating	3,149.25	Electric wiring and material	121.29
Plastering and whitewashing	204.15	Total	5,000.00
Glass, putty, etc	29.08	Amount appropriated June 30, 1906	5,000.00
Plumbing and material	637.41		
Partitions and doorways	192.98		

REPAIRS TO BUILDING, COURT OF CLAIMS.

Labor	$277.50	Plumbing and material	$444.89
Carpentry, lumber, and millwork	694.73	Machinery and ironwork	20.00
Brickwork	23.00	Heating apparatus	397.50
Electrical work	164.00	Hardware	31.22
Painting and decorating	389.75	Furniture	678.08
Plastering	225.00	Total	3,500.00
Cement work	40.00	Amount appropriated June 30, 1906	3,500.00
Roofing and tinning	114.33		

SENATE KITCHEN.

Labor	$414.14	Machinery and ironwork	$1,976.12
Plumbing and material	1,154.71	Electrical work	56.89
Professional services	203.62	Hardware	88.78
Traveling expenses	8.60	Painting and glazing	71.95
Freight and expressage	2.09	Cooking utensils	299.64
Refrigerators	1,196.43	Ranges, stoves, etc	2,919.12
Lime, sand, and cement	64.24	Miscellaneous	3.00
Tile and tiling	1,977.48	Reserved for unpaid bills	5,983.60
Carpentry, lumber, and millwork	317.59	Total	17,000.00
Plastering	131.50	Amount appropriated June 30, 1906	17,000.00
Tinning	130.50		

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING.

The setting of stonework on the fronts of this building has reached a level about half way between the second and third floors. The building of the brick interior walls and the laying of the steel floor beams has kept pace with the progress of the stone setting.

The prosecution of the work on this building is such as to warrant the statement that the building can be completed one year after the completion of the House Office Building, it being borne in mind that the work was commenced one year later.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

The stonework of the court fronts has been entirely completed; the stonework on the street fronts is about three-fourths completed, and the same proportion of roof has been finished. Practically all the terra cotta interior partitions have been built and plastering has been commenced. Contracts have been let for the doors and finish in the office rooms; the running of conduits for the electric wiring has been practically completed, and contracts will shortly be made for the marble floor in the corridors.

At the rate of progress which is being maintained, it will be possible to complete by December 1, next, a portion of the building sufficient to provide offices for all the Members of the House who are not now provided with accommodations in the various House committee rooms.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLIOTT WOODS,
Superintendent U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

PHOTOGRAPH OF A SKETCH OF GROUNDS AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

Fort Yellowstone is shown in the left foreground; Mammoth Springs Hotel, including proposed additions, is shown to the right of the center.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Yellowstone Park, Wyo., October 15, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of conditions in the park:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

In June, 1907, before travel in the park commenced, a thorough inspection of hotels, barns, stables, coaches, surreys, horses, harness, etc., was made, and everything was found in excellent condition. All vehicles were in good repair and freshly painted, harness was oiled and polished, and everything presented a neat and attractive appearance, excepting here and there on the grounds surrounding the barns and stables throughout the park were found masses of manure, rubbish, waste material, tin cans, and dump from hotels that had been accumulating for years. Most of these unsightly conditions have been remedied and all will be completely remedied before the opening of next season.

The grounds around the permanent camp sites and temporary stables were not pleasing. There seemed to be much accumulation of rubbish, waste, tin cans, bottles, and cast-off clothing. Some remedial measures were applied before reoccupation for the season, and the conditions were gradually bettered during the season. I have received promise that all will be completely remedied before again occupied. The service rendered the public was excellent and fully enjoyed by a large number of tourists.

Other camping grounds used by licensees who conduct camping parties and by parties owning their own transportation, especially the freighters' camps, were littered with every kind of camp waste, rubbish, tin cans, bottles, pieces of grain sacks, worn-out clothing, and other litter. These offensive sights were remedied as soon as possible. Pits were dug for camp refuse and instructions posted, and daily patrols during the camping season prevented in a great measure a recurring of these offensive and unsightly conditions.

In the corrals of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company, where buffalo, elk, and sheep were confined during the long previous winter, the conditions were found filthy, inhuman, and disgusting, and were made the subject of a special report to the Department. These corrals were cleaned as soon as possible, and the buffalo and elk were removed to corrals on Dot Island and kept there in confinement as an attraction to induce tourists to take the boat trip. Numerous complaints were made criticising the superintendent for permitting these native wild animals to be kept in captivity in the park. The president of the Lake Boat Company was advised verbally at commencement of season that the Department would no longer permit

wild animals to be kept in close captivity in the park after the close of the present season. On August 2 he was advised to same effect by letter. On August 7 he was directed to remove his buffalo and elk from the park at close of the visitors' season. He closed up his business and left the park on September 22, having removed these animals from Dot Island back to the same corrals in which they had been confined the previous winter. On September 23 he was requested by letter to inform this office if he intended to remove the buffalo and elk as required, and was advised that there was no desire to turn these animals loose and thereby cause him financial loss. Under date of September 26 he informed this office by letter that he declined to comply with the instructions to remove these animals. On October 15 the corral fences were taken down under my personal supervision, and these animals, 8 buffalo and 7 elk, were released from captivity.

Swan Lake and the surrounding valley drain into Glen Creek, which is the source of the water supply for Fort Yellowstone and Mammoth Hotel, and for sanitary reasons, I was obliged to prohibit camping or grazing in the Swan Lake Valley, to the inconvenience of many campers.

Sometimes rollicking, good-natured parties—men and women, boys and girls—pass through the park and leave the roadsides strewn with wrapping paper, paper boxes, beer bottles, candy boxes, cigarette boxes, newspapers, and other trash. While this can seldom be prevented, it must necessarily be remedied, and if a laborer is hired for one or two days for this purpose he objects to being compelled to wait a month for his pay to come in the form of a check from the Department. It would facilitate matters of police if a small contingent fund in cash were allowed to be kept on hand by the chief clerk in the park to pay for necessary jobs of this character, on the order of the superintendent.

ROADS.

REPAIRS.

As soon as the snow was off the road leading from the north entrance to Mammoth Hot Springs, 2 miles of road was surfaced. On May 1, a crew was put to work on the Cody road, leading through the National Forest to the entrance of Sylvan Pass, on the eastern boundary of the park. The crew commenced at Wapiti and completed the opening through Sylvan Pass to outlet of Yellowstone Lake, a total distance of 62 miles, early in July. This same crew, after having opened the road from Cody, spent the remainder of the summer repairing the road south of the park in the National Forest, running to Dubois, Wyo. The length of this road is approximately 90 miles. The work consisted principally in replacing several bridges and constructing new culverts.

On May 1, crews were established at Beaver Lake, Beryl Spring, Excelsior Geyser, Spring Creek, junction of Lake and Canyon roads, and on lake road 6 miles from Canyon; and a carpenter crew and small general repair crew were placed on the Tower Falls road. These crews were obliged to travel over the deep snows in the very early morning when the crust was frozen strong enough to bear the animals and wagons with the camping outfit, supplies, and tools. The travel was dangerous and men and animals suffered hardships.

The greatest difficulty encountered was between Upper Geyser Basin and Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, there being more snow than for many previous years. This route was made passable on June 12, and the first traffic coach crossed the Continental Divide on June 13. The pull in snow and slush was heavy.

The greatest difficulty in keeping roads in repair was in the canyon between the north entrance at Gardiner and the Mammoth Hot Springs. Two large slides containing upward of 3,000 cubic yards each occurred on this road. They were removed by means of washing the dirt through culverts. During the extreme high water in July several sections of the guard walls on this road were washed out, and great difficulty was encountered in preventing sections of this road from being entirely washed out. Heavy guard walls laid in cement are needed in the Gardiner Canyon at several points—also at the Gibbon Falls, Virginia Cascades, Tower Falls Cliff, and on the Spring Tower Falls road. These walls are now laid in dry stone.

The solid rock encasing the petrified tree near Yanceys was blasted out, leaving the tree 30 feet high and more than 20 feet in circumference. An iron fence with concrete base has been constructed around the tree and a road built connecting it with the main road. Another petrified tree near this one should be fenced, else it will be carried away piecemeal by tourists in a few years.

Sprinkling was begun July 1 and discontinued September 5. Approximately 100 miles of road was sprinkled on the circuit. About 20 miles can not be sprinkled without considerable expenditure of money to install piping.

The mileage of roads to be kept in repair is 111 outside the park and 306 within the park, making a total of 417.

SURVEYS.

In the fall of 1906 survey was made for a new road to connect the canyon with Tower Falls, in order to obviate the high climb through Dunraven Pass. This road goes to an elevation of only 300 feet above the Canyon Hotel, whereas the Dunraven Pass road reaches a point 1,100 feet higher than the hotel. The object of the road is to allow passengers to drive from the canyon to Mammoth Hot Springs in a day without additional expense.

Another survey was made for a road to connect the Gallatin with the circuit near the 7-mile post. A route was surveyed through Bighorn Pass and declared unfavorable. Another route was run up Specimen Creek from the Gallatin, but the survey was discontinued on account of rough country. A third survey was made from the Gallatin up Fan Creek and Stellaris Creek, thence through the pass north of Joseph Peak. This road is also deemed unfavorable, both as regards distance and elevation. The distance from Bozeman outside the park to Gardiner, thence by the main road in the park to the Golden Gate, is 69 miles. The distance between the same points up the Gallatin River via the proposed route is 95 miles.

By a glance at the map it will be seen there are at present four main highways entering the park: On the north, a road from Gardiner follows up the Gardiner Canyon to Mammoth Hot Springs and then runs through Golden Gate to interior of park; on the east, a road from Cody, up the North Fork Shoshone River, enters the park at Middle Creek, thence runs through Sylvan Pass to the interior at

Yellowstone Lake outlet; on the south, a road from Dubois, up Snake River, via Jackson Lake, enters the park at Lewis River, thence runs north to the interior at West Thumb of Lake Yellowstone; on the west, a road follows Madison River to the interior at the junction of Gibbon and Firehole rivers. There is a road from Cooke, at the northeast corner of park, down Soda Butte Creek and Lamar River, thence via Mammoth to Gardiner. This is the only outlet or inlet to Cooke by wheel transportation, and was originally the trail leading from Gardiner to Cooke traveled by prospectors and exploiters.

The proposed road to connect the Gallatin Valley with the circuit road near the Golden Gate does not meet with my approval.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Twenty rams for pumping water into tanks were installed during the year. Also 10 new tanks were constructed, into which water is conveyed by piping.

The bridge at Sulphur Creek was replaced by a 3-foot culvert and an earthen fill 180 feet long. Two other bridges, 2½ miles from the canyon on Lake road, were replaced by tile and earth fill.

Three houses were built on the Upper Basin road for use of crews, particularly for the snow crews in opening the roads. Upward of 14 miles on this road must be broken through each year and deep snow the entire width of wagon has to be shoveled out. Stables for shelter of animals and forage were also built near these houses.

Permanent camps were made at Beaver Lake, Beryl Spring, Excelsior Geyser, Upper Basin, Thumb, near Lake Hotel, Trout Creek (between Lake and Canyon), and at Canyon. These camps consist of tent floors, side walls, and frame for canvas. Mangers and feed boxes were built for these camps.

Platforms for accommodation of tourists getting out of coaches were built at Norris, Mud Geyser, Upper Yellowstone Falls, Inspiration Point, and at the Great Falls and Kepplers Cascade; stairways were built in connection with the two latter. Many toilet houses were constructed throughout the park bordering on the main roads, and on summit of Mount Washburn, where also railings were put up for securing saddle horses of visitors. All stairways and platforms throughout the park were stained to harmonize with the surroundings.

About 600 new signs, made of enameled steel, were placed throughout the park on iron stakes set in cement. These signs were to replace the many signs made of wood which had previously been set up throughout the park.

All road and construction work was carried on under the direction of Lieut. E. D. Peek, U. S. Engineers, and was performed in a most satisfactory manner.

Under the direction of the commanding officer of the troops at Fort Yellowstone a new cabin and stable for the park guard at junction of Tower Falls road with Cooke road was constructed. The old cabin at Tower Falls station became uninhabitable and was too distant from the junction. It will be destroyed.

The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company completed the construction of a coach house 48 by 128 feet, Montana dressed lumber and shingle roof; also a superintendent's cabin 16 by 40 feet, with an addition of 16 by 16 feet, peeled logs on stone foundation and shingled roof, with a false roof for warmth. The following buildings

are under construction, to be completed in November: Office building 16 by 32 feet; employees' mess house, 16 by 60 feet; club and lodging house, two stories, 24 by 72 feet, with bathrooms; harness and storehouse, 16 by 48 feet, with addition 16 by 24 feet; grain house, 16 by 60 feet; hay barn, 24 by 100 feet; horse stable, 24 by 240 feet; blacksmith shop, 24 by 48 feet; coach washhouse, 20 by 36 feet. All buildings will have cedar shingle roof and stone foundations, and roof and sides will be painted mineral red, with black trimmings. These buildings are clumped on bench, west bank of the Madison River 1¼ miles from the railway terminal at the west side entrance, ½ mile north of the main road, and not in view.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company has in barns 4 six-horse tallyho Concord coaches of 33 seats capacity, 90 four-horse Concord coaches of 7 and 11 seats capacity, and 102 Glens Falls two-horse surreys of 3 and 5 seats capacity. It is prepared to receive and move from the terminus of the park branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad at northern entrance 150 passengers daily throughout the season, in addition to lay-overs.

The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company has in barns 28 eleven-passenger Concord coaches, 6 eight-passenger Concord coaches, 8 five-passenger Glens Falls surreys, and 8 three-passenger Glens Falls surreys. It is prepared to receive and move from the terminus of the park branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, at western entrance, 75 passengers daily throughout the season, in addition to lay-overs.

The Wylie Permanent Camping Company has a large number of Concord and other vehicles, numbering over 50 in all, at Gardiner, and is prepared to receive and transport all parties who may desire to stop at its camps, from both north and west entrances.

The persons who annually apply for license to carry parties who desire to travel with movable camps are numerous, and can accommodate all who desire to travel in that manner.

Saddle horses may be had at Mammoth, Old Faithful, Lake, and Canyon.

TRAVEL.

The aggregate number of persons carried through the park over the regular route during the season of 1907 was as follows:

Persons carried through the park during the season of 1907.

Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, entering via northern entrance	6,282	
Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, entering via western entrance	2,270	
Total, regular companies		8,552
Wylie Permanent Camping Company, including persons accommodated at its permanent camps	2,146	
Other licenses of personally conducted camping parties	1,402	
Total number camping, traveling with licensed transportation		3,548
Total making trip with private transportation as "camping parties"		4,314
Grand total of visitors making tour of park, season 1907		16,414

The Yellowstone Park Association accommodated 9,389 tourists at its hotels during the season. The discrepancy in the numbers stopping at the hotels and the numbers carried by both transportation companies (all of whom stopped at the hotels) is accounted for in part by army officers and their families who visited Fort Yellowstone and were carried around the park in United States quartermaster transportation, and in part by visitors making only a partial trip in the park and spending a week or two at different hotels.

During the season 5,275 tourists took the trip across the Yellowstone Lake with the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company. Of this number 2,303 entered the park with the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, 516 with the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 2,140 with the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, and the balance, 316 people, were campers.

In compliance with an order from the Department, the Wylie Permanent Camping Company established a tent station near the western entrance of the park at the beginning of the tourist season, for the accommodation of any tourists who might enter the park from that direction and desire to be accommodated at their camps. There has been no demand for accommodations at this camp by tourists entering from the western entrance, and none were received from that side of the park during the season.

Travel by the different roads leading into the park was as follows:

Travel by the different entrances.

By the main gate entrance on the north, Gardiner station	11,292
By the Cooke road, northeast corner, Soda Butte station	8
By the Government road from Cody on the east, Sylvan Pass station	545
By the road leading from Jackson Hole on the south, Snake River station	419
By the Madison River road on the west, Riverside station	4,150
Total	16,414

With reference to the western entrance, Mr. W. H. Bancroft, general manager Oregon Short Line Railroad, has kindly furnished me the following information:

Yellowstone Park Railroad was incorporated September 12, 1905, for the construction of a line of railroad from St. Anthony, Idaho, northerly to the Madison River entrance of the Yellowstone National Park, a distance of about 70 miles. Construction work commenced in October, 1905, and line opened for traffic between St. Anthony and Marysville, 16.4 miles, June 15, 1906. During 1906 and 1907 track was laid to mile No. 56, and we expect to complete the line by the middle of November, this year.

This will undoubtedly increase the tourist travel in the park in 1908, especially by the western entrance. The terminal station will be on the park boundary, and many people are already asking for leases on the national forest bordering on the park boundary. It therefore becomes necessary to construct about 5 miles of fence on that boundary, from the Madison River south to the mountainous bluffs, in order to prevent encroachment on the park grounds similar to that now at Gardiner, where the front street and portions of a row of buildings (stores and residences) are on park grounds, having been placed there before the present fence was constructed. The cost of erecting 4½ miles of No. 8 Montana anchor fencing at northern entrance in 1903 was $432.74 per mile, or $1,947.33. The 5 miles of

necessary fence (material and construction) would cost $2,163.70. This does not include cost of gate and gateway which should be an ornamental structure of iron. Special estimate for this work has been submitted.

HOTELS.

The hotels, all under one management, superintended by Mr. T. E. Farrow, were exceptionally well provided and well kept. The food was excellent, well cooked, and well served.

In order to avoid congestion at hotels, liable to be caused by large parties entering by the park branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad from the west, on the Monida and Yellowstone stage coaches, and large parties entering by the park branch of Northern Pacific Railway from the north on Yellowstone Park Transportation Company's coaches, the route and meals and lodgings taken by any party are marked on a special chart by the hotel company and the railroad passenger agents. A set of these charts (for June, July, August, and September) is kept in office of the general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railway at St. Paul, and another set is kept in office of the general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad in Salt Lake City. Large parties always plan in advance for accommodations over railroads and in the park. When a party books for a date to arrive at north entrance, the Northern Pacific agent charts it and wires hotel company, hotel company charts it and wires Oregon Short Line agent who charts it. And vice versa, when a party books for a date to arrive at western entrance. It is understood that the railroads will not book two large parties for same day.

FIRES.

We are indebted to the frequent rains for our good fortune in having no disastrous fires, and also to the constant daily patrols. The old road slashings and all dead timber should be removed from either side of the roads for a distance of 150 feet; $30,000 has been asked for this purpose in my annual estimate for 1909.

The following circular on this subject has been published:

> Hereafter within the boundaries of this park, whenever a tree—dead or alive—is felled for telegraph or telephone construction, trailway, roadway, or any right of way, for fuel, for building, bridging, or for any purpose whatever, the brush and tops must be lopped and piled in a cleared space, and—if conditions are favorable for burning without danger of the fire spreading—will be burned.

There have been few fires in the park this season, and all with one exception were discovered and extinguished by scouts, patrols, or workmen in the road crews before they became dangerous. One on Madison River, a few miles below its formation by the Gibbon and Firehole, caused considerable anxiety for two days and one night before complete control was accomplished. Lieutenant Andrews with guards gathered by telephone from Riverside, Norris, and the Great Geyser basins worked unceasingly and with determined energy and good judgment for twenty-seven continuous hours in gaining control. This fire was evidently caused by the carelessness of some one in dropping a lighted match, cigar or cigarette stub into the fire trap made by the slashing and clearing the timber for the roadway.

The area covered by this fire was about 12 acres. Others were caused by smoldering bits of wood left by campers who had, as they thought, extinguished their fires. Others were left by tramps and hobos, without making any attempt to extinguish them.

FISH.

The following plants of brook trout (*Salvelinus fontanalis*) were made during the season: May 30, Indian Creek, 34,000; May 31, Willow Creek, 35,000; June 1, Glen Creek, 30,000.

Mr. D. C. Booth, superintendent of hatchery, Spearfish, S. Dak., opened the fish hatchery near the West Thumb on Yellowstone Lake on June 5, and soon after began the active work of collecting and hatching eggs of the black-spotted trout. The operations were continued until July 30. During this period—say fifty days—2,660,000 (*Salmo clarkii*) eggs were collected. As the eggs became developed sufficiently for shipping, the following consignments were made:

July 21, 1907. Superintendent fishing station, Bozeman, Mont	504,000
July 26, 1907. State Fish Commission, Mount Pleasant, Pa	126,000
July 26, 1907. Wyoming Fish Commission, Sheridan, Wyo	63,000
July 26, 1907. Eaton Brothers, Sheridan, Wyo	63,000
July 26, 1907. Spearfish Station, S. Dak	894,000
In tributary streams Yellowstone Lake, during season (black-spotted fry)	400,000
Total	2,050,000

The water in Yellowstone Lake was higher than at any period since the inception of fish culture in 1900, and rendered the collection of trout very difficult. Many fish have been taken by tourists and other visitors during the season, and the waters of Yellowstone River at the lake outlet seem to have an inexhaustible supply.

Glen Creek, from its source to its mouth, was daily whipped by fishermen until it became necessary to prohibit fishing in its waters during the remainder of the season, as the large majority caught after August 1 were under size and were thrown back more or less injured.

Sportsman Lake, in northwest corner of park, shows evidence that fish have been taken otherwise than by hook and line, and fishing has been prohibited in its waters for the present.

A shipment of 15,000 rainbow trout to be planted in a tributary of Yellowstone Lake, and also of land-locked salmon to be planted in Shoshone Lake, are promised for the autumn.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Only such species of animals and birds as were found in the park when originally laid out and set aside exist here to-day. With intelligent management and comparatively little expense a greater variety of birds and animals could be successfully added and propagated within the park, and under the protection of a specially trained body of scouts such animals as buffalo, that have been exterminated, and mountain sheep and antelope, that are rapidly being exterminated in the United States outside the park, will undoubtedly increase in the park. Under wise protective game laws, justly and strictly administered in the neighboring States, the overflow from

the park herds will in due time restore some of the progeny to the former near-by haunts of their kind.

Unfortunately the law permits the killing of one antelope in Montana by any licensed hunter. A few of the park antelope have wandered out during the past two weeks through the streets of Gardiner, where even the dogs respect and do not chase them, and have been slaughtered by hunters in Montana. The word "slaughtered" is used advisedly, for these innocent and beautiful creatures are tame as domestic sheep. If this law remains in force, the Montana antelope will be exterminated in a few years, and the work of protecting those in the park will become more and more difficult. In my report as acting superintendent for 1897 it was estimated that a band of 500 antelope wintered in the valley of the Gardiner and on the slopes of Mount Everts. In the annual report of the acting superintendent for 1905 it is stated that about 1,150 antelope were seen and counted by scouts and by the guards at Gardiner Station. In report of the same acting superintendent for 1906 the number is estimated at about 1,500. From all information gathered I can not now place the estimate much above that for 1906—although in the scattered herds seen during three trips through the summer habitats of the antelope there seemed to be a fair number of fawns. Four full-grown antelope have been killed by coyotes on the Gardiner and Yellowstone flats since October 1, and it is reported that many fawns were destroyed by coyotes during the season. A remnant, eight in all, of a former large herd on the western boundary line in the Madison Valley were reported on that line during the summer. Other small bands are reported in Pelican Valley, Hayden Valley, and on meadows bordering the Yellowstone between the Lake and Upper Falls. With these and the year's crop of fawns there may be approximately 2,000 antelope in the park. There is a good supply of hay on the Gardiner flat for feeding the antelope, sheep, deer, and elk during the deep snows of the coming winter. Practically all the antelope in the park herd on the Gardiner flat and the surrounding draws and slopes.

The young antelope captured in June, intended for the zoological garden in London, were raised on the bottle and are now being fed on rolled oats. They will be ready for shipment about the middle or last of December. A pair of elk, male and female, captured in June, have also been successfully raised on the bottle and rolled oats. They will be shipped in December for the park in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The number of elk in the park is estimated by persons of some experience at 40,000. From personal observation and information received from reliable scouts, also the daily reports of patrols and guards, 25,000 seems to be a safe estimate.

Mountain sheep, whitetail and blacktail deer are increasing in numbers and growing less wild. Mr. McBride, the chief (and the oldest) scout, gives the following estimate on numbers of these animals in the park: Mountain sheep, 200; whitetail deer, 100; blacktail deer, 1,000.

The 29 buffalo in the fenced pasture near Mammoth produced only 5 calves. One old cow in this herd died in June. The calves are hardy. This herd, with the exception of the two original old bulls, was safely conducted to the Lamar Valley on October 12 and

13, where there is superior grazing, and where they will be herded during the daytime in fair weather and secured in the 600-acre pasture field during the nighttime and in foul weather. The grazing in the Mammoth pasture has not been excellent, and it has been necessary to feed hay to this herd all summer. The 28 buffalo taken to the Lamar Valley in May last have not been fed hay and are in better condition than the Mammoth herd. The Lamar herd produced no calves. The united herd numbers 59 (25 males and 34 females), not including the 2 old bulls which have been advertised for sale. Of the original wild buffalo in the park signs of 6 are reported on the Madison Plateau, southwest corner of park; 4 were reported seen in Hayden Valley, their old habitat, in August, and signs of 15 are reported on Mirror Plateau and Specimen Ridge, 10 miles south of Soda Butte. Total number estimated to be 25.

Moose seem to have increased. The greatest number appear to be in the marshes and willows of the Upper Yellowstone, in the southeast corner of park, others are in the southwest corner on Bechler River, and a few in Gallatin Basin, in the northwest corner of park.

There are many bear in the park. It was necessary to kill 1 black and 2 grizzlies that became very dangerous this season. The black and 1 grizzly were burned after being killed; 1 grizzly was skinned. The skin and skull will be sent to the National Museum when cured sufficiently for shipment.

The mountain lions have been almost exterminated. The tracks of only one in the snow was reported last winter, and again during the summer in the same region. The records show that 62 of these animals were destroyed during the winters 1903–4, 1904–5, and 1905–6. None were destroyed during the winter 1906–7.

Coyotes are numerous and very destructive to the antelope, young and old. The records show that 99 have been destroyed during the past year by the scouts and station guards. The majority of this number were trapped, some were poisoned, and others shot.

Foxes, badgers, marmots, the Fremont tree squirrels, and three varieties of chipmunks are plentiful. Beaver are abundant throughout the park. Martin, mink, otter, and muskrats are plentiful.

Of rabbits we have the common hare, jack rabbit, Rocky Mountain hare (snowshoe rabbit), and chief hare (pika). The two latter are plentiful.

Eighteen beaver were taken without injury and shipped to Old Forge for the forest, fish, and game commission of New York.

Large numbers of the Canada geese have reared their young in the park this season and showed little fear of molestation by visitors. Also ducks of many varieties, not including canvasbacks. Pelicans and gulls occupy the entire surface of one small island in Yellowstone Lake as their nursery. More than 70 species of birds come to the park to rear their young, but many of the song birds and others that generally nest near the human habitations are annually destroyed by the house cats. For this reason cats as well as dogs will not hereafter be permitted in the park.

I am much indebted to Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the Biological Survey, in charge of game preservation, Agricultural Department, who spent some days in the park during this season and on my request kindly prepared the following:

NOTES ON THE SUMMER BIRDS OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

By T. S. Palmer.

Visitors to the Yellowstone National Park are apt to gain the impression that birds are few both in number of species and individuals. Their attention is only occasionally directed to the birds along the route and is absorbed by the geysers, hot springs, and other objects of interest which constantly excite their wonder and admiration. Moreover, tourists who take the regular trip via the Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Basin, Fountain Hotel, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, and the Canyon, stopping each night at one of the hotels of the Yellowstone Park Association, or who follow the same general route under the guidance of the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, find the programme for each day already planned and the time too short to see even the chief points of interest. Five or six days or two weeks are entirely inadequate for gaining a general acquaintance with the fauna of a region comprising more than 3,000 square miles, greater in area than the States of Delaware and Rhode Island, and approximately one-tenth the size of the State of Maine. The brief stops at the hotels or camps and the long rides through the extensive forests on the plateau of the park, where conditions are not favorable for variety of bird life, also afford insufficient opportunities for making many observations.

The more conspicuous species ordinarily seen by the tourist are included to a certain extent in a list of the names of birds which have been used to designate certain points of geographic interest. Such names are: Crow Creek, Duck Creek and Lake, Eagle Peak, Falcon Creek, Goose Lake, Grebe Lake, Grouse Creek, Jay Creek, Loon Lake, Mallard Lake, Magpie Creek, Owl Creek, Osprey Falls, Ouzel Falls, Pelican Cone, Creek, and Valley, Raven Creek, and Tern Lake. A little search, however, will bring to light a number of other less conspicuous but not less interesting birds, and fifty or more species can readily be found along the regular tourist route.

Unusually favorable opportunities are afforded for observing certain phases of bird life. Especially is this true of the raptorial birds, such as the eagles, hawks, and owls, represented by 9 or 10 species, which, under the rigid protection accorded them, may be seen in greater numbers and at closer range than in most parts of the country. Unrivalled opportunities are afforded for studying the nesting and feeding habits of the osprey or fish hawk in the canyons of the Gardiner and Yellowstone rivers. Marsh hawks, sparrow hawks, and the other species may also be observed at numerous points along the route. The destruction of the smaller birds which find shelter in the Stygian and other caves on the "Formation" back of Mammoth Hot Springs furnishes a means of noting in a general way the progress of the migration, and a visit to these caves will usually be rewarded by finding one or more species which have sought shelter in the crevices of the rock during cold nights and have been overcome by the gases. Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. Army, who was stationed at Fort Yellowstone in 1902, has published an interesting article under the title "Feathers beside the Styx"[a] in which he enumerates

[a] Condor, Vol. V, pp. 36–38, Mar., 1903.

the species which he found in these caves. Following is a list of 16 species which he found dead in the Stygian caves from April to December, 1902:

Blackbilled magpie.	Audubon warbler.
Clarke nutcracker.	Macgillivray warbler.
Cassin purple finch.	Rocky Mountain creeper.
Pine siskin.	Rocky Mountain nuthatch.
Pink-sided junco.	Red-breasted nuthatch.
Green-tailed towhee.	Mountain chickadee.
Louisiana tanager.	Townsend solitaire.
Western warbling vireo.	Western robin.

The number of birds occasionally found in these caves, especially during migration, is surprising. On August 1, 1902, Doctor Mearns found 11 birds in the Stygian Cave, including 2 pine siskins, 4 pink-sided juncos, 2 warbling vireos, 2 Louisiana tanagers, and 1 mountain chickadee. On October 15, 1902, he reported 58 birds found in twenty caves. That these figures are not exceptional is shown by the fact that during our visit on September 12, 1907, 11 birds were found in the Stygian Cave and 21 in an adjoining cave. Those in the Stygian Cave comprised 1 flycatcher, 2 juncos, 1 sparrow, 2 pine siskins, 1 tanager, 1 Wilson warbler, 2 red-breasted nuthatches, and 1 thrush. The species found in the other cave comprised 1 Clarke nutcracker, 1 sparrow, 14 juncos, 2 cassin purple finches, 1 red-breasted nuthatch, 1 thrush, and 1 undertermined species. Doctor Mearns states:

> Although unable to estimate the number of birds that perished in the caves adjacent to the Mammoth Hot Springs during the past season (1902), I am of the opinion that the number reached into the hundreds, if not thousands. Birds were found dead in about thirty different caves and hollows about the "Formation" between Snow Pass and the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel, near which latter the lowest bird cave was discovered.

This unnecessary destruction of bird life can readily be avoided, as suggested by Doctor Mearns, by covering the entrances of the caves with wire netting and thus preventing the birds from entering only to meet with sudden death. Another source of bird destruction, although not great in the aggregate, is unfortunate from the fact that it occurs about the hotels and permanent camps where it is especially desirable to increase the number of birds as much as possible. This destruction is caused by the cats which are kept at nearly every hotel, permanent camp, and soldier station, and which are continually preying on the small birds in the vicinity. The number of birds thus destroyed can not of course be accurately estimated, but a little observation will suffice to show that it is by no means inconsiderable. Prohibiting the keeping of cats in the park will undoubtedly increase the abundance of bird life at points most frequented by tourists. It is also possible to increase the numbers of a few species, such as bluebirds and wrens, by putting up suitable nesting boxes about the hotels and camps, and in some places where fresh water is scarce, to attract other species by providing shallow pans of water where the birds can bathe or drink.

The following list is not in any sense a catalogue of the birds of the park. It contains only a small proportion of the species which occur in this region, but it includes about seventy of the more conspicuous ones and most of those that are apt to be found along the regular *tourist* route in August and September. The notes on which it is

based were made during a three weeks' visit, but with no thought at the time of preparing them for publication. Other duties demanded most of my attention and consequently I made no special effort to extend the list or to search for certain species which are probably common but which were not observed immediately along the route. The regulations prohibiting shooting in the park prevented the collection of specimens, and under these circumstances it was impossible to identify some of the species. Such species are marked with an interrogation point.

My visit comprised in all twenty-one days, August 7 to 21, and September 9 to 14, 1907. In August I made the regular five-day tour of the park and, on returning to Mammoth Hot Springs, I was invited by the superintendent, Gen. S. B. M. Young, to accompany him on a trip to Soda Butte. Through his courtesy an opportunity was thus afforded of visiting, under very favorable circumstances, the Lamar Valley, the lower end of the Yellowstone Canyon, and the region about Camp Roosevelt—all in the northeastern part of the park. The rest of the time, including the week in September, was spent at Mammoth Hot Springs and Fort Yellowstone. In August some species were already preparing to migrate, and in September many of those which were most conspicuous about Fort Yellowstone during my first visit had left for the south. Most of the notes were based on my own observations, but I am indebted for information regarding several species to Maj. Wirt Robinson, of West Point, who spent a month in the park earlier in the season, and whom I had the pleasure of meeting a day or two before my departure in August. I have also included notes on the species found in the caves by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. Army, who was stationed at Fort Yellowstone for several months in 1902.

Pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*).—Apparently rather common. One was seen along the Yellowstone River a few miles below the lake on August 14, and several small grebes were noticed in the marshes at various points along the road but too far away to be identified with certainty. It is probable that the horned grebe (*Colymbus auritus*) and the eared grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*) occur at certain seasons of the year.

Ring-billed gull (*Larus delawarensis*).—Common about Yellowstone Lake and the outlet of the Yellowstone River. At the Lake Hotel the birds come in to feed on the garbage pile at the same place which forms such an attraction for the bears.

Black tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*).—I did not happen to see this species and am indebted to General Young for information regarding its presence. It is probably common about Yellowstone Lake and some of the streams.

White pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*).—The names Pelican Valley, Pelican Cone, Pelican Creek, and Pelican Roost attest the presence of pelicans about Yellowstone Lake. On August 13, while making the trip on the boat from Thumb Station to the Lake Hotel, we observed a small flock of white pelicans on a low point near the south shore at the entrance of the west arm of the lake. The birds seemed to have young with them and were in company with a few gulls. On the same evening and on the following day a few pelicans were seen singly or in pairs or threes along the Yellowstone River

from the outlet to the mouth of Alum Creek. Nowhere were any large flocks seen, nor was there any evidence of the birds breeding in large colonies. In view of the abundance of fish in the lake, furnishing an ample food supply, there is no apparent reason why these pelicans should not be more abundant on the lake, where their presence adds much to the attractiveness of the bird life of this part of the park.

Mallard (*Anas boschas*).—Probably a common species. It was seen at several points along the route and doubtless breeds in some of the marshes and on the low ground in some of the valleys.

Blue-winged teal (*Querquedula discors*).—Six or seven blue-winged teal, evidently migrants, were seen at Soda Butte on August 16. The species is evidently common and may breed in suitable places.

Wood duck (*Aix sponsa*).—I did not meet with this species, but General Young assured me that it was by no means rare and that it was found especially along the Madison River.

Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*).—A common summer resident, breeding in suitable places. On the Yellowstone River a short distance below the outlet of the lake an old goose and nine goslings were noticed on August 14. Canada geese were noticed at several other points and quite a number were seen in the Lamar Valley on August 17.

Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*).—Probably common. General Young states that he has observed it at Twin Lakes or along the Madison River.

Wilson snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).—Maj. Wirt Robinson, U. S. Army, informed me that he had found this snipe in Swan Lake Valley early in August. I did not meet with it myself.

? Least sandpiper (*Tringa minutilla*).—A number of diminutive sandpipers, evidently belonging to this species, were seen at Soda Butte on August 17.

? Solitary sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius*).—In the Upper Geyser Basin a family of four birds, two old and two young, were found on August 12. The young birds were still in the down and could run with surprising rapidity.

Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).—Seen along the Lamar River. Probably generally distributed and a common breeder along the streams in the park.

Killdeer (*Ægialitis vocifera*).—Common in some places. Noticed at Soda Butte August 16 and at Fort Yellowstone three days later.

Dusky grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*).—Apparently common, at least in some parts of the park. While returning from Soda Butte with General Young on August 17 the ambulance started four or five young birds close to the roadside in the lower end of Lamar Valley. On the following day I flushed a hen with a young bird on the hillside a few hundred yards behind the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, and was able to approach within 30 or 40 feet of them, but in neither case did I see the color of the tail distinctly enough to determine with certainty whether the birds were dusky grouse or Richardson grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus richardsoni*).

Mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).—Doves are by no means uncommon and are likely to be met almost anywhere along the route. They are usually found singly or in twos or threes.

Marsh hawk (*Circus hudsonius*).—One of the commonest hawks in the park. In the marshy sections of the valley or about the pools or smaller lakes it may be seen gracefully beating its way over the sedges and tules in search of food. It was especially common near Beaver Lake and in some parts of the Lamar Valley.

Western red-tail (*Buteo borealis calurus*).—Abundant especially in the Lamar Valley, where a number were seen on August 16 and 17.

Swainson hawk (*Buteo borealis calcurus*).—Like the preceding species, the Swainson hawk is common and generally distributed and is found in much the same places. In the more open sections of the park, such as the Lamar Valley, it is likely to be found in greater numbers than elsewhere.

Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).—I did not see the golden eagle in the course of our trip about the park. Both golden and bald eagles are said to be permanent residents and not uncommon.

Bald eagle (*Haliœetus leucocephalus*).—The only specimen seen was a young bird caught in the park in a trap set for coyotes, and kept in captivity at the buffalo corral near Mammoth Hot Springs until its injuries were healed, when it was set at liberty. The birds commonly pointed out to tourists as bald eagles are in reality fish-hawks, which are very numerous at several points along the route.

? Duck hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*).—On August 12 two hawks, supposed to be duck hawks, were seen flying high above the road in Upper Geyser Basin about midway between Old Faithful Inn and Biscuit Basin.

Pigeon hawk (*Falco columbarius*).—In Tower Falls Canyon and in the adjacent portion of the lower canyon of the Yellowstone several hawks were seen on the afternoon of August 17. These birds evidently belonged to this species, but were too far away to be identified with certainty. The pigeon hawk is probably not rare in this region and may be looked for in almost any part of the park.

Desert sparrow hawk (*Falco sparverius desertícolus*).—The little sparrow hawk is one of the commonest and most generally distributed of the raptorial birds and may be seen almost anywhere in the park darting gracefully from a telegraph pole or winging its way along the road in its search for food.

Fishhawk (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*).—As the road begins to enter the canyon of the Gardiner River, a short distance from the gateway of the park, the visitor catches his first glimpse of a fish-hawk's nest, perched on a pinnacle high above the stage road. This nest is frequently photographed and commonly known as the "Eagle's nest." Careful observation of the old birds soon shows, however, that the occupants of the nest are fishhawks instead of bald eagles. On August 7 the nest was occupied, but on September 14, when I left the park, neither old nor young birds could be seen near it.

The abundance of fish in the Gardiner and Yellowstone rivers makes the park a paradise for fishhawks and the pinnacles in some of the canyons form ideal nesting sites for the birds. In the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, only a short distance below the falls, four nests, each occupied by one or two young birds, were observed on August 14. A stiff breeze was blowing down the canyon at the time and it was interesting to see each of the young birds facing the wind, but sitting on the rim of the nest opposite the breeze, and thus enjoying some *protection* even in their exposed positions. The old

birds soaring above the canyon or darting suddenly into its depths to snatch a fish from the water formed a picture not soon to be forgotten.

Western horned owl (*Bubo virginianus pallescens*).—Probably a common resident, but seen on only one occasion, on August 13, near the bridge over the Yellowstone River a short distance below the outlet of Yellowstone Lake.

Belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).—Common and generally distributed. Like the fishhawk, the kingfisher finds an ideal home along the rivers, where the fish are abundant.

Rocky Mountain hairy woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus monticola*).—Probably a common species, but the few glimpses I had of woodpeckers were insufficient to determine the birds with any certainty.

Red shafted flicker (*Colaptes cafer collaris*).—A common bird about Fort Yellowstone and at various points about the park.

Western night hawk (*Chordeiles virginianus henryi*).—Among the conspicuous birds of the park the night hawk should be given a prominent place. As it flies overhead in the late afternoon and evening it is not only easily seen, but it constantly calls attention to its presence by its loud and characteristic note.

White throated swift (*Aeronautes melanoleucus*).—A few were noticed in the canyon of the lower Gardiner River on August 7. Swifts doubtless breed in the canyon of the Yellowstone, where the cliffs afford ideal nesting sites.

? Calliope hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*).—One or two humming birds were seen in the course of our trip around the park in August, but they were either females or immature birds, so that it was impracticable to identify them satisfactorily.

Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).—Common about Fort Yellowstone and in the lower parts of the park near Gardiner.

Olive-sided flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*).—Not uncommon, especially at higher elevations along the roads through the forests.

Flycatcher (*Empidonax sp?*).—On September 12 the remains of an *Empidonax* were found in the Stygian Cave, but the specimen was not in condition to be readily identified.

Horned lark (*Otocoris alpestris subsp?*).—In the open stretches in Hayden Valley horned larks were common on August 14, and they were also seen a few days later in the Lamar Valley. In the absence of specimens, however, it is practically impossible to ascertain which subspecies is represented in the park.

Black-billed magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*).—One seen September 12 among the pines near the Stygian Cave on the "Formation" back of the Mammoth Hot Springs. Remains of the magpie were found in the caves by Doctor Mearns in 1902.

Black-headed jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri annectens*).—I did not happen to see this jay myself, but it is described by General Young and others as being a common bird in the park.

Camp robber or Rocky Mountain jay (*Perisoreus canadensis capitalis*).—One of the most conspicuous and interesting birds about the camps and stations in the park. Its inquisitiveness in search of food has earned for it the opprobrious epithet of "Camp robber," but it *is* deserving of a better name. Major Chittenden in his book on

The Yellowstone National Park suggests that "Camp scavenger" would more correctly describe its useful qualities. In spite of the petty depredations in which it sometimes indulges, it is worthy of the protection which it enjoys, for its tameness and its handsome plumage render it a constant object of interest to visitors.

Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*).—Common and in some places unusually tame. Two were seen at close range on Dot Island in Yellowstone Lake on August 13. They were attracted by the feeding of some elk kept in captivity on the island and, perched on the trees near the corral, paid little attention to the crowd of tourists.

American crow (*Corvus americanus*). Probably a common species. Several were seen near Gardiner on August 21.

Clarke nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*).—Like the camp robber, the nutcracker is one of the most attractive birds, and on account of its somewhat similar colors is frequently mistaken for the former species. It may be seen almost anywhere along the tourist route, and its characteristic note, peculiar flapping flight, and gay plumage, relieved by black wings and conspicuous white secondaries and outer tail feathers, render it unmistakable after its distinguishing marks have once been noted.

Western meadowlark (*Sturnella magna neglecta*).—Probably common in the more open parts of the park, but the great stretches of forest along much of the tourist route prevent its being observed except at favorable points.

Brewer blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).—Abundant almost everywhere about the hotels, in the grassy meadows, and near water in the open valleys. It is especially common on the lawns at Mammoth Hot Springs. In September, after many of the other birds had gone, it still lingered and was then collecting in large flocks before migrating.

Cassin purple finch (*Carpodacus cassini*).—Abundant, especially near the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, where numbers of young and old birds were seen in August.

Pale goldfinch (*Astragalinus tristis pallidus*).—Probably common, although only a few were seen.

Pine siskin (*Spinus pinus*).—Common. In the Upper Geyser Basin the birds were seen August 11 feeding on seeds of thistles.

Western vesper sparrow (*Pœoecetes gramineus confinis*).—A few seen on August 11 along the road between Gibbon Falls and the Gibbon lunch station.

Gambel sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelli*).—One of the most abundant and generally distributed birds in the park, common about all the hotels and camps and easily recognized by the conspicuous white stripes on the head.

Western chipping sparrow (*Spizella socialis arizonæ*).—Noticed especially in the vicinity of Camp Roosevelt on August 17, but probably common in many other places in the park.

Pink-sided junco (*Junco mearnsi*).—Breeds abundantly at the higher levels along the tourist route and is common nearly everywhere in the pine forests. It seems to be the species most frequently found dead in the Stygian Caves near Mammoth Hot Springs. Doctor Mearns records finding four in these caves on August 1, 1902; on September 12, 1907, we found the bodies of two in one cave and fourteen in another.

Green-tailed towhee (*Oreospiza chlorura*).—Not observed by me, but recorded by Doctor Mearns as one of the birds found dead in the caves. It is doubtless common in suitable places in the park.

Lazuli bunting (*Cyanospiza amœna*).—I am indebted to Maj. Wirt Robinson for the note of this species. The birds had left before the time of my visit, but Major Robinson found them abundant in July about the grounds of the hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*).—One of the most brightly colored birds found in this region. A glimpse of a male tanager in its gay mantle of yellow and black, perched on a limb or darting among the trees, is a sight not soon to be forgotten. Two or three of these birds were seen in the Lamar Canyon on August 17, and several were seen at other points along the route around the park.

Cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).—Abundant at some points. A large colony was found breeding under the shelter of the projecting ledges of rock of the old geyser cone at Soda Butte on August 16, the young being still in the nest, but nearly fledged. A nest found on the "Formation" at Mammoth Hot Springs on August 8 was remarkable from the fact that it was placed in a vertical crevice in a rock without the usual retort-shaped outer covering of mud and apparently without the use of any mud in its construction.

White-bellied swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*).—Common and generally distributed.

Northern violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina lepida*).—Apparently less common than the preceding species with which it was found associated in the Yellowstone Canyon on August 14. It was probably observed also at other points, but unless the color of the back can be seen in the right light it is not always easy to distinguish the violet-green from the white-bellied swallows when the birds are flying high overhead or far out over the depths of a canyon.

Western warbling vireo (*Vireo gilvus swainsoni*).—Evidently common at Mammoth Hot Springs, where it was found in the woods back of the "Formation" on August 20 in company with nuthatches, chickadees, and several other small birds. This was one of the birds found by Doctor Mearns in the caves.

Yellow warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*).—Probably common and generally distributed. Noticed in the Lamar Valley and along the Gardiner River.

Audubon warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*).—One or two seen in the Upper Geyser Basin on August 12. Doubtless a common species, at least at certain seasons.

Macgillivray warbler (*Geothlypis tolmiei*).—Recorded by Doctor Mearns among the birds found in the Stygian caves, but I did not happen to see it or at least to identify it satisfactorily among the warblers seen at several points.

Pileolated warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*).—A beautiful specimen of this warbler, apparently dead but a few hours, was found in the Stygian Cave on the morning of September 12. This bird was evidently a migrant which had sought shelter from the frosty air during the preceding night.

Water ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*).—In the clear streams and foaming cascades of the park the ouzel finds an ideal home and is probably

a common resident. It was noticed several times along the Gardiner on the road from Mammoth Hot Springs to the town of Gardiner.

Rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*).—Probably common in some sections, especially in the northeastern corner of the park. It was noticed only on August 16 on the open hillsides of the Lamar Valley, adjoining the buffalo pasture near the mouth of Rose Creek.

Western house wren (*Troglodytes ædon aztecus*).—Found at Mammoth Hot Springs and at the Wylie Camp in Swan Lake Valley. Probably common at a number of other points.

Rocky Mountain creeper (*Certhia familiaris montana*).—Probably a common species, although we did not happen to see it. Doctor Mearns mentions it among the birds found in the Stygian caves.

Rocky Mountain nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis nelsoni*).—Probably common, especially in the vicinity of the Mammoth Hot Springs.

Red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*).—On September 12 we found the remains of three red-breasted nuthatches in the Stygian Caves. The bird is common in this vicinity and is doubtless generally distributed throughout the park.

Mountain chickadee (*Parus gambeli*).—Abundant and readily recognized almost anywhere, as it comes familiarly about the camps and utters its characteristic note.

? Western golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa olivaceus*).—Probably both the western golden-crowned kinglet and the ruby-crowned kinglet (*R. calendula*) are common in the park, but the birds seen near Mammoth Hot Springs on August 20 were immature and the color of the crown patch was indistinguishable.

Townsend solitaire (*Myadestes townsendii*).—One of the sweetest songsters in the park. It is probably common in many places, but we saw it only on August 7 along the Gardiner River.

Thrush (*Hylocichla sp. ?*).—Remains of two thrushes were found in the Stygian caves on September 12, but decay had progressed too far to make it possible to identify the species with certainty.

Western robin (*Merula migratoria propinqua*).—Abundant and generally distributed. We found it especially common on August 13 near the Lake Hotel, where it seemed to have bred in large numbers.

Mountain bluebird (*Sialia arctica*).—One of the most attractive and conspicuous birds. It occurs commonly about the hotels and camps, where its beautiful azure plumage can not fail to attract the attention of those who are in any way interested in bird life. Doubtless the number of bluebirds immediately about the hotels might be materially increased by putting up nesting boxes so that the birds would be encouraged to breed in greater proximity to the buildings than at present.

POACHING.

Evidence of poaching in former unfrequented portions of the park difficult of access have been found, particularly in the northwest corner, where within the last fortnight a trapper's cabin, supplied with provisions, cooking utensils, and bedding, was found. The contents were burned and the cabin destroyed. Two snowshoe cabins were found broken open and utensils carried off.

In addition to the trails shown on the map crossing the boundary lines of the park there are numerous other trails—all originally made by hunters, trappers, and prospectors. There are now four main

entrance roads leading into the park—north, east, south, and west—which seem to be sufficient for all purposes concerning the park and for accommodation of visitors. Applications have come to this office from far and near for permission to enter the park on these various trails with arms, in order to pass through the park for the purpose of hunting outside of the park. All such applications for permits to carry guns unsealed through any portion of the park have been refused, but permission to carry sealed guns has been granted to persons who enter the park at one of the regular stations where their guns may be sealed, and make exit at one of the regular stations (their route through the park being particularly specified) where their guns may be unsealed and condition reported upon. Permits to carry game or game trophies through the park have been refused. There has been much adverse criticism by hunters and guides on these rulings, but the best interests of the park demand that it shall no longer continue a thoroughfare for sportsmen, hunters, and game-slaughterers.

TRIALS BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

Two poachers were convicted and sentenced to three months confinement and costs, which latter amounted to about $1,000. One woman plead guilty through the telephone to writing her name on the hot water formation and was fined $10.50, including costs. A driver for the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company charged with violation of paragraph 4, Rules and Regulations, was convicted and fined $35.90, including costs.

Three United States soldiers, members of the park guard on stations, were brought before the commisisoner. One sergeant in charge of a station plead guilty for violation of paragraph 5, Rules and Regulations, and was fined $100 and costs. The case of one for disorderly conduct was dismissed for lack of evidence. Sergeant in charge of a station charged with violation of paragraph 2, Rules and Regulations, was acquitted on the grounds that he had only conformed to the custom of previous years and that he had been duly authorized by his commanding officer to graze his horses.

GAME PROTECTION.

It seems a difficult problem to protect the game with the few scouts allowed to be employed. The two additional scouts authorized for temporary service make a material difference, but as it is, one or two soldiers are detailed to go with each scout into the regions difficult of access, and this severe and dangerous work in the very cold weather is an imposition on men with such meager pay, yet when these men take interest and do good work they certainly should receive some extra compensation. During the seven months of winter when this duty compels them to undergo such severe hardships, $13 per month with food and clothing is meagre wages "now-a-days."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Under the present plan of governing and protecting the park by *a detail of* troops from the Army—the commander of said troops *performing* the duties of superintendent of the park up to the present season—there have always been two interests to subserve. These

interests still obtain under the present plan of a superintendent not in command of the troops.

These two interests are the interests of the park and the interests of the military service (discipline, training, etc.). Such details are injurious to the Army in that regimental and squadron organizations are not only disturbed, but the troop organization is largely demoralized by subdividing the men into small parties far separated for indefinite periods of time without the personal supervision of an officer.

The enlisted men of the Army are not selected with special reference to the duties to be performed in police patrolling, guarding, and maintaining the natural curiosities and interesting "formations" from injury by the curious, the thoughtless, and the careless people who compose a large percentage of the annual visitors in the park, and in protecting against the killing or frightening of the game and against forest fires. It is quite obvious that any man assigned to duty in any capacity in the park should possess special qualifications for the proper discharge of that duty, and he should be by natural inclination interested in the park and its purposes. In addition, every man should be an experienced woodsman, a speedy traveler on skis, an expert trailer, a good packer who with his horse and pack animal could carry supplies to subsist himself for a month alone in the mountains and forests, and besides he should be of a cool temperament, fearless, and independent character, and handy with his rifle and pistol to enable him to find and overcome the wily trapper and the ugly large game head and teeth hunter. He should be well informed in the history of the park and thoroughly cognizant with all the curiosities and points of interest therein; he should also be qualified to pass a reasonable examination in zoology and ornithology. A visiting tourist should always be favored by an intelligent and courteous answer on any subject pertaining to the park from any guard interrogated. Inattention or discourtesy should subject the guard to proper discipline or dismissal from the park when in the judgment of the superintendent the discipline of the park service would thereby be promoted. Divided responsibility and accountability as to police control and management seldom produce the best results and should no longer obtain in the Yellowstone Park. Under existing conditions the superintendent is answerable to the Secretary of the Interior, while at the same time the troops acting as park guard are held to accountability and discipline as is contemplated and provided for in the United States Army.

The pay of enlisted men in the Army is too meager to attract capable men who can fill these requirements, and the duties are too onerous for the remuneration. It requires a year for new troops arriving in the park to become familiar with all the duties required of them, and during that year many of the enlistments expire and the vacancies are filled by raw recruits. At the expiration of three years, or at most four years, these troops are ordered elsewhere and new troops take their place. The proper and necessary military instruction and training can not be carried on and thorough discipline can not be maintained. The troopers can not be examined and made subject to such tests of efficiency as good service in the park requires.

Civil guards, on the contrary, would be selected by examination with reference to their special fitness, their interest in the work, and

their capacity to perform it; they would at the same time be subject to appropriate tests for efficient park service and subject to dismissal on failure to meet such tests. By continuous service efficient civil guards would soon become thoroughly familiar with the park, its topography, roads, byroads, pack trails, game trails, game habitats of winter and summer, and likewise with the haunts and methods of the poachers who are constantly seeking profit by invading the park to shoot game for heads and teeth and to trap for furs. The troops assigned from time to time for guard duty in the park can scarcely all become familiar with its topography and trails ere a just regard for the proper maintenance of organization and discipline and a fair division of duties, foreign and domestic, require their withdrawal. And so continuity of service can not be had from the Army, except at intolerable expense to army organizations and discipline.

Men whose continued employment is guaranteed during good behavior and efficient work would render the task of developing as near as possible a perfect system of protection and control reasonably easy, and the service would be more efficient and very much less expensive to the Government.

In organizing a civil guard it might be necessary to select men of good repute on trial, subject to examination during the first year—but every member taken on should in due time be examined. All vacancies occurring after complete organization should be filled by men between the ages of 21 and 45 who upon examination are found best qualified for the work. The penalty for inefficiency, incivility, dishonesty, habitual and inordinate use of intoxicants, neglect of duty, gross immorality or disorderly behavior, and such like disabilities or inabilities, should be dismissal.

Two years' experience in governing the park with troops and comparing the results of enforcing due observance of all rules, regulations, and instructions through the troops, and through the few scouts that in reality are civil guards, leaves no doubt in my mind about the superiority of a trained and well-governed civil guard for this particular and difficult duty. While I found some excellent, intelligent, and conscientious noncommissioned officers and privates who have taken interest in carrying out their instructions in park duties, the majority are indifferent and appear to resent being required to subserve both the military interest and the interest of the park, on their small pay. During the long and severe winters the duty is not only difficult but dangerous, and much hardship must be endured in its performance.

The protection of the park and protection of the game should be under one head. The War Department should have entire control, or the troops withdrawn and a civil guard substituted, and the entire control and responsibility vested with the Interior Department.

Very respectfully,

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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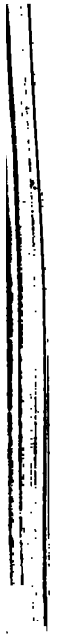

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

YOSEMITE, CAL., *September 30, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs in the Yosemite National Park, and of its management since the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

The troops detailed by the War Department, in accordance with General Orders, No. 18, dated March 27, 1907, Headquarters Department of California, for duty in the Yosemite National Park, consisting of Troops I and M, Fourteenth Cavalry, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on April 20, 1907, and marched to the Yosemite Valley, arriving on May 3, 1907.

There had been an unprecedented amount of snow during the previous winter, and though snow had been shoveled from the roofs of the buildings on several occasions by the laborers in the valley, several of the buildings in the camp had been damaged by the heavy snow, one building collapsing entirely and others being slightly damaged. With this exception, everything was found in excellent condition. The Yosemite Valley Railroad, running from Merced up the Merced River canyon to a point within 16 miles of the camp, was completed by April 30, enabling the command to receive its freight, forage, etc., by this route, which greatly facilitated the establishment of the camp. All the supplies and equipment which had been shipped from the Presidio of San Francisco on April 20 were received at camp by May 7.

The lack of a full quota of officers with the command was a great drawback, but unfortunately could not be remedied, as neither of the two squadrons stationed at the Presidio had more than half the authorized number of officers on duty with it. There were but three officers on duty with the headquarters and the two troops in the park. This number was augmented in July by the arrival of Capt. Frank R. McCoy, of the Third Cavalry, from Washington, who remained on duty during the next three months, and rendered efficient and valuable services.

PATROLS.

Twelve patrols, varying in size from 2 to 5 men each, were stationed at various points throughout the park at distances varying from 20 to 75 miles from the main camp, for the purpose of preventing trespassing. These patrols were visited and inspected by an officer as often as practicable, and they were invariably found to be

performing their duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner. No sheep whatever crossed the border and only an inconsiderable number of cattle have been found within the park limits, and these few have been on the immediate borders. The owners showed an indisposition to gather up and take off their cattle, which rendered decided action necessary on the part of the acting superintendent. A little toleration seemed to be immediately construed as indifference on the part of the administration and advantage was taken of the leniency that was shown in the early handling of the cattle.

FOREST FIRES.

There have been no forest fires within the limits of the park this year.

GAME.

A large number of deer have been seen during this season, also a number of bear. Smaller game, such as quail and grouse, were infrequently encountered, the numbers being very small indeed as compared with that in former years. This was undoubtedly due to the severe snowstorm which took place during the middle of June. This storm lasted for three days, and the snow did not disappear for a week or ten days. Undoubtedly a majority of the birds were already nesting at this time and all young birds were killed and the eggs destroyed by this cold weather. A few broods of birds, recently hatched, were seen in the latter part of August.

There have been no applications for carrying firearms "for protection" in the park this year, and while it is possible that a few persons may have succeeded in entering the park with guns and hunting in secluded places, their number has been very limited.

FISH HATCHERY.

The fish hatchery at Wawona was, as usual, operated this year by the California fish commission. About 300,000 fry were hatched and distributed in the waters throughout the park, the troops assisting in the distribution. In addition to this, the acting superintendent in person netted, from some of the smaller streams which had been previously stocked by him some years ago, several thousand fish, which were then placed in lakes and streams not previously stocked. The majority of the streams throughout the park are now stocked, and the park is becoming one of the best fishing grounds in the world.

FENCING.

It is again recommended that the western boundary of the park be fenced, barbed wire and international steel posts to be used. There is no trouble from trespassing of cattle or other stock, except upon a portion of the western and southwestern boundary. It is practically impossible to protect the entire western line with the few outposts that can be established and there results some friction with the owners of cattle that are permitted to graze in the forest reserve immediately up to the line of the park, but are not allowed to graze within the

park. All of this friction could be easily avoided by putting up a fence along the western boundary. It would require about 50 miles of fence, which could readily be put up at a cost not to exceed $10,000, and it is believed that this would be one of the wisest measures that could be adopted for the preventing of friction and misunderstandings with cattlemen.

PATENTED LANDS.

There is no person now living upon patented land within the limits of the Yosemite National Park, with the exception of Mr. Kibby, at Lake Eleanor. All patented lands within the park upon which people were living were excluded by the joint resolution of June 11, 1906. The only patented lands now in the park are timber claims and a few claims that were taken up under the homestead act and were never occupied as homesteads, but simply used as a pretext for bringing in stock to stray upon the public lands. These private lands are no longer of any value to their owners, as there is not sufficient grazing on them to keep half a dozen animals during summer. The timber claims are valuable and are becoming more so each year. Some of the finest sugar pine timber in California lies within the limits of the park, along the line of the Wawona road from Wawona to Chinquapin station. Lumbermen from Michigan have been in the park this year inspecting this timber and have obtained an option upon its purchase. The large tract of timber land which formerly was in the park, but was excluded by the act of February 7, 1905, has already been purchased by a lumber company, and a railroad is being constructed directly into this timber and active steps are being taken to put the lumber upon the market. The Sugar Pine Lumber Company, which formerly was operating about 40 miles south of the Yosemite National Park, has now completed its logging road (a steam narrow-gauge railroad) to within 2 miles of the former southern limit of the park, and the mountains are rapidly being denuded of all timber. This is what will happen to the timber upon all the patented lands within the limits of the park in a very short time unless these patented lands are purchased by the Government and all private rights within the limits of the park extinguished. This is a matter which needs urgent attention and should no longer be neglected. It would be greatly to the interests of the Government to purchase all private claims within the park and thus extinguish all private rights. This was one of the main points which caused the Congressional Commission of 1904 to recommend the reduction of the park, viz, the necessity of preserving the forest in this portion of the park and of reducing the number of private claims to such an extent as would justify the General Government in purchasing the remaining claims. This Commission, as has every other person who has been charged with the welfare of the park or with making any recommendations with regard to the park, recommended that the Government immediately purchase these claims and extinguish all private rights.

TELEPHONES.

Though numerous estimates have been submitted for the necessary material for establishing telephonic communication between the main camp and the larger of the outlying patrol stations, the Interior

Department has neither secured nor made any allotment looking toward the establishment of these lines of communication. Several of the patrol posts are four days' march from the main camp, and, as the small size of the patrols does not permit of many persons being detached therefrom for courier purposes, information reaches headquarters very slowly. As noncommissioned officers are often at a loss to know exactly what to do, the occasion for action has passed by the time that instructions can be received from the main camp.

The War Department, through the courtesy of the chief signal officer of the Department of California, furnished this command early this spring with material necessary for constructing a telephone line 25 miles in length, and a line was put up between the outpost at Wawona and the headquarters in the valley. During September another supply was received, and it is the intention, early in the spring, to connect the outlying station at Crane Flat with the main camp.

Permission was also given to the Yosemite Transportation Company, the Yosemite Terminal Hotel Company, and Mr. Cook, the proprietor of the Sentinel Hotel, to construct a temporary telephone line from El Portal to the Yosemite Valley to enable them to obtain the necessary information between these points as to the number of visitors who would have to be provided for each day and as to the number of stages which would be required at either end of the line. The Interior Department installed two instruments on this line and the War Department one, so that the Government has decidedly the best of this permit, as the entire cost of the material and the labor in constructing the line was borne by the three persons mentioned. It would be practically impossible for the Government to conduct its business between the terminus of the railroad and its military camp without this line, but the command would be entirely without it were it not for the enterprise of the persons to whom the permission was given to build it. An appropriation should be secured for the extending of the telephone system to the outlying substations, and this at the earliest practical date.

ROADS.

As is well known, all wagon roads leading into the Yosemite Valley are toll roads, the control over them as toll roads reaching, in the case of each of the three roads, to a point about a mile beyond the old State grant line. Another road, the Tioga road, starts from Sequoia, a station on the Big Oak Flat road, runs through the mountains to the headwaters of Tuolumne River, and terminates at Tioga, an abandoned mining camp. Full reports concerning the condition of this road have been made in several annual reports of the acting superintendent, and the subject was fully gone into in the reports of 1905 and 1906. Any further reference to the subject might be considered unnecessary, but as this road leads through one of the most beautiful parts of the park, and is one of the most accessible, it should be put in a proper state of repair. Either the alleged owners of this road should be required to put it in a state of repair which will permit the passage of wagons, or it should be recognized that the alleged owners have no claim whatever to the road, as they certainly have

not, no title ever having been acquired to the road except under the general law authorizing the construction of highways over public lands. After this road was built and the mine salted and sold together with the road, no work was done on it for many years, and no tolls were ever collected; therefore, the franchise as a toll road lapsed many years ago. It is recommended that the Government put this road in a condition for travel.

The roads on the floor of the valley are in a deplorable condition. For the most part they consist simply of clearings over the natural ground without any attempt to furnish a surface or smooth running road. In places where they are not rough the sand varies in depth from 4 to 8 inches, making it impossible to do much more than walk over roads which are practically level. All of these roads should be macadamized or carefully oiled. The oiled roads would be the cheapest in the original outlay and would also, I believe, be cheaper in maintaining, as it will be impossible to keep macadamized roads in proper shape without constant watering. No macadamized road can be prevented from raveling unless it is watered occasionally, either by natural rains or artificially by sprinkling. In this climate, where there is often a period of four or five months in which no rain falls, the use of sprinkling carts on the road is absolutely essential, both to keep down the dust and to keep the road from breaking up. Sprinkled roads are, of course, very much more pleasant to travel than any other, but the cost of the maintenance of the teams, the hire of teamsters, and the construction of the necessary water tanks renders this method rather an expensive one. It is believed, however, to be much more satisfactory in the long run. The roads should be carefully laid out with a view to having them placed in the best locations for artistic effects, and a general plan for the location of these roads should be adopted at once before any great amount of work is put upon any of them. There is ample material of easy access for the construction of excellent roads throughout the valley, so that there is every reason why roads of the highest class should be built.

The following trails have been constructed this season, all the work being done in a satisfactory manner by Thomas H. Carter, of Yosemite, Cal.: From Tilden Lake into the Jack Mains Canyon, 4 miles; from the Hog Ranch to Hetch Hetchy Valley; and along north side of Hetch Hetchy Valley. The trail constructed into Hetch Hetchy Valley is one of excellent grade and replaces the old trail which was very steep and rocky and badly located.

HETCH HETCHY.

Attention is again invited to this beautiful valley, which is similar in many respects to the Yosemite Valley, and which is considered by some even more attractive than Yosemite. This valley lies about 20 miles northwest of the Yosemite in the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne. This valley being one of the most interesting features of the park, should be made easy of access by a wagon road, which could be built at a reasonable cost, say not to exceed $10,000 per mile, and it is believed that such an expenditure would be a wise one, as

a beautiful place would be opened to the general public. From this valley numerous side trips by easy trail can be taken. Lake Eleanor, Lake Vernon, Rancheria Mountain, and Tiltill Valley are all within an easy day's ride and return from the valley. Jack Mains Canyon, Tilden Lake, and Pleasant Valley are within an easy day's ride, the return trip being made the following day.

HOTELS.

One of the crying needs of the valley is proper accommodations for the visiting public. There is but one hotel within the limits of the park, and this is entirely inadequate for the accommodation of the visitors. This hotel was built many years ago, when it was very difficult to bring material into the valley, and consequently it is not a modern one nor supplied with modern conveniences. It is well managed and the very best service given that can be expected under the conditions, but a new hotel, equipped in a first-class manner in every respect, is very necessary, and steps looking toward its construction should be taken at the earliest practicable date. It is understood that permission has been granted for the construction of such a building, but no work has yet been undertaken nor are there any indications of any immediate action on the part of the concessioner.

The completion of the Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs from Merced to El Portal, the latter place being at the boundary of the park, has made the valley very accessible, there being but a short stage ride of about 14 miles from the railroad to the hotel. This drive, which is in the park, is an exceedingly beautiful one, and a portion of this drive was one of the main features of the park before the opening of this new road. This reduction in time and ease with which the valley can be reached has resulted in a large increase in the number of visitors, which number will be greatly increased in future as soon as the public learns how easy it is to get into the valley.

The capacity of the hotel and the hotel camps has already been overtaxed, and there is an absolute necessity for more and better accommodations. The camp hotels have been enlarged and improved and are very comfortable and pleasant, but do not meet the requirements of many tourists.

GENERAL PLAN.

Some definite general plan should be devised for the beautifying of the valley and making it the most beautiful park in the world. All bridges and buildings constructed in the future should conform to a definite plan, suited to the existing conditions. All roads should be laid out according to a plan fully worked out by a competent landscape gardener, and nothing should be done in the way of expending money which does not tend to carry out these ideas.

All small buildings, practically shacks, should be torn down and replaced by stone buildings. All the larger buildings should eventually be replaced by stone buildings, and all bridges, when replaced, should be either of stone or concrete.

During the past fifteen years the underbrush and young trees have taken complete possession of the floor of the valley, necessitating a general clearing. This, however, should be done intelligently, only those trees being cut out which are of least value, the whole work being under the charge of some competent forester.

The water system should be enlarged and improved. During the past season there have been 1,500 campers who have driven into the park in their own vehicles, brought their own tents or hired tents after they arrived here, and done their own cooking and general work. All of these people have been obliged to take their water directly from the river. This necessitates their camping above the Sentinel Hotel site to insure their getting pure water. Were all the camps provided with water by pipes running from the main reservoir, a large amount of ground would be added to that available for camping purposes, and it would also be very much more convenient for the people interested.

VISITORS.

It is quite evident that previous reports furnished by the guardian of the Yosemite Valley, a State officer, as to the number of people who visited the valley each summer have been decidedly exaggerated. An accurate count has been kept this year of the total number of visitors, and it is known to be in excess of the number that has visited the valley in any previous year, yet it falls considerably below the number heretofore reported. The number of tourists has been 5,610 and the number of campers 1,492, making a total of 7,102. This number will probably be at least doubled next year as a result of the existence of the new railroad, which enables one to reach the park within twelve hours from San Francisco.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are made:

1. That all patented lands lying within the present limits of the park be condemned and purchased by the Government, especially the timber claims, on which the timber is likely to be soon destroyed if they are not purchased.
2. That the western boundary be fenced.
3. That immediate attention be given to the roads lying within the valley with a view to putting them in a proper state of repair; that after being widened and repaired they be either macadamized or oiled.
4. That ample hotel accommodations be provided.
5. That a permanent military post be established.

Very respectfully,

H. C. BENSON,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent Yosemite National Park.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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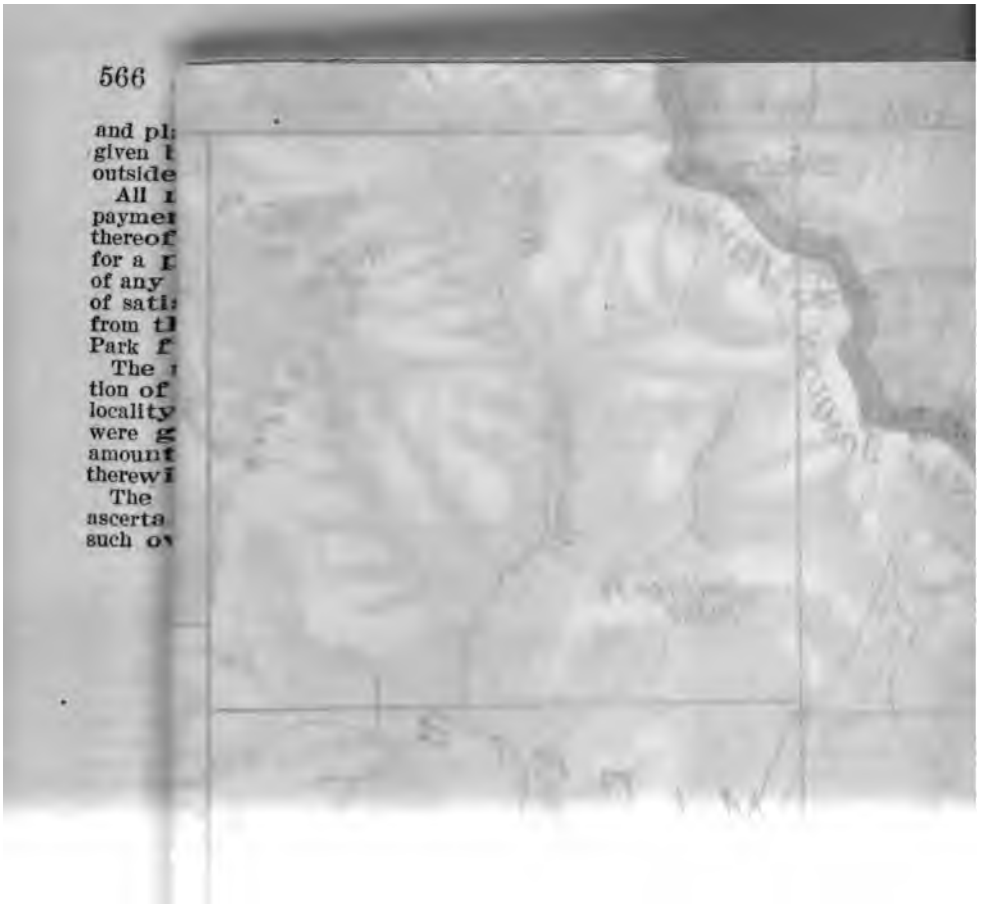
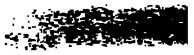


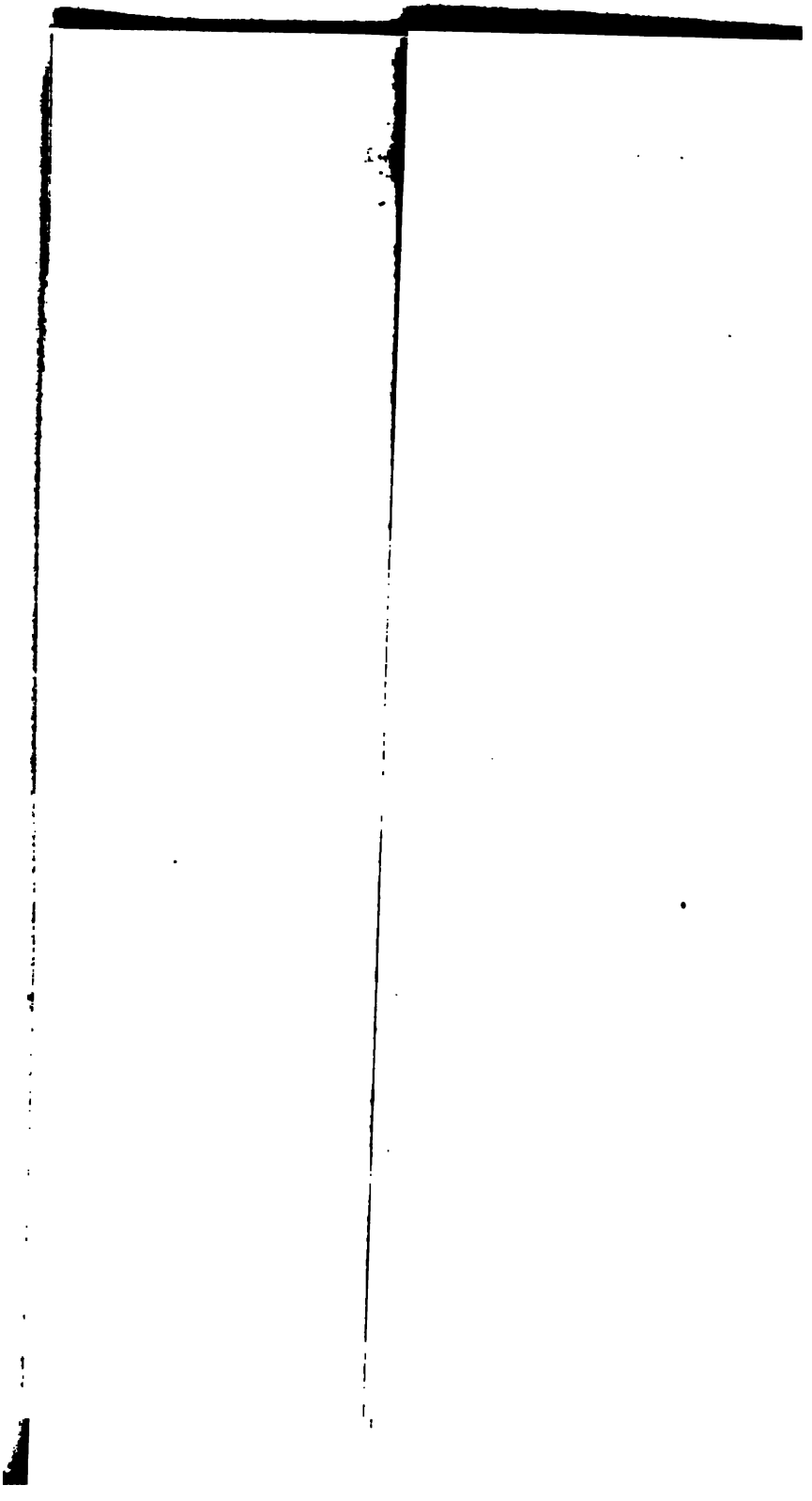


and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after ten days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership; and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the Yosemite National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent shall in each instance make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and give actual notice thereof to such owner.



REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
Camp at Kaweah, Cal., October 3, 1907.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in letter from your office, dated June 29, 1907, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs and of the management of the Sequoia and General Grant national parks for the year 1907:

The troops detailed for duty in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks by General Orders, No. 18, Department of California, March 27, 1907, consisting of Troop F, Fourteenth Cavalry, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on May 25, 1907, and after marching 287½ miles arrived on June 8, 1907, at Kaweah, Cal., where temporary camp was established on the farm of Mr. C. F. Keller. It was found that repair work on the Giant Forest road had been progressing favorably and a few days later the road was open to travel. The county had been making repairs on the Mineral King road through the park and it also was in a condition for travel. After procuring supplies and sending out detachments to the central and southern parts of Sequoia Park permanent headquarters camp was established on June 18 at Sequoia Creek, on the Giant Forest road, about 2 miles from the Giant Forest. I believe this to be the most suitable camp site for the proper administration of the parks. It lies in the forest at an elevation of 5,600 feet, is cool and healthful, the soil is a soft loam, excellent from a sanitary point of view, and I believe camp conditions can not be excelled. Water is obtained from Sequoia Creek, a mountain stream, and is of good quality, as is, in fact, the water in every stream in the park. There are no buildings in this camp, tents being used for shelter.

On account of the probability of early rains and snow in the higher altitudes and the consequent blocking of the road, the command was moved to the camp at Kaweah on September 28.

GUARDING THE PARKS.

The duty of the troops, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, is to preserve and protect the trees, plants, birds, animals, fishes, mineral deposits, and natural curiosities, to prevent the unauthorized use of Government lands within the parks by cattle and sheep men, to prevent forest fires, and to carry out such additional rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to issue. Firearms are permitted in the parks only by written permission of the superintendent, and must be sealed, except those of the troops and rangers. Particular attention is paid to seeing that camp

fires no longer needed are completely extinguished by campers. Trespassers and persons who misbehave or who fail to observe the rules and regulations are summarily removed from the parks. For the above-named purposes detachments were stationed as follows: On June 14, one noncommissioned officer and two privates at Clough Cave; on June 18, one noncommissioned officer, one trumpeter, and one private at Cold Springs; on June 18, one noncommissioned officer and two privates at Atwell's Mill; on July 2, one noncommissioned officer and two privates at Rocky Gulch; on July 8, one noncommissioned officer and two privates at Buck Canyon; on July 12, two privates at General Grant Park. The noncommissioned officers were kept at the places where first stationed during the entire season, while the privates were changed from time to time. All these men were mounted and frequently patrolled the portions of the park assigned to them. Patrols were made from the main camp to those portions of the parks not occupied by detachments. The rifles of the men were retained at the main camp, their use at the detachment camps not being considered necessary.

The three main entrances to Sequoia Park from the west were guarded by the detachments at Rocky Gulch on the Giant Forest road, at Cold Springs on the Mineral King road, and at Clough Cave on the South Fork trail. The detachments at Buck Canyon on the Seven-mile Hill trail and at Atwell's mill on the Mineral King road guarded the main entrances from the east. Patrols were made from the main camp to Alta Meadows on the east and Clover Creek, Dorst Creek, Stony Creek, and Halstead Meadows on the north. The detachment at General Grant Park guarded that park. Park Ranger Fry was assigned to duty in the central and northern portions of Sequoia Park, Ranger Blossom to the central and southern portions of Sequoia Park, and Ranger Britten to the southern and southeastern portions of Sequoia Park. Ranger Davis was assigned to duty in General Grant Park. It must be understood that the two parks are in a mountainous section and the country is extremely rugged, with few trails. So far as known no violations of the rules and regulations occurred, and it was not necessary to make any arrests or to remove anyone from the parks. Considerable hunting for deer and bears was going on north, east, and south of Sequoia Park during the season, but it is believed that no hunters trespassed on park lands. Tourists and campers were disposed to learn and obey the rules for the government of the parks. From inspections and reports and from conversation with tourists and rangers passing through the detachment camps it is my opinion that the soldiers of the command have performed their duties in a zealous and creditable manner. Considerable trouble and annoyance would be obviated if it were generally known that unsealed firearms are not permitted in the parks. There is no necessity or reason why firearms should be brought into the parks by anyone, except hunters who are passing through for the purpose of hunting on the farther side. Dogs, except those belonging to rangers or hunters passing through, should not be allowed in either park.

There being practically no tourists in either park during the latter part of the season the detachments were relieved and returned to the *main* camp as follows: From General Grant Park, September 18;

from Buck Canyon, September 26; from Rocky Gulch, September 27; from Clough Cave, Cold Springs, and Atwell's mill, September 30.

PRIVATE LANDS.

There are about 3,800 acres of private lands in Sequoia Park and 160 acres in General Grant Park. These lands have been a source of annoyance and contention to the Interior Department, to the troops guarding the parks, and to the claimants themselves. Most of these lands contain fine timber, notably sequoia trees, for the protection and preservation of which the parks were established. Nearly all the large sequoia trees on the Atwell's mill tract have been cut down and marketed. Other private owners would undoubtedly market the timber on their lands if public or private roads were available. They are not permitted to use the park roads. The Government is not willing to purchase these lands and yet does not allow the owners, whether patentees or purchasers, the free and full use thereof. As a matter of justice to the owners of these private lands, in order to preserve the beauty and value of the parks and to prevent future annoyances and difficulties, I urgently recommend that all patented and private lands in both parks be purchased by the Government. This can be done for about $70,000, a sum insignificant compared with the value and benefit received.

PARK RANGERS.

The park rangers employed are Walter Fry, C. W. Blossom, and H. T. Britten, all of Three Rivers, near Sequoia Park, and L. L. Davis, of Millwood, near General Grant Park. The first three are on duty in Sequoia Park, and Ranger Davis lives in General Grant Park throughout the year. They are all zealous, capable, and well fitted for the duties of ranger. In addition to their ordinary duties they have been of great assistance this year in taking immediate charge of the construction of ranger cabins, trail work, telephone work , and the distribution of fish. There are ranger cabins now at Rocky Gulch, Colony Mill, Hockett Meadows, and Quinn's Horse Camp, and it is probable that one will be built at Clough Cave this year. The one at Hockett Meadows was built last year and the one at Quinn's Horse Camp this year. Others should be constructed, so that the rangers and soldiers may have places for shelter and storage of supplies, from which they can more rapidly and efficiently perform their duties. A storehouse should be built on Sequoia Creek at the main camp of the troops on duty in the parks. There are no buildings there at the present time.

FISH.

Practically all the waters of Sequoia Park are stocked with trout, but the amount of fishing requires that they be restocked from time to time. Ninety thousand trout of the rainbow, lock leven, and eastern brook varieties were obtained this year through the kindness of the State board of fish commissioners of California, and were transported free of charge, by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Visalia Electric Railroad Company, to Lemon Cove, from which point they were distributed and liberated as follows: In the Middle

Fork of Kaweah River, 15,000 rainbow and 5,000 eastern brook; in the South Fork of Kaweah River, 5,000 rainbow; in Buck Canyon Creek, 5,000 rainbow; in Marble Fork, 10,000 rainbow; in Wolverton Creek, 10,000 eastern brook; in Clover Creek, 5,000 eastern brook; in Sewanee Creek, 2,500 eastern brook; in Halstead Meadow Creek, 2,500 eastern brook; in Log Meadow Creek, 5,000 lock leven; in the headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River, 5,000 eastern brook and 5,000 lock leven; in Sequoia Creek, 5,000 lock leven; in Twin Lakes, 10,000 lock leven. During the past summer about 1,300 adult trout were transplanted from Whitman Creek to the South Fork of Kaweah River and to Horse Creek.

GAME.

All game in the parks is protected, except mountain lions, wild cats, wolves, and coyotes, which rangers and soldiers are authorized and instructed to kill. A large number of wild cats have been killed during the past two years, and there seems to be no appreciable increase in their number, but mountain lions are apparently increasing and are a menace to other game, especially deer. They are extremely wary of the presence of man, and it is probable that a determined effort will be necessary to reduce their number. Four coyotes and one wolf were killed during September by the noncommissioned officer in charge of the detachment at Atwell's mill. Deer and bears are numerous and reasonably tame. Quail and grouse are abundant, although quail are not so numerous as last year. Last winter severe weather drove the quail to lower altitudes west of the park, where hunting parties killed a great many of them. They were further depleted by a severe hail and sleet storm last June. The squirrels most abundant are the gray squirrel, the Douglas squirrel, and the chipmunk. Large numbers of the smaller animals common to the forest and the mountains are found. A pair of Japanese pheasants were liberated at Colony Mill two years ago. They have increased to about twenty. The elk placed in the Sequoia Park two years ago are thriving and increasing, although it is not possible to know the exact number. One bull elk was killed last January in a fight with others of the herd.

Recently the attention of a number of persons and some societies, such as the American Bison Society and the Boone and Crockett Club, has been directed toward the preservation and propagation of buffaloes. What is known as the "Elk Park" within the limits of Sequoia Park, about 40 square miles in area, and, extending from 1,100 feet to 7,000 feet in elevation, is considered to be a proper place for this purpose. Natural and artificial barriers would prevent the escape of these animals, the climate is believed to be suitable, and the resources of this area are sufficient to keep a herd once placed there without maintenance expense. It is therefore recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate $10,000 for the purchase, propagation, and preservation of a herd of buffaloes in the Sequoia National Park. The buffalo, male and female, can be obtained from the Allard herd in Montana at from $350 to $400 per head, including transportation.

ROADS.

There are two wagon roads in Sequoia Park. One, known as the Mineral King road, extends through the southern half of the park from Three Rivers to the village of Mineral King. This is a county road and is kept in repair by Tulare County. The other, known as the Giant Forest road, rises 4,000 feet in its 21 miles of length from the western boundary of the park to the Giant Forest, where it ends. About $1,100 was expended last spring in removing landslides, making more passing places for teams, putting in water culverts, and otherwise repairing this road. Although a first-class mountain road now, it should be still further improved to meet the increased travel which it is receiving from year to year. It should be widened to 18 feet, should have a system of concrete or tile drainage, and should be oiled. An estimate calling for $28,500 for this purpose has been submitted.

The time has arrived when a system of roads throughout Sequoia Park should receive the earnest attention of the Department. At present only tourists who can ride a horse or mule on a trail and are able to endure some hardships have the privilege of enjoying the scenic beauty of the high Sierras, in which region this park lies. As the park is becoming better known and the conditions for reaching it are improving, the need of more roads and trails is apparent. The proposed system of roads might encircle the Giant Forest, the principle point of interest in the park, and from a point on this road be extended to Buck Canyon, and thence to Atwell's mill on the Mineral King road, a connection being made in the valley of the Middle Fork of Kaweah River with the road which the Mount Whitney Power Company is now building. The Marble Falls trail, now being constructed, and the South Fork trail from Clough Cave to Hockett Meadows could both be converted into roads. On account of the rugged nature of the country to be passed over it is estimated that the 39 miles of road above mentioned would cost about $4,000 per mile, or in all $156,000. If any such sum of money is appropriated for the purpose mentioned, I believe it would be to the interest of the Government to have the appropriation extended over a term of years, as for example, $15,600 per year for the period of ten years. In accordance with its agreement with the Department, the Mount Whitney Power Company has completed 154,000 feet of wagon road up the valley of the Middle Fork of Kaweah River. This work includes four bridges and eight culverts.

TRAILS.

In order to have better protection against fire, to enable soldiers and rangers to patrol more rapidly and thoroughly, and to render all parts of Sequoia and General Grant parks accessible to tourists, more trails are needed.

The Black Oak trail, which was begun two years ago, was completed during the early part of this year, the distance built being about 15 miles. This trail extends from a point on the Giant Forest road about 2 miles above Colony Mill to Dorst Creek, where it

connects with the old trail leading to General Grant Park. It passes through a magnificent grove of sequoia trees.

The Colony Mill trail was completed this year. It extends from the Giant Forest road at a point near Colony Mill to the valley of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River, a distance of about 5 miles. This is an important trail, shortening the distance to Three Rivers and to all points in the central and southern portions of Sequoia Park.

About 2 miles of the Marble Falls trail have been completed. This trail should be finished to the Marble Falls, and a spur should be built to the valley of the Middle Fork, thus making another important connection between the Giant Forest road and the valley of the Middle Fork.

A first-class trail connecting Hockett Meadows and Quinn's Horse Camp was built this year, an important addition to the trails in use. A number of the old trails were repaired during the year.

The following-described trails should be among those built in the near future: From Buck Canyon to Atwell's mill; from Atwell's mill to a point on the Tar Gap trail; from Cold Springs to Clough Cave; from Alta Meadows to Alta Peak; from the Kings River trail on Clover Creek to Twin Lakes, thence to the ridge overlooking Roaring River, thence down a tributary of Silliman Creek to the Kings River trail; from Atwell's mill to Castle Rocks, thence to Milk Ranch Peak.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

A telephone line from Three Rivers to Camp Sierra in Giant Forest, a distance of 33 miles, was completed on September 27. This is an independent line, the Department owning all of the equipment. It is expected that this line will be extended to all of the detachment camps and will be, when completed, most valuable in the administration of the parks.

POST-OFFICE.

A post-office, named Ranger, was established at Camp Sierra in the Giant Forest this year, and proved to be of great benefit to the tourists, employes, and troops.

FOREST FIRES.

The danger to the parks from forest fires was fully illustrated in August of this year, there having been five separate fires near to and west of Sequoia Park during the month. In each case citizens and soldiers were compelled to use their best efforts to extinguish them, and the parks were fortunate in not being reached by this dreaded danger. Two small fires were discovered in Sequoia Park during the month of September, but were extinguished before gaining any headway. The western boundary line should be cleared throughout its length of all timber and underbrush for a space 100 feet wide.

TOURISTS.

About 1,100 tourists and campers visited General Grant Park dur*ing the* season and about 900 visited Sequoia Park.

SEQUOIA TREES.

The sequoia tree grows on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, between Placer County and Kern County, in California, and grows naturally nowhere else in the world, so far as known. It is found at an altitude of from 5,000 to 7,500 feet, and it may be said that wherever the Sequoia tree grows the spring, summer, and autumn climate can not be excelled. The largest trees are more than 30 feet in diameter and over 300 feet in height, and some of them are estimated to be over 5,000 years old. The lumbermen have already destroyed a large number of these trees. Near General Grant Park, where there was once a magnificent grove of Sequoia trees, ruin and desolation now exist. Even in the parks private lands contain a large number of sequoia trees which would be marketed if public roads were available.

In the Sequoia and General Grant Parks are nine separate groups of Sequoia trees, the largest group, called the "Giant Forest," in Sequoia Park, being spread over an area of from 12 to 15 square miles. There are about 5,000 trees in this forest with diameters exceeding 15 feet, and many thousand smaller ones. The group in General Grant Park contains many interesting specimens, the General Grant being about 34 feet in diameter and 107 feet in circumference. On the slopes bordering Dorst Creek, in the northwestern part of Sequoia Park, is a large group. It is estimated that there are here more than 3,000 trees with a diameter exceeding 10 feet, and the natural reproduction is greater than in any other portion of either park. Not much was known of this group until the Black Oak trail opened up this heretofore inaccessible country. In the Sewanee Creek group are 129 trees. Three groups of from 300 to 1,000 trees each are found north of the Mineral King road, on Squirrel Creek, near Oriole Lake, at the head of Redwood Canyon, and at Atwell's mill. There are about 2,500 trees of good size on the slopes bordering the South Fork of Kaweah River and an abundance of smaller growth. On the southern slopes of Dennison Ridge, in the extreme southern portion of Sequoia Park, is found another group containing about 1,000 Sequoias of good size. It is to be understood that the Sequoias in these groups do not grow to the exclusion of other kinds of trees, but are interspersed with and have as neighbors the sugar pines, the yellow pines, the firs, and the cedars.

Very respectfully,

KIRBY WALKER,
Captain, Fourteenth Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent Sequoia and
General Grant National Parks.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. By act of Congress approved September 25, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described in township 18 south and ranges 30 and 31 east, and also sections 31, 32, 33, and 34, in township 17 south and range 30 east, and by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the adjoining tract described as townships 15 and 16 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, and also township 17 south, range 30 east, except above-mentioned sections 31, 32, 33, and 34, have been set apart for a public park, and the same shall be known as the "Sequoia National Park."

2. The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and these rules and regulations are made and published in pursuance of the duty imposed on him in regard thereto.

3. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

4. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

5. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

6. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof.

7. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

8. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business on the Government lands in the park without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

9. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; such lands, however, shall have the metes and bounds thereof so marked and defined as that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent.

10. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the same, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the superintendent.

11. The sale or use of intoxicating liquors on the Government lands in the park is strictly forbidden.

12. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

13. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior or who may violate any of the foregoing rules may be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

14. The superintendent designated by the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed on the Government lands in the Sequoia National Park without authority from the superintendent of the park will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within thirty days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after ten days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof, shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership; and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale, such proceeds shall be turned into the Sequoia National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and to give actual notice thereof to such owner.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

The general regulations and the regulations governing the impounding and disposition of loose live stock are the same as those given above for the Sequoia National Park. The General Grant National Park includes sections 5 and 6, in township 14 south, range 28 east of Mount Diablo meridian, and also sections 31 and 32 of township 13 south, range 28 east of the same meridian.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

ORTING, WASH., *September 27, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the Mount Rainier National Park for the year ended June 30, 1907.

Tourist travel was slightly increased. There were altogether 2,068 visitors to the park. One thousand seven hundred and eighteen entered by way of the Government road in the Nisqually Valley. Of this number 1,435 were transient tourists and 283 camped in the park three days or more. Accurate information in regard to the visitors to other parts of the reservation could not be secured and the proportion of transient tourists was not ascertained.

In November a very heavy rain, accompanied by warm winds, melted the fresh snow in the mountains and caused floods more destructive than any that have occurred for the preceding ten years. Another period of high water followed in December. In the spring of 1907 the trails were in very bad condition. The Carbon River trail was washed away altogether in many places and the Mowich River trail was practically destroyed. The sum of $667 was allotted for the repair of the trail to Paradise Valley and $1,012.50 for the repair of the Carbon River trail. The work was to be done under contract. It seems advisable to continue the Carbon River trail in the northern part of the park so that the public and the forest officers can travel from the Carbon River to Moraine Park and headwaters of White River. Such a trail could ultimately be extended so that a patrol system could be maintained over the northern and eastern part of the reservation. It is also desirable, for the convenience of tourists, to construct a trail from a point near Longmire Springs to what is known as Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds. Owing to the altitude these trails can only be built during the summer. The scarcity and high price of labor has been a serious obstacle to all work in the way of permanent improvements.

The records of the auditor of Pierce County show that 165 mining claims have been located in the park between July 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907. There has been no attempt to secure patent. In some instances these claims were taken up in good faith, but it is extremely doubtful if any of them will ever prove valuable and lucrative mining properties. There are no mines in or near the park which produce ore in paying quantities and pay dividends. A few of these claims are being developed and the expense of the work is paid by the sale of stock. In most cases the claimant makes a summer camping trip, does a few days' nominal assessment work, and returns to his usual vocation. At present the injury to the park caused by the presence of

prospectors seems to be confined to the construction of unsightly cabins and to the probable violation of the game laws in the remoter parts. Moreover, the cutting of timber for the cabins and trails, the fire danger caused by the resulting slash, and the driving out of the game will increase constantly. If the claims ever pass to patent these alienated lands within the park will be a very serious obstacle, both to its protection from trespass and to its use and enjoyment by the public. For this reason I strongly recommend that a thorough examination of the mining districts in the park be made during the coming season with the view of removing prospectors holding claims that have no mineral value and of ascertaining whether the conditions warrant the consideration by Congress of an amendment repealing the act of March 2, 1899, which provides that the mineral land laws shall apply to the lands included in the park.

The summer of 1906 was dry and the fire danger was greater than usual. On August 26 tourists in Paradise Valley left a camp fire unextinguished. In the afternoon it spread rapidly, and, although 27 men were obtained to fight it by the morning of the 27th, about 25 acres were burned over and 10 acres of green timber destroyed. Serious fires are likely to occur at any time during July, August, and the first part of September. If shovels and axes were kept in small storehouses or stations along the most frequented roads and trails, there would be a much greater opportunity to check forest fires before they got altogether beyond control.

No stock has been transported through the reservation and no permits have been issued for this purpose. There has been no grazing, except by a few head of pack and saddle animals brought in by tourists and by the stock kept by Mr. John Reese, under permit, at his hotel in Paradise Valley.

Game is still abundant in some parts of the park. It is, however, wild and shy and seldom seen by casual tourists. On the whole, I do not think the conditions are as favorable for its increase as they should be. Both deer and bear leave the park at certain seasons and they are then shot at and are run by dogs. While the park covers a considerable area, it contains little winter range. I recommend that proper action be taken to prohibit hunting altogether in the Rainier National Forest from Nisqually River in Ts. 14 and 15 N., R. 7 E., north to the watersheds of White River, and northeast to the divide between Greenwater and Silver creeks. I do not know of any good reason why the use of firearms should not be prohibited within these limits.

During the summer of 1906 a forest ranger was detailed to patrol Spray Park and the Carbon River region. Another ranger was detailed to patrol Paradise Valley and the Indian Henry's Hunting grounds. While a large part of their time was spent in the park, they were also able to do some work in the adjoining forest reserve. On November 12 a park ranger, appointed by the Department of the Interior, went on duty in Carbon River region. He maintained such patrol as was necessary, but could do but little in the way of permanent improvements on account of the floods which occurred early in the winter and the almost continuous storms which followed. In the latter part of April he met with an accident which disabled him for the rest of the year.

Owing to weather conditions it is impracticable for a park ranger to accomplish anything useful during a large part of the winter. However, it seems necessary to keep one man on duty throughout the year in order to prevent trespass by hunting. During the summer season there should be at least three more men—two at Paradise Valley and along the Nisqually River and one to assist the park ranger in maintaining the patrol along Carbon and White rivers in the northern part of the reservation. It is difficult to secure competent men on account of the short season for which they would be employed. The protection of the park from fire and trespass can be most economically effected by the cooperation of the park ranger with the forest ranger in the adjacent national forest. These men are familiar with the country and with local conditions, and are responsible and efficient to a degree which can not be expected from men temporarily employed in the summer as assistants to the park ranger.

A hotel with accommodations for 60 guests is operated by the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company at Longmire Springs. The tents used in connection afford sleeping room for about 75 people. The hotel building itself is well designed and built, but the grounds are ill kept and disfigured by rough unpainted buildings used for stables and other purposes. Another hotel with room for about 30 guests is conducted at Longmire Springs by the Longmire Brothers. Title to the land was obtained many years ago under the mining laws. Owing to the location and to the presence of mineral springs, it is well adapted for hotel purposes. However, the rough shacks, dilapidated fences, and general neglect and disorder make the place peculiarly unattractive.

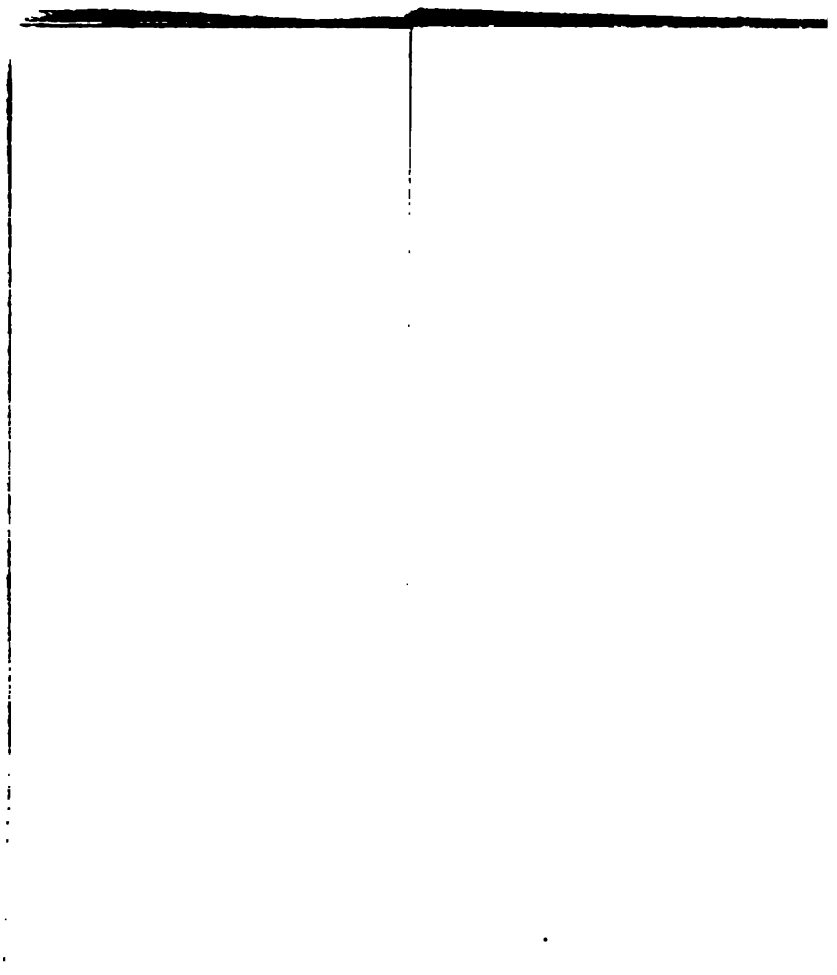
In Paradise Valley a tent hotel with accommodations for about 30 guests is managed by Mr. John Reese. The location is very fine. Apart from the rather uncomfortable beds, the accommodations are as good as could be expected in a remote locality where everything must be brought in on pack horses and taken out again at the close of the season.

On the whole, the park is fairly well protected from fire and trespass. A more careful and extended patrol should be kept in the northern part of the reservation. The establishment of the game refuge in a part of the adjoining national forest is desirable for the protection of the game in the park. The James Longmire placer claim should be purchased by the Government. Stables, blacksmith shops, and all similar enterprises should be allowed only under permit requiring the premises to be kept in a clean and orderly condition. The existing trails should be extended and repaired with the view of the establishment of a system which will make a complete patrol of the park practicable.

Very respectfully,

G. F. ALLEN,
Forest Supervisor, In Charge.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



REPORT ON WIND CAVE, CRATER LAKE, SULLYS HILL, PLATT, AND MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARKS AND CASA GRANDE RUIN.

REPORT ON WIND CAVE, CRATER LAKE, SULLYS HILL, PLATT, AND MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARKS AND CASA GRANDE RUIN.

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK.

This park is located near the southern end of the Black Hills of western South Dakota, about 12 miles east of the town of Hot Springs, and 12 miles southeast of the town of Custer. It has an area of 16½ square miles (10,560 acres). The entrance to the cave, three-fourths of a mile north-northeast of the center of the reservation, is 8½ miles north of Hot Springs, S. Dak., the most convenient railway station.

It was set aside as a public park by act of Congress approved January 9, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 765). The park is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who, among other things, is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations and establish such service as may be deemed necessary for its management and protection, and, in his discretion, to rent or lease the cave from which the park takes its name, and also the parcels of ground within the park for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors, the income from such rentals or leases to be expended in the care and improvement of the park.

The act provides for the relinquishment of unperfected bona fide claims and patented lands within the limits of the park and the securing of lands outside the park in lieu thereof. This provision was not repealed by the act of March 3, 1903 (33 Stat. L., 64), repealing the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), and acts amendatory thereto, allowing selections in lieu of lands situated in forest reserves, and accordingly a letter of instructions providing for selections in lieu of lands situated within the limits of the park was issued August 14, 1905.

At the time of the creation of the park there were ten entries, covering 1,519.15 acres, 5 of which, covering 799.76 acres, have been canceled, and 5 entries, covering 719.39 acres, have been found to be proper in all respects and patents have been issued therefor. It is very desirable for administrative purposes that all private and other interests be eliminated from the park, and an appropriation for that purpose should be made by Congress.

Sections 16 and 36, set aside for use as school land for the State of South Dakota by the organic act of February 20, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 676), creating said State, are located within the limits of the park. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with the governor of South Dakota with a view to having the State relinquish its right to such school lands and selecting in lieu thereof, under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1891, lands outside of the limits of the park, which has recently been accomplished.

During the year 2,751 tourists visited the reservation, the majority of whom were shown through the Wind Cave by competent guides, without whose assistance it would be dangerous for one not thoroughly familiar with the cave to make the trip. The stairs and paths in the cave have been renewed and repaired.

A survey of the boundaries of the park has been completed and a map of the same prepared, and a hydrographic survey to determine the existence and nature of the waters within the limits of the park has been made, upon the results of which the water system herein referred to was based.

A water and pipe system for conveying water from Beaver Creek, at the northwestern boundary of the park, to the superintendent's office and residence building, a distance of about 2 miles, has been completed and will remedy a long felt want, as the geological formation of the land precluded obtaining water by means of artesian wells, and there is no other source of supply except a spring located on patented land in the park, from which it was impracticable to take water.

Mr. Seth Bullock, now marshal for the district of South Dakota, with the consent of the Attorney-General, continued in general charge of the reservation, and the superintendent, Mr. William A. Rankin, in accordance with instructions, has conferred with him in regard to its administration.

A revocable privilege has been granted to the wife of the superintendent to furnish meals to tourists at 50 cents each, which service had proved to be very desirable and satisfactory in former seasons.

An estimate for an appropriation of $2,700 for the management and improvement of the park has been submitted to Congress.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

By the act of Congress approved May 22, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 202), the tract of land bounded on the north by the parallel 43° 4′ north latitude, south by 42° 48′ north latitude, east by the meridian 122° west longitude, and west by the meridian 122° 16′ west longitude, having an area of 249 square miles, in the State of Oregon, and including Crater Lake, has been reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as "Crater Lake National Park."

The act setting aside these lands for park purposes differed from the acts of Congress creating other national parks in that it provided, among other things, that the reservation should be open "to the loca-

tion of mining claims and the working of the same." It was not believed, however, to be the purpose of this provision to extend the mining laws to the reservation without limitation, but only to authorize the location and working of mining claims therein in such manner as not to interfere with or prejudicially affect the general purpose for which the reservation was established. The regulations for the government of the park clearly define the conditions under which this privilege is to be exercised.

About 2,600 persons visited the park during August and September.

On May 1, 1907, Mr. Will G. Steel, of Portland, Oreg., was authorized to maintain in the park, from that date until November 30, 1907, a transportation service and camping accommodations for tourists. In connection therewith he was also granted a revocable permit to place upon Crater Lake a gasoline launch and rowboats.

The superintendent reports a noticeable increase in the game animals, a number of black bears and a good many deer, which appear to be quite tame, having been seen the past summer.

During August necessary repairs and improvements were made on the trail inside the crater and leading to the waters of Crater Lake. Trails to Glacier Peak and Mount Scott were planned, and that to the latter was opened. The superintendent recommends very strongly the construction of a good wagon road along the Mount Scott trail, in order to make more easily accessible the scenery in the neighborhood of Garfield Peak (elevation 8,175 feet), Applegate Peak (elevation 8,223 feet), Sun Creek, and the pinnacles on Sand Creek. Such a road would afford easy access to Bridal Veil Fall, where the water drops 300 feet from the vertical wall of Applegate Peak, and to the "Pinnacles" or crater cones in the wonderful Sand Creek Gorge.

At the head of Anna Creek, near the superintendent's office and residence, there is a superb waterfall which could, at nominal expense, be utilized for lighting all the buildings connected with his headquarters.

In addition to the many permanent improvements which should be made, a very large amount of repair work is necessary in the park each spring owing to the heavy snows and rains and numerous slides from the mountains.

An estimate for an appropriation of $10,845 for the management and improvement of the park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, has been submitted to Congress.

SULLYS HILL NATIONAL PARK.

This reservation, set aside by Executive proclamation, dated June 2, 1904, under the act approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319), contains about 960 acres. It is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, North Dakota, having about 2 miles of shore line, with its western boundary 1 mile east of the Fort Totten Indian School. Inasmuch as no appropriation has been made for the care and protection of this reservation, Mr. Chas. M. Ziebach, in charge of the Indian Industrial School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., succeeding Mr. Chas. L. Davis, has been designated as acting superintendent, and required to exercise the necessary supervision and control over the same until other

provision can be made for the protection of the park. The tract is well wooded and has an ample supply of water and many rugged hills, among which, on the western boundary, lies what is known as "Sullys Hill." In the southwestern part of the park is a small body of water known as "Sweet Water Lake," west of which the surface is generally level and the soil good.

Approximately, 100 persons camped in the park for three days or more during the past summer, and 300 spent the day in sight-seeing.

The acting superintendent renews his recommendations for the fencing of the exposed boundaries of the park, the construction of a dock on the lake shore to accommodate visitors coming by boat, the placing of the roads in proper condition, the construction of the necessary bridges, the walling up of springs, and the clearing away of the undergrowth.

An estimate for an appropriation of $3,000 for the protection and improvement of the park has been submitted to Congress.

PLATT NATIONAL PARK.

By the acts of Congress of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), and April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 220), 629.33 and 218.89 acres, respectively, at the town of Sulphur, Okla. (then Indian Territory), were segregated as the "Sulphur Springs Reservation," which designation, by joint resolution approved June 29, 1906, was changed to "Platt National Park."

The park, with a total area of 848.22 acres, extends in irregular form a distance of, approximately, 3 miles from northeast to southwest along Rock and Sulphur creeks, including the entire course of the latter, and has a circuit of 9 miles.

Within the park are 33 known mineral and 2 nonmineral springs. Most of the mineral springs are sulphur springs, although there are bromide, soda, and iron springs, the main groups being as follows: Bromide and Bromide-Sulphur springs in the southwestern part of the park, Beach and Pavilion springs in the northwestern part, and Wilson springs in the southern part. The Antelope and Buffalo springs, nonmineral in character, are situated at the extreme northeastern and upper end of the park, at an elevation of 1,083 feet above sea level, and discharge 5,000,000 gallons daily, which is the entire flow of Sulphur Creek.

On May 1, 1907, Albert R. Greene succeeded Joseph F. Swords as superintendent. The park force is composed of a clerk, three park rangers, a forester, and a watchman for Bromide springs.

The revenue derived during the year from temporary leases was inconsiderable, as almost all have been discontinued. The lease of W. L. Townsley to a building for residence purposes was terminated July 1, 1907; and the only concession now held in the park is that granted to A. B. McBride, expiring March 1, 1908, for permission to use a pipe line which has heretofore been laid over the park lands to Rock Creek, for the purpose of taking water therefrom for the operation of a cotton gin outside the park boundaries. This privilege will not be renewed. The balance of revenues available October 30, 1907, for protection, preservation, and improvement of the park was about $27,560.

During the period from June 30, 1906, to October 30, 1907, the expenditures for salaries amounted to $6,300, and for general repairs and improvements to Bromide, Cliff Bromide, Sulphur-Bromide, Taff, Pavilion group, and several other springs, buildings, bridges, fences, etc., for extra-day labor during the summer, and for sewer system surveys, about $5,500.

The office and residence of the superintendent and other buildings, occupied by employees, have been repaired and improved during the past summer. A contract has been entered into for the installation of a water system for the office of the superintendent, at a cost of $669.

The Bland Hotel, which was appraised and paid for by the Government, under the act of April 21, 1904, after the segregation of the lands now included in the park, has several times been offered for sale, but up to the present time no satisfactory offers have been received. The superintendent recommends the dismantling of the building and sale of the material, reserving enough brick, stone, and structural iron for the construction of a barn and forage house in the park.

If the park were inclosed with a fence to keep out trespassing live stock (as many as 5,550 head having been removed in five months during the past summer), the rangers would be able to devote more time to the enforcement of the general regulations of the park. It is estimated that the construction of a suitable barbed-wire fence would cost $2,048.

The superintendent recommends the sale of all that portion of the park north of the south line of Davis avenue bordering on Rock Creek, and comprising approximately 3¾ acres of land; the installation of telephone service in the residences of all employees for the better organization of the park force in fighting fire and coping with lawlessness; the construction of a path, or burro trail, from Bromide springs to the Sulphur-Bromide and Taff springs, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, to save a roundabout walk of 2 miles, which trail it is also stated would materially assist the park administration; the construction of a road adapted for vehicles following the meanders of Sulphur Creek, from East Central Park to Antelope and Buffalo springs; a topographic survey of the park for landscaping and other purposes; the dismantling of the old stone building heretofore used as the superintendent's residence, and the purchase of driving and draft horses.

There has been submitted for the consideration of the Department resolutions passed by the city council of Sulphur and a number of citizens recommending the inclusion in the park of the "South Side," a portion of Sulphur lying south of the park and entirely separated from the main part of the town, which contains approximately 234.83 acres, with an estimated value, for the lands and improvements, of $100,000. In case of favorable action by Congress, the superintendent believes administration would be further aided by the addition of one and a half sections of land, with an area of about 200 acres, south of the "South Side," containing delightful scenery and a site for an artificial lake.

Responding to an urgent request of the city of Sulphur, and for the purpose of providing better sanitation for the park and protection of the waters and springs therein, surveys have been made for a sani-

tary sewer system in the park, with laterals to intersect others connecting with the sewer system of the city. Owing to the topography of the country the drainage and sewage from the city of Sulphur fall into Rock Creek in the park, and at times during floods the waters of the creek rise, overflow the banks, and completely cover adjacent mineral springs, which can not be free from contamination as long as such a condition exists unless very costly improvements are made. The pipes would enter the park at a point opposite First street E., and continue down Sulphur and Rock creeks to a point below Bromide springs outside of the reservation.

The approximate cost of the work is $30,000, and, as the city of Sulphur would be benefited by the construction of such sewer as much as the Government, it will be only just to require the municipality to bear half the expense, and an estimate, so framed, has been presented to Congress.

During the past summer the city of Sulphur has been granted temporary permission to take water from Sulphur Creek, in the park, a short distance below a cascade known as "Little Niagara," for domestic water supply and fire protection, to the extent of 100,000 gallons of water daily, the pumping to be done between 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning, so as not to lessen the flow of the creek during the daytime. The city is likewise required, in connection with the above, to construct a storage reservoir outside the park boundaries with a capacity of 500,000 gallons.

A registry of visitors to Bromide spring shows that in September, 1907, the number was 18,554, and in October, 15,971. As the population of Sulphur is approximately 4,000, it is apparent that many residents make daily visits to this spring, which has gained a reputation for the medicinal qualities of its waters. About 25,000 people visited the park by rail to Sulphur, and about 3,000 persons came by wagon and camped in the park during the year.

Estimates for this reservation have been submitted to Congress as follows: Construction of stone culvert at Sulphur run, near Pavilion springs, $500; construction of park barn for horses and forage, $2,000; care and repair of buildings, fences, bridges, pavilions, and springs, $2,500; and one-half of the cost of construction of a sanitary sewer system, $15,000; total, $20,000. Other expenses of protection and improvement can be paid from the balance of the park revenues for the next fiscal year.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 616), certain tracts of land in Montezuma County, Colo., adjacent to the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, were reserved and withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, and set apart as a public reservation to be known as the "Mesa Verde National Park." The area of this tract is 65.5 square miles, or 41,920 acres, and the altitude of the highest point, Point Lookout, is 8,700 feet above sea level and 2,000 feet above the Montezuma Valley, the southern rim of which follows the park boundary line on the north for miles.

The park is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is authorized to prescribe such rules and regula-

tions and establish such service as he may deem necessary for the care and management of the park, and for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man within the limits of the reservation, and to grant permits for the examination, excavation, and other gathering of objects of antiquity by any person or persons deemed properly qualified to conduct the same, provided they are undertaken only for the benefit of some reputable museum, university, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects and aiding the general advancement of archæological science.

The act also provides that all prehistoric ruins situated within 5 miles of the boundaries of the park, on Indian and public lands not alienated by patent from the ownership of the United States, shall be under the custodianship of the Secretary of the Interior, to be administered by the same service established for the custodianship of the park. The area of this 5-mile strip is about 274 square miles, or 175,360 acres.

The Rio Mancos cuts through the park and abutting 5-mile strip from northeast to southwest, forming a canyon 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep. On both sides of this gorge, more especially to the west, narrow lateral canyons of like depth and even more picturesque beauty cut the mesa into shreds, producing successions of hugh promontories, sculptured ledges, and bold, jagged cliffs. The Navaho, Cliff, Moccasin, and Ute are the principal canyons which enter the Mancos from the north. These, with their numerous branches, furnish the labyrinth of cliffs in the high and almost inaccessible recesses of which we find the abandoned homes of the ancient inhabitants. The Fort Lewis, Grass, and Webber Canyons, running into Mancos Canyon from the east, contain many ancient ruins, but are rather less picturesque than those on the west.

Within the park jurisdiction are many notable prehistoric ruins, the cliff dwellings comprising a group of great importance to the study of American archæology.

The principal and most accessible ruins are the Spruce Tree House, located near the head of a draw of Navaho Canyon, originally containing about 130 rooms, built of dressed stone laid in adobe mortar, with the outside tiers chinked with chips of rock or broken pottery; the Cliff Palace, located about 2 miles east of the Spruce Tree House, in a left branch of the Cliff Canyon, consisting of a group of houses with ruins of 146 rooms, including 20 round kivas, or ceremonial rooms, and a tapering loopholed tower, forming a crescent of about 100 yards from horn to horn, which is reputed to be one of the most famous works of prehistoric man in existence; the Balcony House, a mile east of the Cliff House, in Cliff Canyon, containing about 25 rooms, some of which are in almost perfect condition. In each of these villages is an elaborate system of fortifications, with in some cases walls 2.3 feet thick and 20 feet high, watchtowers 30 feet high, and blockhouses pierced with small loopholes for arrows.

These villages and other important ruins, particularly the Spring House, Long House, and Mug House, are located on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, within the 5-mile strip surrounding the

park, where the park jurisdiction is not exclusive, and it will be more difficult to preserve and protect such objects of antiquity than the ruins on the park lands.

Prior to 1907 no appropriation was made for this park, and for administrative purposes it became necessary to designate the superintendent of the Southern Ute Indian Training and Industrial School at Ignacio, Colo., as acting superintendent of the park. Upon the recommendation of the Department an appropriation of $7,500 was made available for the improvement of the park during the present year, and Mr. Hans M. Randolph, of Colorado, was appointed superintendent. Owing to the absence of any buildings for his accommodation on the reservation, his headquarters were established at Mancos, Colo., on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. At this point guides and saddle and pack horses can be obtained, and the park is easily accessible.

The sum of $3,000 has been set aside for the construction of roads, trails, and the procuring of water supply in the reservation, and $2,000 for the examination, excavation, and repair of ruins and other evidences of ancient civilization. This latter work is to be conducted under the immediate supervision of Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Institution, which offered to cooperate with this Department in every way in the prosecution of scientific work in the park. A survey of a practicable road from Mancos in and through the park and the 5-mile strip to the ruins was entered upon by George Mills, United States deputy surveyor, late in the fall and prosecuted until work was stopped by the snow. It will be resumed in the spring. The initial expense of opening the park by the construction of roads and trails to make accessible the many ruins, and aid in policing and protecting the reservation from forest fires, will aggregate approximately $19,500, and an estimate in that amount has been submitted to Congress.

At the time of the creation of this park there were 360 acres of patented lands, 560 acres in unpatented entries, and lands in sections 16 and 36 granted to the State aggregating 1,280 acres. For administrative purposes these private holdings should be eliminated by Congress making adequate appropriation for the purchase thereof. In the 5-mile limit outside the park boundaries there were patented lands aggregating 31,535.78 acres, unpatented entries aggregating 13,872.16 acres, and lands granted to the State aggregating 4,920 acres. An investigation is now being made in the Indian Office to determine the quantity of allotted land in that portion of the Southern Ute Reservation within the 5-mile strip.

The act setting aside the land above described as the Mesa Verde National Park is defective in that no provision was made authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant privileges or to lease sites to persons for the entertainment and accommodation of tourists traveling therein, or for using the revenues derived from such privileges, leases, etc., in the care and management of the park.

CASA GRANDE RUIN.

This reservation is located near Florence, Ariz., about 18 miles northeast of Casa Grande station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and contains about 480 acres. It was set aside by Executive order dated June 22, 1892, under the act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 961).

Casa Grande is an Indian ruin of undetermined antiquity, which was discovered in 1694 by Padre Kino, a Jesuit missionary. This great house is said to be the most important ruin of its type in the Southwest, and as such it has strong claims for archæological study, repair, and permanent preservation. It is built of puddled clay, molded into walls and dried in the sun, and is of perishable character. The main building was originally five or six stories high, and covered a space 59 feet by 43 feet 3 inches. The walls have been gradually disintegrating, owing to the action of the elements. A corrugated iron roof has been erected over this building to protect it, so far as practicable, from further decay.

Surrounding Casa Grande proper is a rectangular walled inclosure or "compound," having an area of about 2 acres. In this inclosure, which has been called "Compound A," there have recently been excavated a number of buildings or clusters of rooms, and others are known to exist which have not yet been excavated. Two other compounds have been discovered and designated, respectively, "Compound B" and "Compound C;" these have not yet been excavated, but are still in the form of mounds. The three compounds together constitute what is known as the "Casa Grande" group of ruins.

The custodian, Mr. Frank Pinkley, who resides on the reservation, reports that interest in the ruin has greatly increased as a result of the recent excavations.

An appropriation of $3,000 was made by the sundry civil appropriation act of June 30, 1906, for the improvement of the reservation and for excavation of the ruins, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, was designated to make the excavations and repairs at the ruin; and the results of his work have been published by the Smithsonian Institution in a pamphlet entitled "Excavations at Casa Grande, Arizona, in 1906–7" (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 50, pt. 3). In summarizing the results of his work Doctor Fewkes says:

> Casa Grande and other ruins in the Gila Valley resemble each other in an architectural feature that is exceptional in our prehistoric ruins. This character is a rectangular area surrounded by a wall, within which are rooms, courts, and plazas. The word "compound" has been adopted as a convenient designation of this unusual feature. There are three of these compounds in the Casa Grande group, and there is good evidence that they were inhabited at different periods in the history of the settlement. The historic building called Casa Grande is the most important house in the largest of these compounds, which I have designated Compound A.
>
> The appropriation for field work during last winter was devoted to the excavation and repair of the newly discovered boundary wall, buildings, and plazas of Compound A. It sufficed for the excavation of about three-fifths of the inclosed area, in addition to the surrounding wall, and for the removal of the débris. The surrounding wall of Compound A, which was found to measure 420 feet north and south by 215 feet wide, and to be oriented 3° east of north, now

stands several feet in relief. In the progress of the excavation in this compound 43 new rooms and several courts and plazas were brought to light. The new rooms were found to be arranged in groups or buildings, the ground plans of some of which are extensive. * * *

The excavations revealed a characteristic collection of minor antiquities which are now in the National Museum.

An appropriation of $3,000 for protection and improvement has been made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, to be expended under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. This appropriation, it is stated, will be expended in completing the excavations and improvements in Compound A, and in work upon another group of ruins known as Compound B.

The custodian recommends that an appropriation be made for the purpose of constructing a house for the accommodation of visitors to the ruin, storing relics which are to be selected for that purpose from the collection at the National Museum, etc. An estimate in the sum of $2,500 has been submitted to Congress for the purpose indicated.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Hot Springs, Ark., October 1, 1907.

SIR: In submitting the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—the thirtieth annual report made since the Government took complete control of the Hot Springs Reservation and placed it under the management of a superintendent—it affords me great satisfaction to call your attention to its continued prosperity and advancement as a health resort.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The reports of the bath houses submitted to me show a gratifying increase in the number of bathers and in the receipts over the previous year. As I did not enter upon duty as superintendent until April 1, 1907, my report must necessarily be somewhat abridged, and not as comprehensive as otherwise would be the case. It has been my endeavor, however, to acquaint myself fully with the situation here, not only as regards the interest of the Government, but from the standpoint of the good of the people, especially of those seeking restoration to health.

A severe storm in January, 1907, causing a large flood in the mountain streams, played havoc with the mountain roads and foot walks, and occasioned great damage in Whittington Park by reason of washouts, the bed of the creek running through the park and the covered arch through which the creek flows not being great enough to carry off the water. The Department promptly made an allotment of $3,000 to repair the damages. This allotment was later increased, and under the direction of my predecessor good headway had been made, especially in Whittington Park, before I took charge.

My first action was to restore the roads and foot walks on the mountains, so as to make them safe and comfortable for driving and for pedestrians, which was accomplished by an extra force of men and teams, in addition to the regular reservation force. The roads were resurfaced with cement gravel and all the foot walks rebuilt and put in first-class condition and have been so maintained. The storm caused great destruction to the trees along the mountain drives, but all the down timber was cleaned off, the trunks cut into cord wood and hauled and stacked near the free bath house for winter use, and the limbs and underbrush burned, so as not to afford a foothold later for forest fires. On North Mountain, in addition to resurfacing the roads, a protecting stone wall laid in cement was built around the lower loop of the road, which for years has been considered a dangerous place and a constant menace to every person driving down the mountain.

The completion of the repairs in Whittington Park was then taken up, and to keep the water under control and prevent further damage by floods making inroads on the side of South Whittington road on the east border of the park it was found necessary to straighten the creek flowing through the park by making a cut-off 250 feet long. A straight channel and new bed was made by excavating 6 to 8 feet deep and 16 feet wide. A substantial concrete wall was built on each side, 1 foot thick and from 5 to 6½ feet high. The earth removed was used in filling up the old channel bed. About 25 per cent of the creek within the limit of the park is now protected with concrete walls, and eventually it may be found economical to extend concrete walls along its entire banks.

The entire amount expended on the reservation for repairs caused by the floods up to date amounts to $3,612.10. A further expenditure of about $500 will probably be necessary to fill in and grade the old creek channel and to make a few additional repairs along the banks of the creek.

The table below shows the amount of business done by each bath house during the year, the number of bath tickets sold, the number of baths given, and the total receipts after deducting the amount paid for tickets redeemed. There were given 666,355 paid baths, and the total receipts amounted to $195,867.90. The amount which was paid to bath attendants under the rates fixed by the Department, and which came from the bathers and is not included in the amounts paid by them to the bath houses for their bath tickets, was $95,193.

Business of bath houses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

	Whole tickets.	Half tickets.	Quarter tickets.	Single paid baths.	Number of baths sold.
Arlington	1,141	879	.....	7,323	30,074
Eastman	272	207	.....	1,649	9,431
Park	910	275	.....	584	22,444
Alhambra [a]	711	490	.....	510	20,341
Lamar	1,028	1,261	123	910	35,723
Magnesia	1,458	582	.....	260	36,698
Horseshoe	853	654	.....	569	25,022
Hale	1,103	677	.....	2,116	32,049
Imperial	1,197	654	.....	503	32,180
Palace	2,332	1,205	.....	1,758	62,780
Ozark	3,190	1,983	366	1,347	89,997
Maurice	2,551	919	.....	310	63,071
Majestic	1,243	268	.....	347	29,130
Rockafellow	1,704	956	.....	987	46,321
Rammelsberg	1,769	1,389	621	3,512	57,556
Hot Springs	634	275	.....	568	16,632
Superior	1,053	445	43	510	27,288
St. Joseph's Infirmary	440	184	.....	199	11,279
Waverly	838	440	.....	632	22,630
Rector	537	352	.....	1,146	15,943
Ozark Sanitorium	173	.....	.....	103	3,736
Great Northern	537	368	38	1,288	16,435
Moody	920	384	.....	1,167	24,327
Crystal	311	362	.....	964	11,115
Total	26,905	15,209	1,191	29,262	742,202

[a] Four months only.

Business of bath houses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—Continued.

	Number of baths redeemed.	Net paid baths.	Number of complimentaries.	Amount paid redeemed baths.	Total receipts less redemptions.
Arlington	4,284	25,790	384	$2,142.00	$17,324.50
Eastman	1,211	8,220	77	605.50	3,969.50
Park	40	22,404	.....	20.00	8,191.00
Alhambra[a]	2,005	18,336	383	501.25	4,405.25
Lamar	4,408	31,315	1,310	1,543.00	10,824.35
Magnesia	4,536	32,162	156	1,133.95	7,706.55
Horseshoe	1,189	23,833	591	297.25	5,721.00
Hale	2,511	29,538	.....	878.85	9,919.25
Imperial	2,745	29,435	1,526	1,098.10	11,302.00
Palace	8,357	54,423	2,361	2,089.35	13,141.40
Ozark	9,115	80,882	865	1,823.00	15,244.00
Maurice	8,791	54,280	299	3,077.05	18,120.45
Majestic	4,725	24,405	654	1,653.85	8,123.95
Rockafellow	3,337	42,984	153	1,001.15	12,436.30
Rammelsberg	5,398	52,158	1,086	809.75	7,748.90
Hot Springs	1,286	15,346	562	450.35	4,962.75
Superior	2,439	24,849	1,075	731.80	7,106.20
St. Joseph's Infirmary	303	10,976	816	94.05	3,184.85
Waverly	2,495	20,135	430	748.65	5,819.80
Rector	1,643	14,300	344	575.15	4,842.65
Ozark Sanitorium	.....	3,736	84	.....	1,044.90
Great Northern	1,844	14,591	674	645.50	4,928.80
Moody	2,506	21,821	214	1,002.50	7,238.80
Crystal	679	10,436	137	169.95	2,560.75
Total	75,847	666,355	14,181	23,092.00	195,867.90

[a] Four months only.

Receipts and disbursements were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Water rents	$17,565.00
Ground rents	2,600.00
Total receipts	20,165.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	13,995.00
Incidentals and miscellaneous supplies	2,819.36
	16,814.36
Expenditures by Department during fiscal year	3,017.71
Total disbursements	19,832.07
Balance Hot Springs fund, June 30, 1907	7,370.06

The following shows the number of baths given by the various bath houses and the Government free-bath house during the year:

Total number of paid baths	666,355
Total number of complimentary baths	14,181
Total number of baths given at free-bath house	162,720
Grand total	843,256

INCREASE OF WATER RATES.

As the result of a careful investigation of the business done by the bath houses, and of the expenditure necessary for current expenses and repairs, during the past ten years, I unhesitatingly and strongly recommend that the water rates be increased from $30 to $60 per tub per annum, under section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, which provides

> That the Secretary of the Interior shall at the expiration of each period of five years during the continuance of each lease made hereunder, readjust the terms and amounts of payment provided for therein as may be just.

For over sixteen years the bath houses have enjoyed a minimum rate of $30 a tub, and, although there has been a steady increase in their receipts and the profits have grown very large, there has been no advance in the tubbage rates. In 1899, which is the first year I can find any record showing the business done by the bath houses, the receipts were $103,407.50. In 1903, four years later, the receipts were $165,426.70, an increase of 59.97 per cent. In 1907 the receipts were $195,867.90, a further increase of 29.44 per cent over 1899, making a total increase in eight years of 89.41 per cent.

The statement below shows the number of tubs in each bath house on the Government reservation, the amount paid the Government for hot water, the net receipts of each of said bath houses, the gross and net earnings of each tub in each house after deducting the cost of the tubbage and taxes paid, and the assessed valuation of houses.

Amount paid for water and income received by bath houses on Hot Springs Reservation, year ended June 30, 1907.

Bath house.	Number of tubs.	Tubbage paid.	Net receipts.	Gross earnings per tub.	Net earnings per tub.[a]	Assessed valuation.	Yearly taxes.
Arlington	40	$1,200	$17,324.50	$433.11	$397.98	$10,000	$205.00
Imperial	25	750	11,302.00	452.08	415.52	8,000	164.00
Lamar	40	1,200	10,824.35	270.60	238.04	5,000	102.50
Horseshoe	30	900	5,721.00	190.70	156.60	6,000	123.00
Maurice	24	720	18,120.45	755.02	718.18	8,000	164.00
Magnesia	30	900	7,706.55	256.88	222.78	6,000	123.00
Palace	23	690	13,141.40	571.35	535.12	7,000	143.50
Ozark	26	780	15,244.00	586.30	552.33	5,000	102.50
Rammelsburg	18	540	7,748.90	430.49	395.37	4,500	92.25
Superior	16	480	7,106.20	444.13	406.45	6,000	123.00
Hale	26	780	9,919.25	381.51	345.20	8,000	164.00
Total	208	8,940	124,158.60	(b)	(c)	73,500	1,506.75
Arlington Hotel	18	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] The tubbage and taxes have been deducted.
[b] Total general average gross earnings per tub, $416.64.
[c] Total general average net earnings per tub, $381.58.

The following table gives detailed information concerning the bath houses off the reservation. This table does not show the amount of the taxes paid, because nearly all the bath houses are connected with hotels and the assessment covers both hotel and bath house, and, as I was informed by the assessor, can not well be separated.

Amount paid for water and income received by bath houses off Hot Springs Reservation, year ended June 30, 1907.

Bath houses.	No. tubs.	Tubbage paid.	Net receipts.	Gross earnings per tub.	Gross earnings less tubbage.
Eastman[a]	40	$1,200	$3,969.50	$99.24	$69.22
Park	40	1,200	8,191.00	204.88	174.79
Alhambra[b]	24	240	4,405.25	183.13	173.55
Majestic	20	600	8,123.95	406.17	376.20
Rockafellow	18	540	12,436.30	690.91	660.90
Hot Springs	16	480	4,962.75	310.14	280.17
St. Joseph's Infirmary	10	300	3,184.85	318.48	288.48
Waverly	20	600	5,819.80	290.99	260.99
Rector	12	360	4,842.65	403.55	373.55
Ozark Sanitorium	10	300	1,044.90	104.49	74.49
Great Northern	19	570	4,928.80	259.99	229.41
Moody	14	420	7,238.80	517.05	487.05
Crystal	12	360	2,560.75	213.39	183.34
Total	255	7,170	71,709.30	([d])	([e])
ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLIED.					
Horse pool	[c]4	120			
Eastman Hotel	[f]24	720			
Park Hotel	[g]5	75			
Total	33	915			

[a] Open two months ten days.
[b] Reopened after fire four months.
[c] Water sufficient to supply 4 tubs.
[d] Total general average gross earnings per tub, $281.21.
[e] Total general average gross earnings less tubbage, $250.09.
[f] Including waste waters from impounding reservoir sufficient to supply 1 tub; authorized by Department letter of Jan. 13, 1891.
[g] For last six months.

An examination of the first statement shows that many of the bath houses have been making enormous profits under their leases—profits that are out of all proportion to the amount of capital invested—and that the time has arrived when the Government should at least receive a fair amount for the water supplied, which furnishes the basis for the large profits realized by the bath-house lessees. An advance of the water rate from $30 to $60 a tub per annum when it can be applied to all the bath houses as provided in the leases would increase the revenues of the reservation from this source alone to $36,600 on the present tubbage basis, there being at the date of this report an equivalent of 610 tubs supplied with hot water.

The Arlington Hotel, which was given a lease of one acre of ground on the reservation for twenty years under the act of March 3, 1891, at an annual ground rent of $2,500 for the first five years, with a further provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to readjust and fix the compensation at the end of said period of five years, and each period of five years thereafter, has never had its ground rent increased. For many years the hotel, which has been kept up to the standard in every respect, was not able to pay its stockholders any dividends, but during the past five years it has enjoyed a season of prosperity and the stockholders have received a dividend each year of 15 per cent. I believe the time has now arrived when the Government should receive a higher rental, and I therefore recommend that the ground rent be increased, as provided by law, from $2,500 to $5,000 a year. I am satisfied that the lessees of the hotel will see the justice of this advance *if directed* by the Secretary and accept it cheerfully.

FREE LEASES TO BATH HOUSES.

In submitting my recommendation for an increase in the water rates I am led to the conclusion that the whole situation here also calls for the earnest consideration of the Department of the advisability of asking Congress for legislation which will permit a change in the policy as regards the administration of the reservation and the future control and disposition of the waters, as well as the lease system, which affords special privileges to the few bath-house lessees and enables them to realize large returns on the amount of capital invested.

The western front of Hot Springs Mountain, on which are found all the hot-water springs, extends along Central avenue from Fountain street on the north to Reserve avenue on the south, a distance of about 1,600 feet, and the entire front, with the exception of two lots and the one on which stands the superintendent's office building, is occupied by 11 bath houses and the Arlington Hotel. The latter has a frontage of 232 feet, for which it pays an annual ground rent of $2,500. The bath houses pay no ground rent, and therefore the Government derives no income from this source. The opposite side of Central avenue facing the reservation is entirely built up with business houses and a few small hotels, many of the former being cheap structures and not of a permanent character. The ground on this side of the avenue, being owned by private parties, is held at from $500 to $1,000 a front foot, sales having been made at the latter price. As the result of careful inquiry of some of the owners of this property I am satisfied that an average of $600 a front foot would be regarded as a low and conservative valuation. Applying this price to the ground belonging to the Government across the street along the reservation front, the valuation of the 1,600 feet frontage would be $960,000, or nearly $1,000,000, which now brings in no income, except that part occupied by the Arlington Hotel.

The present policy or law under which the bath-house owners were given long leases, and permitted to erect bath houses without paying the Government anything for the use of the ground, was entered upon at a period when it may be said Hot Springs as a health resort was in its infancy and before the waters had acquired a national reputation for their wonderful curative properties or the city had entered upon its prosperous career. Twenty-five years have produced wonderful changes and results in the bath-house business, and the receipts have more than kept pace with the growth of the city. The Government has expended money liberally to beautify the reservation and make it attractive, and, by conserving the hot waters, brought back health, joy, and happiness to tens of thousands of afflicted persons, but it has had no appreciable returns for the outlay. There are now more bath houses off than on the reservation which have leases for the use of the hot water, but the owners of these feel that they are placed at a disadvantage by having to pay for the ground on which the bath houses stand, while those on the reservation have their ground rent free.

The time has arrived when in my judgment a change should be made in the present policy of granting free leases, and the bath houses on the reservation should be required to pay ground rent based on a fair rate of interest on the value of the ground. This I consider only fair and equitable to the Government, and will still

leave to the lessees large profits on their investment. This, however, can only be accomplished by Congress amending the act of March 3, 1891, "regulating the granting of leases at Hot Springs, Ark., and for other purposes," and if my views meet the approval of the Department, I recommend that steps be taken to secure such modification of this act as will confer the necessary authority upon the Secretary of the Interior to carry this change into effect.

THE DRUMMING EVIL.

Good progress has been made within a few months in stamping out the doctor drumming evil which for years has debauched the city, brought misery and distress upon thousands of afflicted patients who came here believing that the Government reigned supreme, only to fall into the hands of unprincipled doctors, quacks, and charletans and be fleeced out of all their money and then turned adrift, without getting the benefit of the hot-water baths for which they came. For years this condition of affairs was known to the city officials, and instead of using their best efforts to remedy it they virtually countenanced it, and in many known cases police officers shared in the proceeds obtained by the drummers. Finally, however, public sentiment became aroused, not only on this matter, but regarding the hold the gambling element had on the city. Laws were passed prohibiting gambling in any form and all pool rooms were closed. From that day Hot Springs entered upon a new era. In August, 1907, a city ordinance was passed (see Appendix A) which imposes a heavy fine on any person who takes or recommends a patient to a nonregistered doctor without advising him that said doctor can not give bathing directions, and also upon the doctor if he fails to notify said patient that he can not give him bathing directions or if he directs the patient to represent to the bath house that he has no physician so as to obtain baths. This law has proven very effective and a number of convictions secured; others would have been secured had not the doctors fled from the city and remained away until advised that the patients had gone to their homes, and therefore could not appear and testify against them.

The State legislature also passed an act for the protection of passengers and for the suppression of drumming and soliciting upon railroad trains and in and about stations, and providing that the conductor of any train shall pay a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for failing to report violations of the act to the district attorney. A copy of this law is given in Appendix B.

Numerous conferences have been held between the officers of the 2 railroads running into this city and the Business Men's League for the rigid enforcement of the State law to keep the drummers off the trains. As a result of these conferences a new organization has been formed called the "Visitors' Protective League," of which the mayor of the city is president, for the purpose of cooperating with the Government and the railroad authorities for the rigid enforcement of the antidrumming laws and the elimination of the drumming evil.

The Garland County Medical Society has led the fight against the "drummers" and the drumming doctors, using money freely to detect and punish them. It has maintained a special officer, who holds a commission from the city, to run down all suspicious cases, and has stood like a breastwork against all the assaults to have it discontinue

or modify its opposition to the evil. It has aided the Government authorities to the fullest extent when it was possible to do so, and has never wavered in its cooperation and support.

The Federal Medical Commission has rendered very efficient service in connection with the examination of physicians who desired registration, and of the testimony adduced in support of charges of drumming made against other physicians. They have not escaped censure from those who were found not to possess the proper qualifications entitling them to registration, but nevertheless have done their full duty in protecting the sick who come here to regain health, and in trying to make the Government list of registered physicians a roll of honor.

OBSERVANCE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

With one or two exceptions I have been accorded the loyal support of all the bath-house managers in carrying out the rules and regulations of the Department after they became satisfied that I intended to rigidly enforce the same and not condone any violations. The enforcement of the rules had become lax, especially in regard to allowing "drummers" and small hotel proprietors who are "drummers" access to certain bath houses to show persons through. A circular letter to all the bath-house managers, calling their attention to this violation of the rules and notifying them that unless it was stopped the penalty would be applied, had the desired effect. A few bath-house attendants, who thought themselves immune from punishment because of local political influence, openly violated the rules and regulations, and their dismissal promptly followed. This had the desired effect and a closer observance of the rules has since been followed.

In the main I find the bath-house managers anxious to cooperate with the Government in suppressing drumming, and many promptly give me information when they find one of their bathers treating with a nonregistered doctor. The case is quickly investigated and the facts ascertained, and the patient cut off from his baths until he employs a registered physician and gets bathing directions from him.

I propose to submit later for approval some amendments and additions to the existing rules and regulations which are considered necessary in view of changes which have occurred in existing conditions since the last rules and regulations were issued, and in order to more carefully safeguard and protect from imposition those who come here to use the hot waters.

THE FREE BATH HOUSE.

The Government free bath house, with an attendance of from 400 to 600 bathers a day who come from all sections of the country, many of them with distorted limbs in an almost helpless condition and, in a majority of cases, with only enough money to pay for their board a few weeks in the cheapest boarding houses, is one of the most serious problems to handle committed to my care.

The house itself is not what it should be. It is badly arranged, *and irrespective* of the outside walls, which I do not pass upon, very *poorly built,* the material not in any instance being up to the standard. *The plaster* on the inside walls of the bathing department has dis-

integrated and in many places has fallen, and what remains crumbles easily. This should be displaced at once by cement plaster, which experience shows stands the effects of the steam and heat arising from the hot water. The plans of the inside of the house are very faulty and much valuable space has been sacrificed. Two of the cooling rooms leading from the bathing departments have no direct outside ventilation, there being only half windows opening into a shaft in the center of the main building. They are closed in by hallways that cut off outside light and ventilation and are dark and gloomy, and in a measure unsanitary. This should be remedied.

The bathing facilities are such as would not be tolerated for a moment by the Government in any of the other bath houses on the reservation. If on inspection I found such a condition prevailing in any of the latter I would consider it my duty to recommend that the water be cut off and the house kept closed until improvements up to a certain standard be made.

The bath tubs, which have been in constant use since the house was remodeled in 1903, are not such as should have been placed in any Government institution. They are made of iron having originally only a thin coating of enamel, which has disappeared and left the black iron exposed, making them very unsightly, and almost impossible to keep clean. I found upon inspection only 2 tubs in the entire bath house from which the inside enamel had not disappeared, and these were in the women's department.

The doctors here who have made a study of the afflicted persons who have to bathe at the free bath house are strong in the opinion that far better results were obtained when the pool system existed entirely and no tubs were used, and that the percentage of cures was far greater then than now. I am entirely satisfied that these opinions are correct, and that in the interest of the afflicted poor who resort to the free bath house the present unsightly tubs, or at least the most of them, should be taken out and pools installed, and I most respectfully urge that this be done.

Many days the demand for baths is so great as to test the capacity of the house. With a pool system installed the bathing capacity of the house will be nearly if not fully doubled, and will be sufficient to meet all demands for bathing facilities for some time to come. If the pool system is installed and any tubs are to remain these should be reenameled or replaced with porcelain tubs.

During May, June, and the early part of July 6 cases of smallpox in the first stages were discovered in the free bath house by the attendants, who are under strict orders to be extra vigilant when this disease is known to prevail. The city health officers were promptly notified in each instance and the affected persons were removed to the pest house. An investigation disclosed the fact that the persons had come from private houses, where smallpox existed without the knowledge of the health officers, and the discovery made in the free bath house enabled the local health officers to locate it. The free bath house was closed as soon as each case was discovered, without the 200 or more bathers there at the time being informed as to the cause, and thoroughly disinfected and not reopened until the next day. In this way the facts were kept from the public and unnecessary alarm averted.

The following is the record of the free bath house during the year:

Applications for free baths	6,070
Applications refused	455
Tickets reissued on original application	1,581
Tickets issued and reissued	7,196
White males	4,012
White females	936
Colored males	1,012
Colored females	929
Persons benefited, 80 to 90 per cent.	
Persons cured and discharged	1,339
Average number of persons bathed daily	452
Number bathed on temporary tickets	11,604
Total number baths given during the year	162,720

EMPLOYEES.

The regular force employed on the reservation outside of the superintendent's office consists of 17 persons, 6 of whom are in the free bath house, 2 policemen, 1 waterman, and 8 foresters and gardeners. It is impossible with this limited force to properly handle the work on the reservation. At least 2 additional attendants should be allowed for the free bath house. As it is now, the 4 different bathing departments are each in charge of 1 attendant who has to look after the dressing rooms, attend to the water in the bathing rooms, and help the crippled with their baths. In the white men's department alone there are almost daily 100 persons bathing at one time, and it is impossible for the 1 attendant to properly look after the supply of water and see that it is promptly changed in the pools and tubs. Thefts of money and even clothes are constantly occurring in the dressing rooms simply because there is no attendant to take charge and look after the same.

I earnestly recommend that I be authorized to employ two additional attendants. In the smaller bath houses on the reservation, where less than 100 persons are bathed a day, not less than 6 attendants and helpers are found necessary, but in the free bath house, where more than 600 bathe daily during certain seasons, we have only 4 attendants, all told, and these are required to keep the bathrooms, cooling rooms, and dressing rooms in a cleanly condition—an impossibility.

WATER SUPPLY.

Soon after entering upon duty here I found to my surprise that the Department was paying out considerable money every quarter for water supplied by the City Water Company, although there was nearly half a million gallons at its disposal daily after supplying all the bath houses, which could be utilized after cooling.

I found city water was used in the free bath house, the official residence, the superintendent's office building, the propagating hot house, the lawns on Fountain street, and part of the park in front of the bath houses. I took the matter in hand promptly, and in a very short time had the pipes which ran into the free bath house and down to the reservation front connected with the cooling tanks adjacent *to the* free bath house and the city water cut off.

A concrete cooling tank holding 6,500 gallons of water was built on the mountain in the rear of the official residence and connected with one of the hot water reservoirs and a supply of water obtained. Connections were made with the pipes leading to the residence, barns, hot house, and the lawn, and the city water dispensed with.

As all this work was done by the regular reservation employees, including the plumbing, the expense was very light, not one-half what the reservation has been paying for the city water in one year.

PRICE OF BATHS.

The price of baths in all bath houses is fixed by the Secretary of the Interior on the basis of the interior bathing accommodations of each house. The price fixed must be displayed in a conspicuous place in each house, and no higher price can be charged. Some few of the bath houses in their struggle for increased business have, without the sanction of the Department, lowered their price for baths to correspond with the houses whose furnishings were not so good, and were consequently rated at a lower price. The result is much complaint on the part of the lower priced bath houses, as they can not compete or expect to hold their business when a more expensively fitted up bath house offers baths at the same rate charged by them.

I have been appealed to to interfere, but I am advised that while the Department has fixed a reasonable maximum rate it has not been called upon to prevent a cut in price. This condition works a hardship on the lower grade of houses, which can only be remedied by their expending enough money to put their houses in the same grade as the others.

I submit, however, that if the Department permits this cut in price, the table of rates now prescribed and authorized and displayed in all bath houses should be changed accordingly, as it is misleading and causes unfavorable comment.

Table of rates for course of 21 baths and for single baths.

Name of bath house.	Twenty-one baths.	Single bath.	Name of bath house.	Twenty-one baths.	Single bath.
Arlington	$10.00	$0.50	Ozark	$4.00	$0.25
Alhambra	5.00	.30	Ozark Sanitorium	6.00	.35
Majestic	7.00	.40	Park	10.00	.50
Eastman	10.00	.50	Palace	7.00	.40
Great Northern	7.00	.40	Rockafellow	6.00	.35
Hale	7.00	.40	Rammelsberg	3.00	.20
Horse Shoe	5.00	.30	Superior	6.00	.35
Hot Springs	7.00	.40	St. Joseph's Infirmary	6.00	.35
Imperial	8.00	.45	Waverly	6.00	.35
Lamar	7.00	.40	Moody	8.00	.45
Magnesia	5.00	.30	Crystal (colored)	5.00	.30
Maurice	7.00	.40	Rector	7.00	.40

The Secretary of the Interior also fixes the rate charged by the attendants, which is $3 per course of 21 baths, or 15 cents for a single bath in all bath houses, regardless of their rate.

LEASES.

The different individuals and corporations now holding leases for hot-water privileges from the Government reservation, also ground leases, together with the date and expiration of said leases, are given in the following table:

Name of bath house, etc.	Lessee.	Tubs.	Date of lease.	Expiration of lease.
Alhambra	Alhambra Bath House Co	24	Feb. 28,1894	Feb. 27,1914
Arlington	Arlington Hotel Co	40	Mar. 3,1892	Mar. 2,1912
Majestic	Avenue Hotel Co	20	Jan. 1,1903	Dec. 31,1912
Ozark Sanitorium	Ozark Sanitorium Co	10	Sept. 16,1905	Sept. 15,1907
Eastman	New York Hotel Co	40	May 12,1892	May 11,1912
Great Northern	Fannie G. Williamson	19	May 25,1897	May 14,1912
Hale	Roots & Eastman	26	Jan. 1,1893	Dec. 31,1907
Horse Shoe	D. Fellows Platt	30	Jan. 1,1895	Dec. 31,1909
Hot Springs	C. H. V. and G. M. Smith	16	Jan. 1,1903	Dec. 31,1912
Imperial	Chas. N. Rix and Mary E. Barns	25	Jan. 1,1902	Dec. 31,1906
Lamar	M. C. Tombler and G. H. Buckstaff	40	Jan. 1,1897	Dec. 31,1916
Magnesia	Chas. B. Platt	30	Jan. 1,1895	Dec. 31,1909
Maurice	Maurice, Convers and Maurice	24	Jan. 1,1897	Dec. 31,1916
Ozark	F. P. Sorrells and F. B. Latta	26	Jan. 1,1904	Dec. 31,1913
Palace	Samuel W. Fordyce	23	Jan. 1,1907	Dec. 31,1921
Park	Park Hotel Co	40	May 12,1892	May 11,1912
Rector	Elias W. Rector	12	Apr. 16,1904	Apr. 15,1914
Rockafellow	Mahala J. Rockafellow	18	July 1,1901	June 30,1916
St. Joseph's Infirmary	Sister Scholastica	10	Feb. 1,1904	Jan. 31,1914
Superior	Robert Proctor and R. A. Simpson	16	Sept. 15,1896	Sept. 14,1906
Waverly	New Waverly Hotel Co	20	Mar. 24,1893	Mar. 23,1913
Rammelsberg	Gilbert E. Hogaboom, Aaron H. and Milo R. Buckstaff, Sinclair Mainland.	18	Dec. 31,1906	Dec. 31,1908
Moody	Nicholas M. Moody	14	July 1,1900	June 30,1910
Crystal	M. H. Jodd and A. P. Aldrich	[a]18	Aug. 1,1903	July 31,1913
Horse Pool	Simon Cooper	[b]4	Oct. 30,1902	Oct. 29,1907
Eastman Hotel	New York Hotel Co	[c]24	May 12,1892	May 11,1912
Park Hotel	Park Hotel Co	5	May 12,1892	May 11,1912
Arlington Hotel Ground lease	Arlington Hotel Co	18	Mar. 3,1892	Mar. 2,1912
Ground Lease	Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Co.	.....	Oct. 16,1903	Aug. 31,1913

[a] Includes increase of 6 tubs since June 30, 1907.
[b] Water sufficient to supply 4 tubs.
[c] Including waste waters from impounding reservoir sufficient to supply 1 tub; authorized by Department letter of Jan. 13, 1891.

The total tubbage of the various houses, including the tubs installed in the Eastman, Arlington, and Park hotels under the act of Congress April 21, 1904, is 610.

CONCLUSION.

To make more conspicuous the list of registered physicians authorized to prescribe the use of the hot waters which hitherto could only be found in the bath houses, to enable visitors to consult the same upon their arrival, and to better prevent "drummers" from steering them to nonregistered doctors who are not allowed to prescribe the use of the baths, I had a number of such printed lists framed and fastened to upright posts and placed along the promenade walk between the superintendent's office and the Arlington Hotel, in front of the bath houses. These have been found very serviceable, and the publicity thus given has been a factor in checking doctor drumming.

By the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1188), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to determine the value of certain condemned buildings formerly located on the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, which buildings were condemned by

the Hot Springs Commission and proof of value taken, but which were destroyed by fire on the night of March 5, 1877, before said commission had issued certificates for the value thereof, as they were authorized and directed to do and did afterwards do for buildings similarly situated but not burned. A sum of money sufficient to pay for such investigation, as well as for the claims so ascertained, was appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the Secretary of the Interior was directed to pay the amount of the claims so found due and to report to Congress his action in the premises.

Thirty-two of these claims have been presented to the Department for compensation under the act, of which 19 have been allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, aggregating in value $48,077, 2 have been rejected, and 11 are under consideration in the General Land Office prior to their being submitted to the Department for final action.

Through the kindness of Colonel Bromwell, U. S. Army, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, Dr. B. T. Galloway, Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, Agricultural Department, Mr. Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, and Wm. R. Smith, Superintendent National Botanic Garden, I received during the months of April and May a very liberal supply of assorted shrubbery, roses, and bedding plants, which were set out on the reservation and have added much to its attractiveness. Doctor Galloway also sent a generous assortment of flower seeds and bulbs, which were greatly appreciated and used.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

W. SCOTT SMITH, *Superintendent.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX A.

AN ORDINANCE To prevent frauds being committed in the city of Hot Springs, Arkansas, upon persons desiring to get the benefit of the baths of the hot waters of the United States Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas.

Be it Ordained by the Council of the City of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

SECTION 1. That any physician in the city of Hot Springs, Arkansas, not authorized under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States to prescribe and direct the taking of hot-water baths of the hot waters of the United States Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas, who shall accept any person or persons as a patient or patients or prescribe for such person or persons for fee or reward paid or to be paid, when he knows or has reason to believe that said patient or persons desire the benefit of the baths of said hot water, without first notifying said person or persons that he is not registered and qualified under the rules and regulations of the said Secretary of the Interior of the United States to prescribe and give directions for the taking of the said baths, and that the person or persons can not get hot-water baths at the bath houses in said city if treated by said physician, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in the police court shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall recommend any person to a physician whom he knows is not authorized as such physician to prescribe the hot baths of the United States Hot Springs Reservation under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States when he knows or has reasons to believe said person or persons being by him so recommended desire the benefit of the said baths, without at the same time notifying such person or persons that said physician can not prescribe the said baths to his patients and that said person or persons can not get the baths if treated by said physician, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in the police court shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. That any physician who is not registered and authorized to prescribe the hot-water baths of the United States Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas, under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, who shall direct their patient or patients to represent to the bath-house owners, managers, servants, or employees thereof, that they have no physician so as to obtain said baths at said bath house or houses, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in the police court shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed, and this ordinance take effect and be in full force from and after passage.

Passed August 8, 1907.

Approved August 9, 1907.

M. H. JODD, *Mayor.*

Attest:

OTIS COPELIN, *City Clerk.*

APPENDIX B.

ACT 236.—An act for the protection of passengers and for the suppression of drumming and soliciting upon railroad trains and upon the premises of common carriers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, except as hereinafter provided in section 2 of this act, to drum or solicit business or patronage for any hotel, lodging house, eating house, bath house, physician, masseur, surgeon, or other medical practitioner, on the trains, cars, depots of any railroad or common carrier operating or running within the State of Arkansas.

Any person or persons plying or attempting to ply said vocation of drumming or soliciting, except as provided in section 2 of this act, upon the trains, cars, or depots of said railroads or common carriers, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for such offense.

SEC. II. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad or common carrier operating a line within the State of Arkansas knowingly to permit its train, cars or depots within the State of Arkansas to be used by any person or persons for drumming or soliciting business or patronage for any hotel, lodging house, eating house, bath house, physician, masseur, surgeon or other medical practitioner, or drumming or soliciting for any business or profession whatever, except that it may be lawful for railroads or common carriers to permit agents of transfer companies on their trains to check baggage or to provide transfers for passengers, or for persons or corporations to sell periodicals and such other articles as are usually sold by news agencies for the convenience and accommodation of said passengers.

And it shall be the duty of the conductor or person in charge of the train or railroad of any common carrier to report to the prosecuting attorney any person or persons found violating any of the provisions of this act, and upon wilful failure or neglect to report any such person or persons known to be violating the provisions of this act by drumming or soliciting, said conductor or other person in charge of such train shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. III. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act, conductors, trainmen or special officers employed by railroads or common carriers are hereby required to forbid any violation of this act; and, if necessary, they are authorized to call an officer at such place where such officer can be had, and to report a violation of this act to such officer, whose duty it shall be to arrest the person charged with violating this act and to carry him immediately before some officer, to be tried according to law.

SEC. IV. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, April 30, 1907.

APPENDIX C.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL BATH HOUSES RECEIVING HOT WATER FROM THE UNITED STATES RESERVATION AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1908.

The superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation is directed to enforce a prompt and faithful compliance with the following rules:

RULE 1. Bath houses or hotels will be allowed such number of tubs as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem proper and necessary for the public service and the amount of hot water will justify.

RULE 2. The constant flow of hot water for vapor or other baths, even during business hours, or the unnecessary waste of water in any manner, is strictly prohibited, and will, if continued after written notice from the superintendent to stop such waste of water, be considered by the Department sufficient grounds for the cancellation of the lease of such offending lessee.

RULE 3. Rentals must be paid quarterly in advance, at the office of the superintendent, and if not paid within five days from the beginning of each quarter, the supply of water may be cut off.

RULE 4. The charge for baths at the different bath houses shall be at the rates fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and no bath tickets shall be sold for more than said rate, and then only to such persons as intend to actually use them for bathing. No bath ticket shall be sold except at the office of the bath house where the bath is to be given, and tickets must show the date when issued, the serial number, the number of baths for which issued, the full name of the purchaser, and the amount paid therefor. Bath tickets shall be redeemable for the same proportionate price for which they were sold, when presented by the original purchaser: *Provided,* That when less than seven baths have been taken on any ticket presented for redemption, the bath house may charge the rate for single baths for the number of baths taken on said ticket. No bath ticket or part of a ticket shall be reissued after having been redeemed. The issue of complimentary bath tickets must not exceed 5 per cent of the number of tickets sold by the bath house during the last fiscal year. The renting and selling of bath robes, towels, soap, toilet articles, or articles of merchandise in bath houses is prohibited.

RULE 5. The owners or managers of bath houses receiving water from the Hot Springs Reservation, and the employees of any such bath house, are absolutely prohibited from either directly or indirectly reflecting on or questioning the integrity of the hot-water supply of any other bath house, or of claiming superiority of its own supply of hot water over that furnished from the springs on the reservation to other bath houses. Upon evidence of violation of this rule, the superintendent shall report the facts, with his recommendation, to the Secretary of the Interior, looking to the shutting off of the water from any bath house or canceling the lease, as the Department may determine.

RULE 6. Bath-house attendants shall be allowed to charge for their services not exceeding 15 cents for a single bath, $1 per week, or $3 per course of 21 baths, to be collected for the attendant by the bath-house manager and properly accounted for by him to the attendant. The services of the attendants shall include all the necessities of the bath, except towels and bath robes, laundering bath robes, rubbing mercury, and handling helpless invalids. They shall be required to keep themselves in a neat and clean condition, both in person and in dress, and may be required to make good any damage accruing from breakage or neglect of duty. It shall be optional with the bather whether he employ an attendant or not. No person shall be employed or per-

mitted to serve or occupy space in any bath house as a mercury rubber, or as a masseur, without the approval of the superintendent first had and obtained; and every person so employed or serving shall be subject and amenable to the rules and regulations, the same as attendants and other bath-house employees.

RULE 7. The payment of any sum of money, or anything of value, either directly or indirectly, by any bath-house owner, manager, clerk, or attendant as compensation for drumming customers to any bath house, or allowing public drummers, drumming doctors, hotel or boarding house proprietors who are drummers, or persons who work with them as inside men, to bring persons or show them through, or to loiter in or about any bath house, is positively forbidden. Upon evidence of violation of this rule the superintendent shall report the facts, with his recommendation, to the Secretary of the Interior, looking to the shutting off of the water from any bath house or canceling the lease, as the Department may determine.

RULE 8. The lessee of each bath house shall cause to be kept a full and correct register of each bath given, the number and kind of bath tickets sold, and the number of complimentary tickets issued each day. No person shall be allowed to bathe without a numbered ticket being issued and a record of the same being kept and duly reported to the superintendent on the first day of each month as paid, complimentary, or free baths, together with any information he may have showing a violation of the bath-house rules and regulations which may be susceptible of proof.

RULE 9. All bath houses receiving deposits of jewelry, money, or other valuables from bathers must provide means satisfactory to the superintendent of the reservation for the safe-keeping thereof; it is to be understood, however, that the Government assumes no responsibility in the premises. All losses must be promptly reported to the superintendent by the bath-house manager.

RULE 10. An applicant for baths, who is under medical treatment, shall not be permitted to bathe in any bath house supplied with water from the Hot Springs Reservation, unless said applicant presents satisfactory evidence that he or she is the patient of a physician who is duly registered at the office of the superintendent as qualified to prescribe the waters of the Hot Springs, and who is known not to engage in drumming for custom. The violation of this rule by the owner, manager, or any employee of a bath house receiving hot water from the reservation will result in the cutting off of the water from the bath house or the canceling of the lease, as the Department may determine.

RULE 11. Physicians desiring to prescribe the waters of the Hot Springs, either internally or through the medium of the baths, must first be registered at the office of the superintendent of the reservation. Registration will be accorded only to such physicians as are found, by a board designated by the Secretary of the Interior, to have proper professional qualifications and character, and who do not engage in drumming for custom. No physician who shall engage in the solicitation of patronage through the medium of drummers, or otherwise, shall be or remain registered. In case any person who, in violation of these regulations, bathes or attempts to bathe, or enters or attempts to enter upon the Hot Springs Reservation to bathe, shall have the permit of a physician therefor, such physician shall be liable to the penalties provided in the act of April 20, 1904, unless he is regularly registered, but the bather or the person attempting to bathe, shall not be liable to the penalties of said act, unless it shall be made to appear that he knew or had reason to believe that the physician giving him the permit to bathe was not regularly registered.

RULE 12. Persons violating any of the foregoing regulations within the purview of the act of April 20, 1904, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon United States commissioners over offenses committed in a portion of the permanent Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, Arkansas," and the act of March 2, 1907, amendatory thereof, will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subjected on conviction to the payment of a fine, as provided in said act of April 20, 1904, of not exceeding $100, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceeding.

RULE 13. All bath houses shall be kept in a neat, clean, and sanitary condition, and all sewage and waste water properly conducted away, and all under drainage kept in perfect order. The water-closets shall have sufficient and free connection with the public sewers and be kept in the best order and with the best plumbing furnishings and appliances. Lessees of bath houses on the permanent reservation shall, under the direction of the superintendent, cultivate and maintain a part of the bath-house park in front of their respective bath houses, the space for each to cultivate to be allotted by the superintendent.

RULE 14. Each bath-house manager, clerk, and attendant shall be required to have a full and complete understanding of the bath-house rules and regulations before entering upon his duties.

The superintendent is authorized to require the discharge of any bath-house manager, *clerk, attendant,* mercury rubber, or masseur, for bath-house drumming or refusing

or neglecting to carry out the bath-house rules and regulations according to the true intent and meaning thereof. Any person discharged for cause from a bath house, or removed at the request of the superintendent, shall not be again employed by the same or any other bath house, or permitted to render service in any bath house, without the written consent of the superintendent. Managers must promptly report to the superintendent the name of any person so removed.

A neatly framed copy of the rules and regulations now in force, together with the prices of baths and attendants' fees, both separately and combined, printed in large black type on white cardboard, shall be conspicuously posted in the office of each bathhouse.

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
Secretary of the Interior.

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